

Session Summary

NEW
LAWS 1995

Minnesota House of Representatives
Public Information Office

Minnesota House of Representatives

New Laws 1995

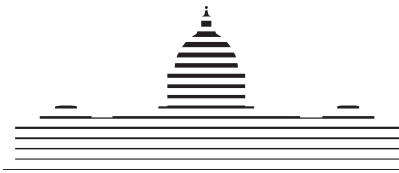
August 1995





Session Summary with Special Session

Prepared by



MINNESOTA HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
PUBLIC INFORMATION OFFICE

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Introduction

The 79th Session of the Minnesota Legislature convened Jan. 3, 1995, and adjourned at midnight May 22, 1995, the last day lawmakers could meet as specified by the Minnesota Constitution. A total of 65 legislative days were used (more than half the biennial allotment of 120 legislative days), but the state's business was not completed.

On May 23, 1995 — nine hours after adjournment — Gov. Arne Carlson called lawmakers back for a special session. The state was still without a bill to fund K-12 education and a variety of other proposals were in limbo.

During the regular session, the House introduced 1,999 bills; the Senate, 1,788. Of the 265 bills and three resolutions that reached the governor's desk during the regular session, Carlson vetoed 13 and line-item vetoed seven.

Three bills passed during the three-day 1995 Special Session — a K-12 appropriations bill, a small bonding bill, and an omnibus game and fish bill.

Left on the table during the 1995 Special Session was a proposal to relax a 1994 law that banned lawmakers from receiving gifts from lobbyists, a bill that would have eased standards set forth in the 1991 Wetlands Conservation Act, and a measure that would have given top state department heads a pay raise.

Despite the unfinished business, the 1995 Legislature's list of accomplishments includes: reforming portions of Minnesota's welfare system; cutting workers' compensation costs to business owners; expanding eligibility so more low-income Minnesotans could qualify for MinnesotaCare, the state's subsidized health care plan; and strengthening laws to help collect delinquent child support payments.

New Laws 1995 is divided into five major parts.

First, the Highlights section beginning on page 1 is written in an easy-to-read style for those who want a quick overview of what was approved in 1995.

Second, the Vetoed Bills sections 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 bills that were discussed in 1995, 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 House Chief Clerk's Office (612-296-2314) or the Senate Information Office (612-296-2343). Ask for the bill by Chapter number, or by the House or Senate file number.

Acknowledgments

New Laws 1995 is an information service of the Minnesota Legislature.

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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: Paul Battaglia, Toinette Battle, Peg Hamerston, Carl Hamre, Nick Healy, K. Darcy Hanzlik, Grant Moos, Matt Niewohner, Tom Olmscheid, Laura Phillips, Mordecai Specktor, Jean Thilmany, John Tschida, and Andrew Von Bank.

On the cover: The Quadriga, the golden horses and carriage atop the State Capitol. The 10,000 pound statuary, crafted by Daniel Chester French and Edward C. Potter, was returned to its perch June 21 after a year-long absence. Age and weather had eroded the Quadriga's internal steel supports and the gilded coat of the structure as well. The restoration took place in Westport, Connecticut. It marked the first time the Quadriga had been removed since being placed above the Capitol entrance in 1907. The original cost of the Quadriga was \$37,600. That would be about \$550,000 in current dollars. But because the sculpture is one of only about 20 gilded U.S. monuments remaining from its time period, it is considered priceless. (Photo by Tom Olmscheid)



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Highlights

Editors' note: Highlights, the first section in New Laws 1995, is written for those who want a general overview of major legislation that took place during the 1995 session.

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

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

The Highlights Subject Index beginning on page 146 also is useful in finding information on specific subjects.



AGRICULTURE

Label where you spray

Farmers spraying certain pesticides on their fields need to post warning notices of their use only if farm employees will be in or near the fields, under a new state law.

The change was necessary to conform with federal worker protection standards that went into effect in early 1995.

The new federal law creates a single standard for all states to follow regarding pesticide posting, said Steve Poncin, agricultural chemical adviser for the state Department of Agriculture.

Previously, if a pesticide label said that farmers should post signs indicating a field had been treated with the pesticide, such signs had to be posted.

Under the new state law, posting is now only necessary when farmers use pesticides containing a warning label and when workers will be entering the treated fields or will be within one quarter mile of the sprayed area.

Pesticides that necessitate such a posting tend to be insecticides, according to Elton Redalen, former commissioner of the Department of Agriculture.

Also under the new law, farmers towing anhydrous ammonia (a liquid fertilizer classified as a hazardous material) tanks no longer need a commercial driver's license if the combined vehicle and ammonia tank weight is less than 26,000 pounds. Pickups and other light trucks generally meet that weight requirement.

Before the law change, farmers needed a commercial driver's license with a hazardous materials endorsement to haul the ammonia, regardless of what type of truck they used, said Rep. Roger Cooper (DFL-Bird Island) who sponsored the measure in the House.

In practice, the commercial drivers' license provision has not been commonly enforced for farmers using pickups and other light trucks, Cooper said.

Sen. Steve Dille (R-Dassel) sponsored the measure in the Senate.

HF1332/SF839*/CH95

Straw bales, wide loads

A new law will help cut some of the red tape in transporting bales of straw.

The law authorizes the Department of Transportation and local authorities to issue annual permits that allow a vehicle carrying a first haul of square bales of straw to operate on public streets and highways between Aug.

1 and Dec. 1 within 35 miles of the North Dakota border.

Under present law, these vehicles must obtain a separate permit for each trip.

The law, effective Aug. 1, 1995, limits the width of a load of straw to 12 feet.

Furthermore, it authorizes an annual permit allowing a vehicle carrying a load of square bales of hay (the height of which cannot exceed 15 feet) to operate on those public streets and highways designated in the permit.

Sen. Keith Langseth (DFL-Glyndon) and Rep. Marvin Dauner (DFL-Hawley) sponsored the law.

HF1434/SF965*/CH174

Farmers' votes weigh more

Individual farmers who are members of voting blocks within a regional cooperative, such as Land O' Lakes Inc., will see their votes have greater influence within the co-op under a new law.

A local co-op is made up of individual members. Many Minnesota regional cooperatives, such as Cenex, consist only of local co-ops that have banded together.

But Land O' Lakes (the co-op to which the law mainly applies) includes both local co-ops and individual farmers. Members of the local co-ops see their votes carry greater influence because regional cooperatives use a "proportional" system of voting, mainly based on sales volume.



A new law allows vehicles carrying square bales of straw to operate on some public streets and highways without seeking a separate permit for each trip. (HF1434/SF965*/CH174)

Because local cooperatives have greater sales than do individual farmers, their votes are more heavily weighted within the regional co-op, said Allen Gerber, executive director of the Minnesota Association of Cooperatives.

The new law will allow individual members to band together into voting units — which they already do. The difference is now those voting units may cast proportional votes. That is, their votes will now be weighted based on the number of sales the unit has made the past year or on some other measurement.

The law, effective May 11, 1995, does not automatically enable proportional voting by individual members. It merely grants the regional cooperative authority to adopt such voting practices into its bylaws.

Rep. Edgar Olson (DFL-Fosston) sponsored the measure in the House. Sen. John Hottinger (DFL-Mankato) carried it in the Senate.

HF1082*/SF1407/CH150

Wind energy

A new law that became effective June 2, 1995, will help farmers form cooperatives to harness wind energy.

First, it allows farmers to receive low-interest loans to erect wind energy turbines that could generate up to one megawatt of electricity (enough to provide power for about 600 homes).

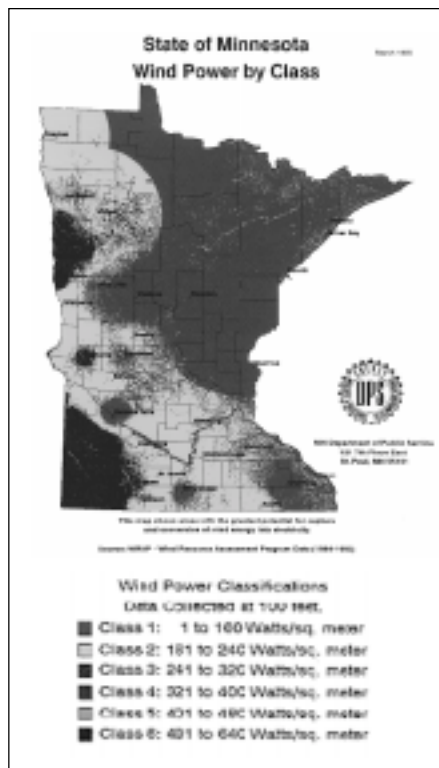
Secondly, it allows farmers to apply for affordable loans so they can buy stock in cooperatives formed to harness wind power in rural Minnesota. The law does not specify the particulars of the loan program.

Both provisions will expand existing programs operated by the state Department of Agriculture's Rural Finance Authority, which lends money to farmers through seven different programs.

Supporters of wind energy say encouraging development of small cooperatives will make it more likely for farmers to share in the wealth of the growing wind energy movement.

A law approved in 1994 requires Northern States Power Co. to provide a total of 425 megawatts of wind power by the year 2002, which has intensified the interest in wind energy.

Under the law, at least 51 percent of shareholders in a cooperative must reside in a county or contiguous county to the wind



The map shows areas with the greatest potential for capture and conversion of wind energy into electricity. A new law helps farmers form cooperatives to harness wind energy. (HF1669/SF1551*/CH245)

Graphic courtesy Minnesota Department of Public Service

energy production facility. The facility must be on agricultural land owned by the cooperative.

The legislation was sponsored by Rep. Ted Winter (DFL-Fulda) and Sen. Janet Johnson (DFL-North Branch).

HF1669/SF1551*/CH245

Jumping the fence

Any new fences erected by Minnesota deer and elk ranchers to contain their domesticated herds will have to be a little higher, under a new law effective Aug. 1, 1995.

The law raises the height to eight feet for fences built after Aug. 1 — up from the old standard of 75 inches for deer and 90 inches for elk.

It's not as if state agricultural and game officials miscalculated the jumping abilities of deer and elk when the "farmed cervidae" law was first adopted in 1993.

Rather, the change was made because the eight-foot fence has become the industry standard to keep the domesticated animals contained — and the wild ones out, explained Paul Hugenin, a marketing specialist

for the state Department of Agriculture.

It's important to segregate the wild and domesticated animals to ensure that diseases can't spread from one group to the other, said Hugenin, who worked with the farmed cervidae advisory committee in developing the law changes.

But even if a deer or elk did make a break for it, they usually don't stray far.

"If they get out, they're right back again when it's time to eat," said Dr. Bill Hartmann, a veterinarian with the state Board of Animal Health. "They're domesticated to the point that they don't go out and search for feed elsewhere."

Hartmann estimated that there are between 200 and 300 cervidae herds (with an average size of about 20) in Minnesota.

Deer and elk meat is increasingly being marketed as a low-cholesterol alternative to beef, and is sometimes available at fancier, "white tablecloth" restaurants.

Supporters of the industry say domesticated deer and elk taste better than their wild cousins because their feed is controlled and their age at slaughter can be regulated. (Younger animals generally taste better.)

The new law also requires such animals to be identified with eartags, electronic implants, or in other ways as long as they are approved by the Department of Natural Resources.

Under the old law, brands, collars, and tattoos were acceptable.

The proposal was sponsored by Rep. Doug Peterson (DFL-Madison) and Sen. Charles Berg (DFL-Chokio).

HF1176/SF1043*/CH39

Millions in bonding projects

(See Bonding, page 3)

Omnibus tax bill - Tax-exempt farm machinery

(See Taxes, page 67)

State crop insurance

(See Living Dead Bills, page 81)



BANKING

Financial institutions

Paying your bills early may be considered admirable but not always when it comes to home mortgages.

Effective Sept. 1, 1995, banks and other lending companies can charge a penalty to consumers who pay off their mortgages early; that is, if the consumer signed a mortgage agreement consenting to a potential penalty for early payment, under a new banking law.

Why would anyone agree to the penalty? In exchange for the penalty, a consumer may receive a lower interest rate on his or her mortgage.

Current law forbids pre-payment penalties on mortgages. If a borrower pays off the loan early, he or she must pay only the interest accrued to that point.

The law does establish a formula to cap the amount lenders can charge for such a penalty and stipulates that banks and mortgage companies must continue to offer mortgages without any penalty for early payment. (Art. 2, Sec. 3)

Also under the new law, banks will find it simpler to set up and move automatic teller machines (ATMs). The changes could increase the availability of ATMs to consumers.

The new law makes it less cumbersome to establish or move ATMs by dropping a requirement that banks receive prior approval from the commissioner of commerce.

Instead, banks will only have to file notice with the commissioner before installing one or more automatic teller machines. The commissioner will have 15 days after the filing to disapprove the plans.

Similarly, banks will have to file notice when planning to move an ATM more than three miles. Moves of less than three miles do not require notification or approval.

Another change will allow any bank to advertise itself on the screens of automatic tellers it operates and on the back of receipts from the machines. Current law allows ads for other businesses to appear on automatic teller receipts but forbids ads for the bank that owns the machine.

The new law also will exempt from state regulation automatic banking machines at grocery store checkout lanes and at other retailers that use credit cards or debit cards. These units act as "electronic checks" to deduct the purchase amount from the customer's checking account.

Retailers such as gas stations and grocery stores increasingly use such terminals to speed customer transactions. Under current law, these machines are covered by the same regulations as automatic tellers.

The changes in law relating to ATMs and other electronic teller terminals became effective May 25, 1995. (Art. 2, Secs. 7, 9-11)

Other major provisions of the law will:

- Permit a new brand of small, tightly regulated, short-term consumer loans. Lenders will be allowed to offer so-called "payday loans" of \$350 or less with a 30-day term, under the law.

The measure sets maximum interest rates and other charges for the loans. Lenders will be allowed to charge \$5.50 for a loan of \$50 or less, \$5 plus 10 percent of the loan for loans from \$50 to \$100, \$5 plus 7 percent for amounts from \$100 to \$250, and \$5 plus 6 percent for loans from \$250 to \$350.

The new "payday loans" are named for the paycheck-to-paycheck consumers they may attract. The new measure is effective Aug. 1, 1995. (Art. 3, Sec. 2)

- Allow credit unions and banks to set up part-time, deposit-taking locations in elementary and secondary schools as part of school-approved education programs.

Under current law, any such operation in a school must meet the same regulatory standards as a branch bank.

The new measure, effective May 25, 1995, will allow financial institutions to play a role in teaching students about money management and saving. (Art. 2, Secs. 5 and 20)

- Eliminate the requirement that state-chartered banks print quarterly financial reports in the local newspaper.

In 1994, the federal government scrapped a requirement that federal banks publish financial information in newspapers, but current Minnesota law requires state banks to keep up the sometimes costly practice.

The new measure instead will require that balance sheets and other financial information be made available at each state bank office. The change is effective for reports filed for business beginning June 30, 1995. (Art. 2, Sec. 16)

- Make numerous changes to get Minnesota in line with the Riegle-Neal Interstate Banking and Branching Act, a federal law enacted in 1994 that requires a nationwide system for interstate banking.

In reaction to non-discrimination provisions of the federal law, the new state law wipes away provisions in current law that impose special restrictions on banks owned by interstate holding companies.

For example, a requirement that such banks cash government checks at no charge is eliminated, effective May 25, 1995. A requirement that the banks provide basic accounts targeted for low-income people also is repealed. The accounts allow a limited number of transactions free of service charges. (Art. 4, Sec. 25)

The legislation was sponsored by Rep. Loren Jennings (DFL-Harris) and Sen. Sam Solon (DFL-Duluth).

HF1184/SF1134*/CH202

State government spending - Bank refunds

(See Government, page 38)

Omnibus tax bill - Cambridge Bank settlement

(See Taxes, page 67)



BONDING

Millions in bonding projects

After failing three times on the House floor, a \$34.3 million bonding bill was signed into law.

It authorizes the state to sell bonds to pay for repairs to Capitol office space, build schools, and help rebuild deteriorating bridges and a city hall in Parkers Prairie, Minn.

The House and Senate passed the bonding bill during a special session. It became effective July 1, 1995.

Previous to the May 25 vote, the House had three times voted down a \$25.4 million bonding bill, while the Senate had passed a \$37.8 million bonding bill. The two bodies worked out a compromise and that is what was sent to the governor.

The new law authorizes the sale of \$34.3 million in bonds during this non-bonding year. Last year, the Gov. Arne Carlson signed a \$621 million bonding bill into law, the largest in state history. (Bonding bills are typically assembled in the second year of the state's two-year spending cycle.)

The law also authorizes \$23.7 million in bonds for maximum effort school loans to three school districts. (Sec. 9)

Such loans are granted to districts which, due to low property tax values, cannot raise sufficient funds through property taxes to make much needed capital improvements. Districts must show they meet a number of tax capacity qualifications to be eligible for the loans, which allow them to take advantage of the state's low-interest loan rates. (The loans are repaid according to a schedule based on a district's property tax values.)

Under the law, the Kelliher School District will receive \$6.9 million to help construct a new school, the Littlefork-Big Falls School District will receive \$7 million for a building expansion and to make the schools handicapped accessible, and the Big Lake School District will receive \$9.7 million to help repay a short-term loan used to build a new school. (Sec. 9)

The Big Lake proposal has been approved by the House each of the past three years and removed from the bonding bill during conference committee negotiations. This year, it survived.

Also under the new law, the Department of Administration will receive nearly \$1.7 million in bonds to make improvements to the State Capitol building. Of the amount, \$184,000 will come from the general fund. (Sec. 2)

The dollars resolve the turf battle over Capitol office space. Earlier this session, the Legislature went to Ramsey County District Court and won an injunction to stop the governor's office from moving into office space lawmakers said was theirs.

Also included are bonds to be sold for the following projects:

- \$1.5 million to buy portions of Eagle Creek and adjacent springs and wetlands in Savage, Minn., to protect it from encroaching development. The law calls for Savage to prohibit development within 200 feet on either side of the creek. This provision was originally included in the Senate bill with a request for \$5.2 million (Sec. 5, Subd. 3);
- \$750,000 to the Minnesota State Colleges and Universities system to buy land near Metropolitan State University in St. Paul to expand that campus. The system is authorized to buy land in Bloomington so Normandale Community College can construct a parking ramp (Sec. 10);
- \$4.5 million to make grants to local governments for bridge building and reconstruction. (Sec. 8) Some lawmakers, including Rep. Carlos Mariani (DFL-St. Paul), have said bridges in their districts are in dire need of repair. Earlier this session, Mariani

sponsored a bill which would have released \$3 million from the transportation fund to help repair the Wabasha Street Bridge over the Mississippi River in his district. That bill did not receive a House hearing;

- \$103,000 to the Department of Agriculture to complete a seed potato inspection facility in East Grand Forks. The bonds will be paid off from inspection fees (Sec. 3); and
- \$410,000 to the city of Parkers Prairie to assist with the design and construction of a fire hall and city hall to replace those damaged by a propane explosion in April 1995. (Sec. 11)

Rep. Henry Kalis (DFL-Walters) and Sen. Gene Merriam (DFL-Coon Rapids) sponsored the legislation.

Special Session: HF1*/SF8/SS2 (formerly HF1010)

Jets hockey bust

(See Living Dead Bills, page 91)

BUDGET

Emergency spending

A new state law authorizes nearly \$3.2 million for emergency state government spending.

The funds, which became available April 19, 1995, will be used to cover state spending during the current fiscal year.

Just over \$1 million went to the Department of Health to cover costs incurred dur-



Over \$1 million went to the Department of Health to cover the cost of some 31,000 immunizations given during the meningitis outbreak in Mankato, Minn. (HF355/SF335*/CH48)

ing the recent meningitis outbreak in Mankato which killed one high school student and caused several other residents to be hospitalized.

The House version of the measure had included \$245,000 to cover the meningitis outbreak, which was a preliminary figure based on the first round of meningitis immunizations. The \$1 million figure reached by House and Senate conference committee members reflects the total costs incurred for some 31,000 immunizations.

The deficiency bill also provides:

- \$1.5 million to the Board of Public Defense to handle increased caseloads resulting from juvenile crime laws enacted in 1994;
- \$500,000 to the Department of Veterans Affairs for the emergency financial and medical needs of veterans;
- \$77,000 to the Minnesota Racing Commission to regulate pari-mutuel horse racing;
- \$46,000 to the Department of Military Affairs for paying the city of Roseville assessments due for National Guard property; and
- \$30,000 to the Department of Public Safety to match federal funds for flood relief.

The measure was sponsored by Rep. Jim Girard (IR-Lynd) and Sen. Dennis Frederickson (IR-New Ulm).

HF355/SF335*/CH48

Tell us exactly

Minnesota lawmakers are encouraging their federal counterparts to balance the federal budget, but they want to know what such efforts are going to mean to Minnesotans.

The Legislature has passed a non-binding resolution asking Congress for financial information on the impact of a balanced federal budget amendment on the Minnesota state budget.

The Republican Party's "Contract with America" promised a vote within the first 100 days of the 104th Congress on a balanced budget amendment. It passed the U.S. House, but failed by a single vote in the U.S. Senate.

The contract says the amendment is necessary to "restore fiscal responsibility to an out-of-control Congress, requiring them to live under the same budget constraints as families and businesses." While the balanced budget amendment failed, the contract still promises a balanced federal budget by the year 2002.

The resolution does recognize that working to balance the federal budget "may im-

pose on the states unfunded mandates that shift to the states responsibility for carrying out programs that the Congress can no longer afford.”

A recent study completed by the U.S. Treasury Department for the nation’s governors estimates that the balanced budget amendment would reduce federal grants to Minnesota by \$1.2 billion. But some have dismissed that estimate as being politically motivated.

Copies of the resolution have been forwarded to the speaker and clerk of the United States House of Representatives, the president and secretary of the United States Senate, the presiding officers of both houses of the legislature of each of the other states in the Union, and to Minnesota’s senators and representatives in Congress.

The proposal was sponsored by Sen. Roger Moe (DFL-Erskine).

HFnone/SF66*/R1

Omnibus judiciary funding law

(See Crime, page 10)

K-12 education

(See Education, page 18)

State government spending

(See Government, page 38)

Unfunded mandates

(See Government, page 41)

Higher education funding

(See Higher Education, page 47)

Health, human services funding

(See Human Services, page 51)

Data practices changed

(See Law, page 58)



A new law ends the practice of providing “local exchange monopolies” to individual telephone companies. Now, many telephone companies may enter the same calling area, giving Minnesotans a real choice for basic telephone service. (HF620/SF752*/CH156)

will end, permitting many companies to enter the same calling area.

The change gives Minnesotans a real choice for basic telephone service. A Minneapolis resident, for example, could switch from US West to a cable television operator, a cellular telephone firm, or any company that receives PUC approval to offer local telephone service.

The change also will allow all 100 Minnesota telephone companies — including major players like US West and GTE — to venture into other market areas around the state, after gaining approval from the PUC.

(The PUC is a quasi-judicial body that regulates the rates and services of Minnesota telephone, natural gas, and electric utilities.)

The nuts and bolts as to how this deregulation would take place will be laid out in rules established by the PUC.

The rule-making process is to be completed by Aug. 1, 1997. Until then, the PUC will be allowed to certify a company as a provider of local telephone service.

The PUC also will have to determine how a local telephone company would separate or “unbundle” its services so a competitor could connect to its customers to provide a service. This would make it possible, for example, to receive basic phone service from one com-

pany, and voice messaging from another.

Another provision of the law will create an “alternative regulation” framework for phone companies to choose. Under the system, certain essential services, as defined by the law — call tracing, call number-blocking, and 911-service, for example — will remain regulated by the PUC. But the price of other non-essential services, such as voice mail, will be determined by market competition, rather than requiring the PUC to certify any rate change by a telephone company.

If a telephone company opted for this more relaxed regulatory system, its rates for basic residential and business local service could not increase for three years.

A Department of Public Service study will determine what “essential telephone services” should be available to all state households. The study also will address how money from a Universal Service Fund (made up of money all Minnesota telephone companies will be required to contribute) will be spent. Specifically, “whether expenditures from the fund should be used to ensure citizen access to local government and other public access programming.” The Department of Public Service will report its recommendations to the Legislature by Jan. 1, 1996.

The measure was sponsored by Rep. Edgar Olson (DFL-Fosston) and Sen. Steve Novak (DFL-New Brighton).

HF620/SF752*/CH156

Selling exchanges

A telephone company seeking to sell a local exchange must get Minnesota Public Utilities Commission (PUC) approval before making the sale, under a new law.

The law applies to Class A telephone companies — those with annual revenues of more than \$100 million.

Currently, a telephone company applies to the PUC for the right to offer phone service within a certain geographical area. Under this “local exchange monopoly,” the company is the only one that can provide local phone service to the area.

PUC approval is currently needed to buy, but not to sell, exchanges.

“But this would give the PUC an opportunity to hear what customers have to say about their telephone company before [the company] can sell an exchange,” said Rep. Steve Kelley (DFL-Hopkins), who sponsored the bill in the House.

The new law, effective Dec. 31, 1995,

SALES BUSINESS

Telephone free-for-all

A new law, effective Aug. 1, 1995, will increase competition among Minnesota telephone companies and give Minnesotans more choices for basic telephone service.

Currently, a telephone company applies to the state Public Utilities Commission (PUC) for the right to offer phone service within a certain geographical area. Under this “local exchange monopoly,” the company is the only one that can provide local phone service to the area. Under the new law, this practice

requires the phone company wishing to sell to provide each customer with a stamped envelope addressed to the PUC. Customers could then comment on the quality of service they've received and send their responses to the PUC. The commission also must hold a public hearing on the proposed sale, under the law.

(The PUC is a quasi-judicial body that regulates the rates and services of Minnesota telephone, natural gas, and electric utilities.)

"Then the PUC could see if customers are in favor of the sale," Kelley said. "Most complaints about quality of service are mainly about time delays in making repairs."

The sale could not be approved unless the telephone company wishing to sell has provided a high quality of service throughout the past year. The company wishing to buy the exchange also must show it is financially responsible and has a proper number of trained employees, Kelley said.

Sen. Kevin Chandler (DFL-White Bear Lake) sponsored the bill in the Senate.

HF1356/SF1173*/CH191

Free haircuts

A new law will allow charities and homeless shelters to provide free haircuts to the clients they serve.

The law stems from an incident last summer involving two volunteers at the Union Gospel Mission in Duluth, Minn.

Two sisters, Theresa Taylor and Velma Williamson, for years had been giving free haircuts to the poor, first out of their home and later in a makeshift hair salon in the ladies' rest room at the mission.

But then the Minnesota Board of Barber Examiners, after complaints from several Duluth barbers, stepped in to say barbering without a license is against the law. Violators could face up to 90 days in jail and a \$700 fine.

Since the 1920s, the state has required barbers to be licensed. Cutting hair for immediate family members is the only exception to the law.

After several media outlets picked up the story, including the nationally syndicated Paul Harvey radio program, the Board of Barber Examiners had a change of heart. Members of the board voted unanimously to grant the sisters honorary licenses.

But before they could be back in business, the barber board said the two women needed

to attend a Minneapolis barber school for two weeks to learn how to sanitize the tools of the trade.

"We couldn't afford it," Taylor said. "We've got families to take care of and couldn't just pick up and go to the Cities for several weeks."

The sisters never did get the training. They also haven't touched a head of hair since August 1994.

"We're scared to do it," Taylor said.

The new law, effective Aug. 1, 1995, permits barbering for several charitable purposes "in nursing homes, shelters, missions, or other similar facilities." The cuts must be free, and there is no training required of the barbers.

The measure was sponsored by Rep. Mike Jaros (DFL-Duluth) and Sen. Sam Solon (DFL-Duluth).

HF1747/SF838*/CH59

LLPs and LLCs

Businesses or partnerships that change their status to limited liability partnerships (LLP) or companies (LLC) are responsible for the debts and financial obligations accrued before the status change, under a new law.

Since the continued financial responsibility has always existed, the 1995 law change merely clarifies the provision and ensures it as a specific reference in state statute.

Legislation passed in 1992 allowed businesses to form limited liability companies. That standing affords businesses the tax advantages of partnerships and the limitation on liabilities for owners.

The law was expanded in 1994 to allow groups of professionals, such as doctors and lawyers, to form limited liability partnerships.

Another provision in the new law allows limited liability partnerships or limited liability companies to use the abbreviation LLP or LLC after their names. Before the law change, periods had to be inserted between the letters.

The section of the law pertaining to past financial responsibility became effective in April 1995. Other provisions are effective Aug. 1, 1995.

The law was sponsored by Rep. Ann Rest (DFL-New Hope) and Sen. Ember Reichgott Junge (DFL-New Hope).

HF1338/SF1042*/CH58

Wheelchair warranties

Equipment such as wheelchairs or Braille printers that aid people with disabilities will have to come with at least a one-year warranty, under a new state law signed by the governor May 19.

House sponsor Rep. Matt Entenza (DFL-St. Paul) said the Department of Administration asked him to carry the bill to help curb a specific problem with malfunctioning wheelchairs.

"There are a small number of devices that continue to break down. It's a problem in the handicapped community," Entenza has said.

If manufacturers of "assistive devices" don't provide a warranty with the equipment, the law — effective Aug. 1, 1995 — calls for a one-year warranty to exist as if the manufacturer had issued one.

Under either warranty, the equipment owner could have it repaired by the manufacturer or an authorized dealer if it breaks within one year. The law also ensures that the owner would get a refund if the device is not repaired within a reasonable amount of time.

The measure contains no penalty if a manufacturer decides not to honor the government-imposed warranty. A consumer or the attorney general, however, could take the manufacturer to court to recover damages.

Under the law, the court "shall" award a consumer who wins in court twice the amount of the monetary loss, attorneys fees, and costs, and any "equitable relief the court determines is appropriate."

Sen. Ellen Anderson (DFL-St. Paul) sponsored the measure in the Senate.

HF990*/SF1479/CH193

Filing notices electronically

The federal government is now able to electronically file notices with the state that detail Minnesota individuals and businesses who have tax liens against them, under a new law.

When an individual or a business has not paid taxes to the federal government, a lien is put on their property. Federal officials then notify either the Office of the Secretary of State or the county recorder in the county where the property is located.

The federal government follows a series of set laws in determining whether to notify the county or the secretary of state's office of the lien.

Formerly, the federal government filed

liens by sending a notice through the mail. The law change allows the government to file the liens electronically. It became effective May 11, 1995.

Records of liens serve an important function.

"If you wanted to buy a house, before the bank would approve the loan, they would check at the county to see if you had any tax liens. Or if a business was trying to get a loan, the bank would check to see if it owed any back taxes," said Cheri Smith, director of the Uniform Commercial Code Division within the Office of the Secretary of State.

The secretary of state's office already has the technology for the electronic filing, but a new state law was needed to allow the new method, Smith said. Her office has not yet set a timetable for switching to the electronic filing system.

The new technology also will allow Minnesota counties and the secretary of state's office to share a database of businesses and individuals who owe taxes. Currently, counties keep their tax liens records individually.

Rep. Matt Entenza (DFL-St. Paul) and Sen. Don Betzold (DFL-Fridley) sponsored the new law.

HF1052*/SF565/CH144

Paying subcontractors

Subcontractors on municipal projects will be guaranteed prompt payment from prime contractors, under a new law.

The measure will require payment to subcontractors within 10 days of when the prime contractor receives payment from the municipality.

Municipal contracts will have to include a provision requiring the prime contractor pay interest of 1.5 percent per month on any amount not paid on time to the subcontractor.

There will be a minimum interest penalty of \$10 for any amount \$100 or more not paid on time.

The new law is effective on contracts put out for bids after July 31, 1995.

The measure was sponsored by Rep. Bill Macklin (IR-Lakeville) and Sen. Don Betzold (DFL-Fridley).

HF367*/SF293/CH31

Brew pubs, brew stores

(See Consumers, page 8)

Economic, community development - Corporate welfare

(See Development, page 16)

Workers' comp reform

(See Employment, page 21)

Complete disclosure

(See Employment, page 22)

Energy discounts

(See Energy, page 23)

Rural electrical competition

(See Energy, page 24)

Environmental spending law - Used oil disposal

(See Environment, page 26)

Incentives to clean up

(See Environment, page 30)

Dry cleaning cleanup program

(See Environment, page 31)

Reprieve for a burner

(See Environment, page 31)

Improving child support - Occupational license suspension

(See Family, page 33)

Improving child support - Work reporting system

(See Family, page 34)

Seized goods for sale

(See Government, page 42)

Complete malpractice reports

(See Health, page 45)

Licensing acupuncturists

(See Health, page 46)

Joint utility bills

(See Housing, page 50)

Rental car coverage

(See Insurance, page 57)

Data practices changed

(See Law, page 58)

Buying playground equipment

(See Local Government, page 63)

Omnibus tax bill - TIF district changes

(See Taxes, page 66)

Omnibus tax bill - Help for landlords

(See Taxes, page 66)

Selected new, increased fees adopted in 1995

(See Taxes, page 68)

Licensing the fleet

(See Transportation, page 70)

Plates for test cars

(See Transportation, page 70)

Tracing phone calls

(See Vetoed Bills, page 77)

Friendly government

(See Vetoed Bills, page 78)

Restoring computer funds

(See Vetoed Bills, page 80)

Smokes for kids

(See Living Dead Bills, page 81)

Keg ban nixed

(See Living Dead Bills, page 82)

Angler's right to know

(See Living Dead Bills, page 85)

Tackling 'corporate welfare'

(See Living Dead Bills, page 85)

Striking a real cord

(See Living Dead Bills, page 90)



CHILDREN

Child abuse allegations

Effective Aug. 1, 1995, individuals battling a knowingly false or reckless allegation of child abuse can collect court costs and reasonable attorney fees from their accusers, under a new law.

Current law already allows for those falsely accused to file a civil suit for damages.

The provision is part of a new law that makes several amendments to the state's Child Abuse Reporting Act to better guard against false reports and to ensure that the rights of all involved are protected.

The measure extends immunity from liability in reporting child abuse in good faith to "any person" with responsibilities under the Child Abuse Reporting Act. It also adds employees of the Department of Human Services. Previously, social workers employed by a local welfare agency were immune.

The new law further spells out how agencies should determine whether child abuse has occurred. It requires local welfare agencies to collect "available and relevant information" to determine abuse and the need for protective services.

Relevant information can include information about the child being abused; the alleged offender; the reporter, including the nature of the reporter's relationship to the child and to the alleged offender; and the basis for the reporter's knowledge.

It also requires the local welfare agency to conduct a face-to-face observation of the child reported to have been abused and a face-to-face interview of the alleged offender early in an investigation.

Joan Monahan of the Department of Human Services said sections of the new law spell out in statute what has been the department's practice.

The law also permits the local agency to make an early determination of no abuse, close the case, and retain immunity, if the information collected shows no basis for a full investigation.

Furthermore, it adds a conflict of interest provision that prohibits a person from assessing a potential child abuse case if the person has a financial interest or a referral relationship that results in a direct shared financial gain with a child abuse treatment provider, or a personal or family relationship with an individual in the investigation.

Rep. Barb Sykora (IR-Excelsior) and Sen. Allan Spear (DFL-Mpls) sponsored the new law.

HF432/SF342*/CH187

Foster homes

A new law, effective Aug. 1, 1995, mandates that the Department of Corrections notify local governments before licensing a foster care facility for delinquent children.

Under current law, all such facilities are reviewed by the department at least once every two years. But the department doesn't have to notify the town or city that such a license is being issued.

The new law requires the department to give a 30-day written notice to any city or town before issuing a license to a foster home for delinquent children within its boundaries.

The requirement applies to a home's initial license. Notification, however, must be made annually should the local government request such a notification in writing.

The notice is not required if the foster home will hold six or fewer children.

Any state funds funneled to the licensed foster care home cannot be transferred until the notification requirements are met.

The measure was sponsored by Rep. Alice Johnson (DFL-Spring Lake Park) and Sen. Don Betzold (DFL-Fridley).

HF74/SF64*/CH12

Omnibus judiciary funding law - State public defenders

(See Crime, page 11)

Omnibus judiciary funding law - Evaluating juvenile facilities

(See Crime, page 12)

Omnibus judiciary funding law - Combating truancy

(See Crime, page 13)

Omnibus judiciary funding law - County curfews

(See Crime, page 14)

K-12 education - New children's department

(See Education, page 18)

K-12 education - Baby truants

(See Education, page 19)

Waste Management Act changes

(See Environment, page 28)

Improving child support

(See Family, page 33)

Children of divorce

(See Family, page 35)

Antlerless permits

(See Game & Fish, page 37)

Killed in the line of duty

(See Government, page 42)

Health, human services funding

(See Human Services, page 51)

Adoption notification

(See Human Services, page 54)

Data practices changed

(See Law, page 58)

Buying playground equipment

(See Local Government, page 63)

Bridge of Hope

(See Transportation, page 73)



CONSUMERS

Brew pubs, brew stores

An owner of a "brew pub" — a restaurant that brews its own beer on the premises — will be allowed to hold additional retail liquor licenses, under a law that took effect May 23, 1995.

This change to state law was proposed by the owner of Rock Bottom Brewery, a brew pub in downtown Minneapolis. The owner wanted to obtain liquor licenses for a new business venture, a chain of restaurants called Old Chicago.

Under the previous law, a "manufacturer, brewer, or wholesaler" could not have a financial interest in a business holding a retail liquor license. The owner of a brew pub was issued a liquor license only for the restaurant in which his or her beer was brewed.

The law amending state liquor control statutes includes several other changes.

Brewery stores

The law allows the creation of new businesses where individuals can buy ingredients for beer and use the store's equipment to brew it. Such stores exist in Canada.

Alcoholic beverages made at a "brew on premises store" cannot be sold or consumed in the store. Likewise, malt liquor cannot be sold outside the store — it is "for personal or family use" only.

Liquor shelfmates

Stores that sell liquor exclusively can offer several new items for sale. Liquor stores can now sell food products that contain more than .5 percent of alcohol by volume — such as ice cream blended with liqueur, home brewing equipment, and magazines "published primarily for information and education on alcoholic beverages."

Under previous law, an "exclusive liquor store" could sell tobacco products, ice, soft drinks, and mix beverages, liqueur-filled candies, and books and videos on the use of alcohol in cooking.

Catering permit

A restaurant with an on-sale liquor license will be allowed to buy a caterer's permit and sell liquor along with meals served off the premises.

Restaurant owners applying for permits must furnish proof that their liability insurance extends to sites away from the restaurant, according to Fred Petersen, director of



A new law amending several state liquor statutes allows for the creation of “brewery stores” where individuals can buy ingredients for beer and use the store’s equipment to brew it. Such stores exist in Canada. It also expands license statutes so the owner of a “brew pub” — a restaurant that brews its own beer on the premises — will be allowed to hold additional retail liquor licenses. (HF1132*/SF936/CH198)

the Department of Public Safety’s (DPS) Liquor Control Division.

Also, persons holding permits will have to notify either the police chief or county sheriff about a catered event where liquor will be served.

The DPS will issue the annual caterer’s permit, which will cost \$200.

Liquor licenses

Alcoholic beverages can be served at Bronco Arena in International Falls for this year’s all-class Falls High School reunion.

A temporary seven-day liquor license to a non-profit organization will be valid only in June and July 1995.

This provision is necessary because existing law prohibits the consumption of alcoholic beverages on school grounds. The proposal was endorsed by the local school board, and originally introduced in a bill (HF26) sponsored by House Speaker Irv Anderson (DFL-Int’l Falls).

The law also allows special liquor licenses for businesses in Clay, Hennepin, and St. Louis counties.

Rep. Loren Jennings (DFL-Harris) sponsored the House bill and Sen. Sam Solon (DFL-Duluth) carried the Senate companion.

HF1132*/SF936/CH198

Regulating charities

A new law will shed more light on how much the top officials of Minnesota charities are paid.

Under current law, a charitable organization must disclose the compensation paid to its top five officials who receive more than \$50,000 per year; the disclosure is included in the organization’s annual report filed with the Office of the Attorney General.

But subsidiary businesses controlled by the charity don’t have to reveal how much they are paying to top officials who also work for the charitable organization.

The new law will change that to provide a more complete picture of salaries, bonuses, and fringe benefits paid to those working for charitable non-profits and their for-profit subsidiaries.

Beginning July 1, 1997, charitable organizations must disclose the total compensation paid to their five highest paid officials and that of the top five employees of “any related organization” as well — if any of those subsidiaries receives funds from the non-profit organization.

Proponents of the legislation pointed to Minnesota Public Radio (MPR) as a reason why additional disclosure was needed. MPR’s parent company, Minnesota Communications Group, has a for-profit subsidiary, Greenspring Co., that sells tapes, sweatshirts, and other items through a series of direct mail catalogs. Greenspring’s gross revenue was \$135 million in 1994.

Top officials at MPR are also compensated by Greenspring, although only the MPR compensation is reported to the attorney general’s office each year.

Requiring the disclosure of executive compensation from both a charity and its subsidiaries will enable the public to have a better picture of the way an organization operates, explained Sheila Fishman, an assistant attorney general in the office’s Charities Division.

The bill would expand the “right-to-know disclosure law, which has been on the books for years,” she said.

MPR opposed the provision calling for the additional disclosure.

Ginger Sisco, MPR’s former vice president for marketing and community relations, said MPR provides a “sufficient amount of information” in an IRS form submitted annually to the attorney general’s office.

Greenspring spokesperson Yolanda Scharton doesn’t think that it, as a private company, should be “encumbered” by a mandate to reveal its executives’ compensation.

The law also gives the Office of the Attorney General \$150,000 over the next two-year budget period to enforce state laws regulating professional fund raisers.

Fishman said that the appropriation would be completely recouped from registration fees paid by charities and professional fund raisers.

Rep. Matt Entenza (DFL-St. Paul), House sponsor of the measure, said the money would help shut down unscrupulous fund raisers who claim to be collecting money for charity, when in fact the dollars just “line their pockets.”

Sen. Kevin Chandler (DFL-White Bear Lake) sponsored the Senate companion.

HF809/SF579*/CH235

Passing along the savings

A new state law aims to give utility companies more incentive to function efficiently and to pass along savings to consumers.

The law will install a voluntary, alternative form of regulation based on performance for natural gas utilities.

Currently, the Public Utilities Commission (PUC) sets rates for utilities based on the costs encountered by the each company. Critics charge the system gives companies no incentive to function efficiently because their profit margin is essentially locked in at a certain level.

The new law, effective March 28, 1995, allows utilities, with PUC approval, to increase profits by reducing gas purchasing costs and improving efficiency, as long as the savings are shared with consumers.

Companies will be allowed to submit performance-based plans, which must include a mechanism to pass savings on to customers, for PUC approval.

The PUC will set efficiency benchmarks for each company. Companies that exceed the benchmarks will see profits rise, and their customers will see savings.

The alternative form of regulation will be offered as a pilot project for companies that choose to participate. The program will expire Jan 1, 2000, to allow lawmakers to assess the results of the alternative regulation.

The legislation was sponsored by Rep. Jim Tunheim (DFL-Kennedy) and Sen. Steve Novak (DFL-New Brighton).

HF435*/SF275/CH17

Equal access to videos

Open or closed-captioning will be required of all educational videotapes distributed for sale or rental in Minnesota, under a new state law.

The law, effective Aug. 1, 1995, applies to tapes produced after June 1, 1997, for rental or sales to educational institutions, state and local governments, and medical facilities. Most titles seen at the local video store will not be affected by the law.

Only tapes where more than 2,500 copies are produced will qualify, under the law.

(Open-captioning is the term for subtitles, like those added to foreign language films. Closed-captioning refers to the subtitles that include descriptions of sound effects — encoded on a videotape or in a live broadcast — that can be switched on or off by a computer chip which is a requirement for all new television sets sold in the U.S.)

House sponsor Rep. Matt Entenza (DFL-St. Paul) said that Hollywood motion picture interests objected to the original measure that would have applied to both educational and entertainment videos.

Deaf students who cannot understand educational videos shown in schools will benefit from the proposal, although Entenza noted that the compromise “scaled back significantly our original proposal.”

Sen. Tom Neuville (IR-Northfield) sponsored the measure in the Senate.

HF1048*/SF846/CH143

Cellular phones and 911

From most areas in Minnesota, when a person makes a 911 emergency call, the dispatcher's display terminal details the location of the caller.

But if the call is made from a cellular telephone, there is no way to locate the caller.

Effective Aug. 1, 1995, a new law will require cellular telephone service providers to notify their subscribers that 911 calls cannot be traced.

Four times per year, cellular service providers will have to include a note with their billing notice telling customers that emergency 911 calls are routed to a state patrol dispatcher, rather than to a local police agency, so the caller must specify his or her location.

The measure was sponsored by Rep. Barb Vickerman (IR-Redwood Falls) and Sen. Dennis Frederickson (IR-New Ulm).

HF1252/SF1051*/CH149

Sanitary kitchens

Managers of food service operations across Minnesota will have to be certified in sanitary food preparation, under a new law.

The provision, effective Aug. 1, 1995, is in a broader Department of Health housekeeping law. (Sec. 11, Subd. 2)

Chris Everson, assistant director of the Environmental Health Division of the Department of Health, said the department hopes to have certification requirements and rules written in a year or two so that food service managers can start participating in the necessary training.

The desire for certification stems from a new federal food code that promotes educating managers with the hope that they will pass sanitation skills on to their employees. The intended result: fewer food-borne illnesses.

The new law was sponsored by Rep. Thomas Huntley (DFL-Duluth) and Sen. Don Betzold (DFL-Fridley).

HF1037*/SF425/CH165

Government efficiency - Customer service

(See Government, page 40)

Licensing acupuncturists

(See Health, page 46)

Joint utility bills

(See Housing, page 50)

Insurance break

(See Insurance, page 58)

Insurance and prescriptions

(See Insurance, page 56)

Insurance and dental work

(See Insurance, page 56)

Rental car coverage

(See Insurance, page 57)

No baby food allowed

(See Law, page 59)

Omnibus transportation funding bill - Bus safety

(See Transportation, page 69)

Selling junked cars

(See Transportation, page 73)

Driver's license refund

(See Vetoed Bills, page 77)

Striking a real cord

(See Living Dead Bills, page 90)



CRIME

Omnibus judiciary funding law

Minnesota taxpayers will spend \$867.5 million to fund the state's prisons, courts, and crime prevention programs over the next two-year spending cycle, under a new law.

The huge price tag indicates that crime and corrections is one of the fastest growing areas of the state budget.

The bulk of the funding — about \$546 million — will go to the Department of Corrections (DOC). That's a 28 percent increase over corrections spending for the current biennium.

Nearly two-thirds of the corrections budget — almost \$366 million — will pay for Minnesota's juvenile and adult correctional institutions.

Spending for community services by the DOC will total more than \$142.5 million — a 50 percent increase over the \$97 million spent during the current biennium.

This dramatic increase in spending includes several million for counties to hire additional probation officers and to operate community-based treatment programs.

Caseloads for state district court judges will be eased through the hiring of nine new judges. The law provides almost \$1.8 million for four judges to assume office in 1995 and for five judges to start in 1997.

The law, sponsored by Rep. Mary Murphy (DFL-Hermantown) and Sen. Tracy Beckman (DFL-Bricelyn), also increases criminal penalties for a number of offenses, funds a host of crime prevention programs, and includes the following provisions.

HF1700*/SF1653/CH226

State public defenders

The law allocates \$76.3 million over the next biennium for state public defenders. That's a 36 percent increase over current funding levels.

The increase is due largely to changes made by the 1994 Legislature.

In establishing a new class of serious juvenile offenders — the extended jurisdiction juvenile (EJJ) — lawmakers give these kids in juvenile court the right to a public defender and a jury trial.

The resulting increased burden on the public defender system threatened to cause a huge logjam in the juvenile court system, according to testimony given earlier this session.

The state will spend an additional \$6.8 million for incarcerating and treating EJJ offenders.

The EJJ classification is a hybrid between the traditional informal juvenile court and adult court. It is intended for serious juvenile offenders, but not for those whose crimes and/or age warrant a transfer to adult court.

Under an EJJ proceeding, a teenager receives a juvenile court penalty and a stayed adult penalty — often a prison sentence. But if he or she violates the condition of the sentence, the adult penalty may be imposed.

An extra \$600,000 appropriation to the State Board of Public Defense will hire additional public defenders and pay for trial transcripts needed in EJJ court cases. (Art. 1, Sec. 10)

Background checks

The law will require criminal background checks on potential apartment building managers.

The proposal stems from the 1994 abduction and murder of Kari Koskinen, a New Brighton woman believed to have been killed by her building manager. It will be called the "Kari Koskinen Manager Background Check Act."

As of July 1, 1995, apartment building owners will be required to have the Minnesota Bureau of Criminal Apprehension (BCA) conduct a criminal history check on every building manager applicant (or other em-

ployee) who will have the authority to enter a tenant's apartment. Managers who have lived in Minnesota for less than five years will also be subject to a national FBI background search.

(An equivalent background check can also be done by a private business or a local law enforcement agency.)

If a manager is found to be convicted of any of a host of serious crimes, ranging from sexual assault to aggravated robbery, the manager may not be hired unless 10 years have elapsed since the sentence for the crime was completed.

Managers hired before July 1, 1995, or found guilty of crimes before that date can keep their jobs, but tenants must be informed of their past criminal acts. (Tenants also can be released, at their option, from leases based on this information.)

Owners — who will pay for the background checks — who fail to conduct a background check will be guilty of a petty misdemeanor, punishable by up to a \$200 fine.

Also included in the law is a tenant's right to privacy section, which states that a landlord may enter an apartment — after giving reasonable notice — only for a "reasonable business purpose." This will include showing an apartment, or for maintenance reasons. Limited exceptions will be allowed for emergency or safety reasons.

A landlord privacy violation can result in a tenant being released from a lease, a recovery of a damage deposit, and up to a \$100 civil penalty for each violation.

This provision will apply to oral and written leases entered into or renewed on or after July 1, 1995.

Tenants and landlords of mobile homes are exempt from the tenant's right to privacy provision.

The provisions originally were included in HF72 sponsored by Rep. Mindy Greiling (DFL-Roseville). (Art. 4, Secs. 13-21)

Frivolous lawsuits

Inmates who file "frivolous or malicious" lawsuits against the state will face prison disciplinary action, under a section of the law that takes effect July 1, 1995.

Such penalties could include loss of privileges, isolation, loss of good time, or "discipline confinement" time.

It costs the state about \$350,000 each year to challenge lawsuits filed by those prisoners.

Most prisoners lack the financial resources necessary to pay for court filing fees and

associated costs. So current law allows them to bring their actions "in forma pauperis," or as indigents, and they don't pay a dime.

Under the new law, any inmate seeking to file a case without paying the fees will later be billed should they earn or otherwise come into any funds. And prisoners seeking to avoid filing fees by filing as indigents when they really do have the money in their prison accounts will have their cases dismissed. (They could be filed again later.)

Should an inmate prevail in a civil action and be awarded monetary damages, those funds can be seized to pay for their court costs, any taxes they may owe, support for their family, or fines ordered by the court.

The provisions originally were included in HF1309 sponsored by Rep. Tom Pugh (DFL-South St. Paul). (Art. 6, Secs. 4-5, 12)

Fighting sex crimes

Patterned sex offenders can face up to 40 years in prison, under the new law.

Under Minnesota law, a patterned sex offender is a repeat offender or someone who has been determined likely to re-offend in the future.

Current law mandates that a judge sentence a patterned sex offender to twice the penalty called for under the state's sentencing guidelines.

This measure will allow judges to impose a prison term of up to 40 years — regardless of the penalty called for under the state's sentencing guidelines.

The 40-year maximum prison term also will apply to a first-time offender who planned the crime in advance.

And for the first time, crimes committed in other states will apply to the state's patterned sex offender law. Currently, only prior sex offenses in Minnesota can be considered.

The proposal also will require the state's training program for judges and other court personnel to include information on sentencing laws involving sex crimes — specifically repeat offenders and patterned sex offenders.

Committee testimony indicated many judges are unfamiliar with current patterned sex offender statutes.

The penalties take effect on July 1, 1995, and apply to crimes committed on or after that date.

The provisions originally were included in HF177. The proposal was drafted by the 1994 Sexual Predators Task Force. (Art. 2, Secs. 12-14)

The law also will increase to a gross misde-

meanor from a misdemeanor the penalty for the crime of indecent exposure in the presence of a minor (under age 16). This, too, is effective for crimes committed on or after July 1, 1995.

The provision was previously included in HF633. (Art. 2, Sec. 31)

Additionally, it will extend the statute of limitations for criminal sexual conduct crimes from seven to nine years. The provision was formerly HF176. (Art. 2, Sec. 35)

Finally, the law, effective July 1, 1995, will “stop time” on the running of any statute of limitations while DNA testing is being conducted. A man was actually cleared of a possible rape charge because the limitation period expired while authorities waited for DNA test results, Rep. Wes Skoglund (DFL-Mpls) told members. The provision was formerly HF911. (Art. 2, Sec. 35)

HF176, HF177, HF633, HF911 all were sponsored by Rep. Wes Skoglund (DFL-Mpls).

Electronic alcohol monitoring

Beginning July 1, 1995, a three-year \$470,000 pilot program will monitor the effectiveness of using breath analyzer units to track DWI offenders ordered by the court to abstain from drinking.

The Department of Corrections will establish the program, which will be tested in two of the state’s 10 judicial districts.

Offenders ordered to use the alcohol monitoring device must pay for any costs for its use, which is expected to be about \$8 per day per offender for an independent consultant to provide the technology and monitoring service; there will be some state subsidy for offenders who cannot afford that amount.

To pay for the program, a \$10 surcharge will be added to the driver’s license reinstatement fee charged to those whose driving privileges have been revoked because of a DWI offense. That fee is currently \$250. (Art. 2, Sec. 37)

Sex offender registration

The law also will require those convicted of sex offenses in other states to register in Minnesota upon arrival. Such offenders entering the state on or after July 1, 1995, will need to register.

Minnesota now requires all felony-level sex offenders to register their address with a probation officer for at least 10 years following release from a Minnesota prison. Individuals convicted of sex offenses in other states will now face this requirement.

Failure to register is now a gross misdemeanor. Under the law, a second conviction for failure to register will be a felony offense.

Offenders also can register with the local police or sheriff, under the law. Current law mandates that sex offenders register with their assigned probation officer. The registration information will mandate that a current photo of the offender be included in the file. The provisions were included in HF178, sponsored by Rep. Wes Skoglund (DFL-Mpls). The sections were drafted by the 1994 Sexual Predators Task Force. (Art. 4, Secs. 3-5)

Evaluating juvenile facilities

A task force composed of lawmakers, corrections officials, and others will study how services are provided to juveniles in residential facilities, both public and private.

The task force is directed to suggest alternative methods to serve serious juvenile offenders such as those housed currently at Sauk Centre and Red Wing.

A recent report by the Office of the Legislative Auditor, *Residential Facilities for Juvenile Offenders*, reveals that Minnesota programs for delinquent juveniles are largely ineffective.

Of the 219 juveniles released from the Red Wing or Sauk Centre correctional facilities in 1985, 90 percent were arrested again before turning 23; 69 percent were sent to prison.

The two facilities receive the most serious of Minnesota’s juvenile offenders. Juveniles released from Red Wing in 1991 had an average of 13 prior offenses; those released from Sauk Centre had an average of 10 prior offenses.

The Senate proposed to eliminate both Sauk Centre and Red Wing and transfer the residents to private facilities.

Under the law, the question of the future use of the two facilities “is reserved until the 1996 legislative session has considered the report of the task force.” (Art. 3, Sec. 56)

‘Peeping Tom’ law expansion

The law will expand the current ‘peeping Tom’ law to include any place where individuals have a “reasonable expectation of privacy” and have exposed or are likely to expose their intimate parts or the clothing immediately covering their intimate parts.

(Hospitals and other medical facilities will be exempt, as will stores that contain warning signs that the premises are under surveillance.)

Current law applies to those peeping in

windows or secretly photographing or videotaping outside someone’s home. Such a crime is a misdemeanor.

But offenses occurring away from the home have frustrated county attorneys, who have said they lack the legal tools to slap offenders with real consequences.

The proposal originally applied only to hotel rooms and tanning booths, based on a voyeuristic incident at a tanning salon in Windom, Minn.

Prosecutors considered charging the man under a section of the state’s stalking law, but the incident didn’t quite fit there, either. In the end, the business owner agreed to pay a \$500 fine to close the case.

The law, which became effective on July 1, 1995, also will explicitly include photographing or videotaping a person in such a setting.

The original proposal, HF272, was sponsored by Rep. Teresa Lynch (R-Andover). (Art. 2, Secs. 22)

Background checks for schools

Effective Jan. 1, 1996, all people hired to work at a Minnesota school — public or private — will face a criminal background check, under the law.

All those offered employment will be subject to a state check through the Bureau of Criminal Apprehension and must pay the cost of the check. Should the check turn up a crime in the applicant’s past, “the individual’s employment may be terminated” as a result.

Teachers will face both a state and a federal background check. The state Board of Teaching can revoke a teacher’s state license should the checks reveal a criminal past. (Art. 3, Secs. 2, 6)

The Department of Human Services also will, by Jan. 15, 1996, develop a way to include child maltreatment reports in the necessary background checks. (Art. 3, Sec. 53)

Safer schools

As of July 1, 1995, a student who brings a gun to school will be expelled for at least one year, under the law.

If a student expelled for a gun violation applies for admission to another school, the school district that expelled the student can disclose that information to the other school.

School boards also will be required to develop a policy directing their schools to refer to the criminal or juvenile system any student who brings a gun onto school property.

Another section of the law will establish a



A new law establishes a statewide policy that school lockers are the property of school districts and can be searched by authorities for any reason at any time. The policy takes effect at the beginning of the 1995-96 school year. (HF1700*/SF1653/CH226)

statewide policy that school lockers are the property of school districts and can be searched by school authorities “for any reason at any time, without notice, without student consent, and without a search warrant.” Notice of the policy will have to be distributed in advance to parents and students, and will take effect at the beginning of the 1995-96 school year.

The school locker proposal was introduced as HF107 and sponsored by Rep. Jim Farrell (DFL-St. Paul). (Art. 3, Secs. 10-12)

Combating truancy

The law also authorizes a series of programs to better address the growing truancy problem, effective July 1, 1995.

Community-based truancy service centers may be established to coordinate intervention efforts. Additionally, school districts may establish school attendance review boards to match students with appropriate community services. Each review board will be composed of school officials, parents, school counselors, law enforcement officials, individuals from community agencies, and a probation officer.

County attorney truancy mediation programs also may be established to resolve truancy matters outside of juvenile court. (Art. 3, Secs. 37-44)

Productive day initiative programs

Last year, the Legislature established “productive day initiative programs” in Hennepin, Ramsey, and St. Louis counties that were designed to motivate inmates in local jails to

develop life and work skills. The goal is to provide training and education to create opportunities for inmates upon their release.

The Legislature earmarked \$1 million to be split among the counties, but it was vetoed by the governor.

This year, lawmakers will earmark \$2.16 million for the programs — and expand it to include Anoka and Olmsted counties. (Art. 1, Sec. 11, Subd. 3)

Essential court employees

An assistant county attorney in Minnesota will be classified as an “essential employee” and may not strike, under the law.

The provision is designed to head off a simmering labor-management conflict involving Ramsey County and its prosecutors.

A strike by prosecutors would cripple the courts and force those accused of crimes to languish in jail, according to some lawmakers.

If assistant county attorneys — like firefighters and police officers — are classified as essential employees, contract disputes with county officials will be settled through binding arbitration.

This part of the law is effective July 1, 1995. (Art. 6, Sec. 3)

Escapees to be charged

Since May 26, 1995, it has been a gross misdemeanor for someone committed under the state’s psychopathic personality law to escape from a treatment facility. The law applies to crimes committed on or after the effective date.

Charges against two sex offenders who escaped April 22 from the Minnesota Security Hospital in St. Peter, Minn., were dropped because at the time there was no law against such an escape. The new law closes the loophole. (Art. 2, Sec. 20)

Elderly prisoners

The law calls for the state Department of Corrections to look into transferring elderly prisoners from the medium security prison in Faribault, Minn., to the state-run nursing home in Walker, Minn.

The Ah Gwah Ching Center — a nursing home operated by the Department of Human Services — has three buildings which potentially could be turned into a medium-security correctional facility to house up to 100 prisoners. That’s the number of elderly prisoners who now require ongoing supervision and health care.

A report will be submitted to lawmakers by Jan. 15, 1996. The provisions were included in HF1784 sponsored by Rep. Tony Kinkel (DFL-Park Rapids).

The law also authorizes a new minimum security prison to be established at Camp Ripley, near Brainerd, Minn.

No funds are provided for either facility. (Art. 5, Secs. 11-12)

Insurance for inmates

Beginning on July 1, 1996, Minnesota prisoners who can afford it will have to pay a co-payment for health care services. The amount will be the same as those charged to enrollees of the MinnesotaCare program.

The co-pays include \$3 per prescription, \$25 for eyeglasses, and up to a \$1,000 per year for inpatient hospital services.

The provision will apply to those in state and county facilities. (Art. 5, Secs. 3, 6)

Crime victim services

Three state agencies — the Supreme Court, the Department of Corrections and the Department of Public Safety — will split about \$15 million in aid for crime victims services.

But the dollars for the second year of the biennium will be contingent upon a consolidation plan being developed by the three departments.

The programs involved include battered women shelters, sexual assault assistance, and financial reparations to crime victims. (Art. 1, Sec. 22)

County curfews

The 1994 Legislature gave each county board in Minnesota the authority to establish a countywide curfew for juveniles under age 17.

The law, effective July 1, 1995, will expand the curfew to those up to age 18, and will require each county curfew ordinance to set an earlier curfew time for children under age 12. (Art. 2, Sec. 1)

Revoking drivers' licenses

Juvenile courts are now 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 allow courts to deny or revoke the drivers' license of habitual truants as well, until the truant turns 18 years old.

The law, effective July 1, 1995, applies to acts committed on or after that date. (Art. 3, Sec. 31)

HF1700*/SF1653/CH226 (See Vetoed Bills section, Crime funds cut, page 79)

Punishing civil disorder

In the wake of the Oklahoma City bombing that killed 167 and wounded more than 400, state lawmakers have added penalties for those encouraging "civil disorder."

The provision is contained in a new crime law the governor signed June 1, 1995.

Civil disorder is defined as any public disturbance involving acts of violence by three or more people "which causes an immediate danger of or results in damage or injury to the property or person of any other individual."

Provisions in the law make it a gross misdemeanor — punishable by up to a year in jail and a \$3,000 fine — for teaching someone how to use a firearm or to make a bomb if they do so knowing that it will be used to commit such an illegal act.

The same penalty applies to anyone training or practicing with firearms or bombs with the intent that they one day would be used in a civil disorder.

The law clearly states that the criminal penalties apply only to those who *know* their training will be used to harm others or damage property. Simply teaching a gun safety course, for example, would in no way be considered "civil disorder." (Sec. 23)

Most of the provisions in this law are effective Aug. 1, 1995, and apply to crimes committed on or after that date.

Other provisions in the measure (HF980*/SF1564/CH244), sponsored by Rep. Wes Skoglund (DFL-Mpls) and Sen. Ellen Anderson (DFL-St. Paul), include:

Public nuisance

The law changes the definition of a "public nuisance" to make it easier to shut down places shown to be engaged in illegal gambling or prostitution operations.

Current law requires three or more misdemeanor convictions (or two or more convictions, one of which is a felony or gross misdemeanor) within a two-year period to shut down a known brothel or gambling den. Under the law, it would take only two separate incidents within a 12-month period involving gambling, prostitution (or other drug or firearms offenses outlined in current law) to shut the operation down for a year. The two incidents need not be prior criminal convictions, but could be established "by clear and convincing evidence" at the nuisance proceeding.

A prosecuting attorney would notify a building owner that a nuisance exists and that failure to help stop it could result in the building being closed for a year, (or the cancellation of a tenant's lease). The notice must describe the type of illegal behavior occurring in the building and notify the owner he or she has 30 days to resolve the matter before appearing in district court.

Current law allows a building owner to cancel the lease of a tenant who maintains a nuisance in the building. The new law also authorizes the owner to assign the prosecutor the right to cancel the lease.

The proposal was originally HF885, sponsored by Rep. Jean Wagenius (DFL-Mpls). (Secs. 26-34)

Collaring familial pimps

Spouses and relatives of a prostitute who profit from prostitution are guilty of a felony, under the law.

Under current law, it is a felony offense — punishable by up to three years in prison and a \$5,000 fine — to make money from or to promote prostitution, but anyone related to the prostitute by "blood, adoption, or marriage" is exempt from the law.

Some have said the provision insulates criminals who are benefiting from prostitution.

Committee testimony by women's advocates revealed that at times spouses and parents have worked as pimps for their wives and children.

A single criminal exemption still exists for

kids who depend on a prostitute's earnings for support.

The proposal was originally HF1241, sponsored by Rep. Darlene Luther (DFL-Brooklyn Park). (Secs. 15-17)

Fleeing a police officer

Leading a police officer on a high-speed chase could lead to forfeiture of your vehicle, under the law.

Under current law, certain DWI offenders — those convicted of a fourth DWI offense within five years or a fifth DWI offense within 15 years — lose their vehicles.

Anyone fleeing a police officer and endangering "life or property" — whether drunk or sober — will face the same penalty. (Sec. 21)

Witness tampering

The law closes a loophole in the current witness tampering statute. Current law only makes it a crime to threaten to retaliate against a witness or informant, but not for carrying out the threat and causing injury.

First-degree tampering with a witness, a felony, carries a maximum penalty of five years in prison and a \$10,000 fine.

The penalty is the same whether the threat to retaliate is carried out or not.

The proposal was originally HF772, sponsored by Rep. Jim Farrell (DFL-St. Paul). (Sec. 18)

HF980*/SF1564/CH244

Snowmobiling, boating, DWIs

Some repeat DWI offenders who get caught driving their boats or snowmobiles while under the influence will forfeit their pleasure craft or vehicles to the state, under a law effective Aug. 1, 1995.

The proposal, sponsored in the House by Rep. Tom Van Engen (IR-Spicer) and Mary Jo McGuire (DFL-Falcon Heights), also will apply to all-terrain vehicles (ATVs).

Under current law, those convicted of a fourth DWI offense within five years or a fifth DWI offense within 15 years lose their vehicles.

Under the new law, if that fourth or fifth conviction happens in a boat, snowmobile, or ATV, the recreational craft or vehicle will be seized and forfeited. (Secs. 4, 7)

Only the vehicle used to commit the drunken driving offense will be seized. The vehicle will not be subject to forfeiture if the person convicted of a DWI was not the vehicle's owner, and a lender's interest will also be protected. (Sec. 4, Subd. 7; Sec. 7, Subd. 7)



Some repeat DWI offenders who get caught driving their boats or snowmobiles while under the influence could forfeit their pleasure craft or vehicles, under a new law. (HF423/SF399*/CH230)

Local law enforcement agencies can keep the vehicles for official use or sell them. The profits will be used for anti-DWI efforts. If the arresting officer works for the state, such as a DNR conservation officer, the proceeds will be forwarded to the snowmobile trails and enforcement account, the all-terrain vehicle account, or the water recreation account, depending on the type of vehicle involved. (Sec. 1; Sec. 4, Subd. 9; Sec. 5; and Sec. 7, Subd. 9)

“We don’t really want the vehicles, we just want [drunk] people to stop driving them,” Van Engen has said.

The new law is expected to generate only a small amount of money — \$11,000 — for the state over the next two years. A fiscal note prepared for the legislation indicates that counties could gain \$55,000 each year through the sale of forfeited boats, snowmobiles, and ATVs.

Sen. David Knutson (IR-Burnsville) sponsored the proposal in the Senate. (HF423/SF399*/CH230)

Seizing cars from drunks

A new law to clear up a glitch in the state’s vehicle forfeiture law took effect April 29, 1995.

Under current law, certain repeat DWI offenders lose not only their driver’s licenses but their vehicles as well. The cars are then sold or kept by local law enforcement agencies for official use. Profits from the sale of most vehicles must be used for DWI enforcement, training, and education activities.

But at times, the offenders don’t show up for their day in court. As a result, their cars remain in impound lots.

The new law allows for the cars to be sold should a defendant intentionally fail to appear in court on such a DWI-related charge.

Drivers convicted of their fourth DWI-related offense within five years can have their vehicle seized by law enforcement officials, as can drivers convicted of their fifth DWI-related offense within 15 years.

The measure was sponsored by Rep. Matt Entenza (DFL-St. Paul) and Sen. Richard Cohen (DFL-St. Paul).

HF377*/SF390/CH97

Unlawful masks

Effective Aug. 1, 1995, covering one’s face in public for religious reasons no longer will be a crime, under a new state law.

House sponsor Rep. Matt Entenza (DFL-St. Paul) says present law, which prohibits



A 1922 St. Paul Ku Klux Klan gathering. The early 1920s marked the Klan’s heyday in Minnesota.

Photo courtesy Minnesota Historical Society

concealing one’s identity by means of a “robe, mask, or other disguise,” is unconstitutional.

The law, originally placed on the books in 1923, targeted Ku Klux Klan members, who maintained a significant presence in the state at the time.

The proposal stems from a Sept. 28, 1994, arrest of a Muslim woman in downtown St. Paul. Police officers asked the woman, dressed in traditional Muslim attire, to lift the veil from her face. When she refused, they issued her a citation.

The local Islamic community called the incident a clear violation of her First Amendment rights.

In light of Minnesota’s winter climate, anyone covering their face “as protection from weather” also will be exempt from the law. Technically, under current law, snowmobilers and others protecting their faces in the winter months are in violation of the law. Also, anyone covering their face for medical treatment will be exempt.

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

HF735/SF214*/CH30

Powers of arrest

A new state law allows a police officer to arrest someone whom the officer has probable cause to believe committed a misdemeanor offense within a school zone.

A school zone includes school property and the area within a school bus while it is transporting students.

The change allows an officer to arrest someone without a warrant. The arrest can be made anywhere, as long as the criminal behavior takes place within a school zone and within four hours of the arrest. Such crimes include a fifth-degree assault or a disorderly conduct offense.

Under current law, an officer normally can’t arrest someone for a misdemeanor offense that the officer did not witness.

The law, effective Aug. 1, 1995, was sponsored by Rep. John Dorn (DFL-Mankato) and Sen. John Hottinger (DFL-Mankato).

HF110/SF320*/CH55

Protecting police horses

It is now a crime to assault a police horse. Minneapolis launched its mounted patrol program Nov. 3, 1994. Four horses patrol mainly in downtown Minneapolis along Hennepin and Nicollet avenues.

But no laws were in place to punish those who may punch, pull the tail, or heave full pop bottles at a police horse — all of which have already occurred.

The new law, effective May 18, 1995, calls for a maximum penalty of two years in prison and a \$4,000 fine for killing a police horse. Lesser penalties also will apply depending on the injuries sustained by the horse, the officer riding the horse, or anyone standing nearby.

The measure also carries a maximum penalty of up to five years in prison and a \$10,000 fine for killing a police officer, or any other person, as a result of an assault on a police horse. (This charge is in addition to other offenses that may apply in such a case.)

Under current law, police dogs are similarly protected and have been since 1987.

Rep. Wes Skoglund (DFL-Mpls) and Sen. Sam Solon (DFL-Duluth) sponsored the new law.

HF1399*/SF1274/CH179

Emergency spending bill

(See Budget, page 4)

Economic, community development - Juvenile sex offenders

(See Development, page 17)

No pension for killing

(See Employment, page 22)

Criminal doctors

(See Health, page 45)

Vulnerable adults

(See Health, page 45)

Authorized use of force

(See Law, page 60)

Inmate name changes

(See Law, page 60)

Notary cops

(See Law, page 60)

Radar jamming

(See Law, page 60)

Crime funds cut

(See Vetoed Bills, page 79)



A new law makes it a crime to assault a police horse. Minneapolis launched a mounted patrol program in November 1994. Since then, the police horses have been forced to dodge pop bottles heaved at them, they've been punched, and their tails have been pulled — all of which helped trigger the new law. (HF1399*/SF1274/CH179)

Community notification

(See Living Dead Bills, page 83)

Seat belt violations

(See Living Dead Bills, page 83)

Sentencing guidelines

(See Living Dead Bills, page 83)

Death penalty

(See Living Dead Bills, page 90)

DWIs and truckers

(See Living Dead Bills, page 91)



DEVELOPMENT

Economic, community development

There will be no 1996 presidential primary in Minnesota, under a provision of a new state law.

The \$397 million economic/community development law provides funding in the next two-year spending cycle for a diverse group of state agencies, ranging from the Office of the Secretary of State to the Board of Boxing.

The law also sets new requirements for recipients of so-called "corporate welfare," and prohibits the establishment of juvenile sex offender treatment centers in neighborhoods.

The measure was sponsored by Sen. Carl Kroening (DFL-Mpls). Rep. Jim Rice (DFL-Mpls) chaired the committee which assembled the House version.

SF1670*/HFnone/CH224

Presidential primary

Gov. Arne Carlson and others supported a plan to create a "Big Ten" presidential primary in March 1996 along with Illinois, Ohio, Pennsylvania, and Wisconsin. But the proposal never became law.

Instead, the new law will bar the state from holding a presidential primary until the year 2000. (Sec. 73)

Rice has said the provision was added because the appropriation for the Secretary of State does not include money for a primary. As a result, allowing a 1996 primary would have resulted in an unfunded mandate on local municipalities.

The secretary of state will receive \$12.2 million for the biennium, more than \$4 million below the agency's request. Much of that cut — \$3.1 million — would have reimbursed municipalities for the expense of the presidential primary. (Sec. 27)

The provisions related to the presidential primary are effective July 1, 1995.

Corporate welfare

Effective July 1, 1995, some companies receiving financial assistance from the state will have to meet job-growth standards, under the compromise "corporate welfare" language included in the new law.

But the companies will not have to pay employees the "livable wage" — the current annual federal poverty level for a family of four, about \$15,000 — prescribed in an earlier proposal that won House approval.

Instead, the measure will require compa-

nies receiving a state grant or loan worth more than \$25,000 to show a net job growth within two years. Those receiving tax breaks through a tax increment financing district also must show a net job growth within two years regardless of the dollar value of the tax break. Also, the state agency that provides the assistance will negotiate job and wage goals with the company, and the company will have to pay back the state if it fails to meet those goals. (Sec. 58)

The requirements in the new law are the result of a proposal (HF869) originally sponsored by Rep. Karen Clark (DFL-Mpls). Clark has argued the state needs to be assured its investments in business yields positive results for workers.

The new law also includes a legislative auditor's study of state and local assistance to businesses and its affects on job creation. A report to the Legislature is anticipated by Jan. 15, 1996. (Sec. 44)

Minority affairs councils

Four state councils designed to ensure minority groups in Minnesota get equal access to state services will be funded for an additional year, but funding for the second year is not set in stone.

The measure requires the Indian Affairs Council, the Council on Affairs of Spanish-Speaking People, the Council on Black Minnesotans, and the Council on Asian-Pacific Americans to conduct a study of their operations.

In his proposed budget, Gov. Arne Carlson said he was considering submitting legislation that would remove these councils from "state agency status."

The new law states that the study must, among other issues, consider:

- removal of council members by the governor;
- reducing overall costs of the councils through sharing of staff and administrative expenses;
- improving coordination with other state agencies; and
- educating council members in management issues for state agencies, including statewide budget and accounting practices, management practices, and legal liability.

Each council must submit its report to the Legislature by Feb. 1, 1996. The provision, effective May 26, 1995, states that funding for each council in the second year of the biennium is contingent upon the report being completed. (Secs. 23-26, 35)

Koch refinery

The Koch Refining Co. in Rosemount, just south of the Twin Cities, could have an easier time constructing a nearby co-generation power plant, under a section of the new law.

The refinery is considering constructing a co-generation plant that would burn "petroleum coke," which is a byproduct of the refining process.

The proposed plant would burn the petroleum coke to generate up to 250 megawatts of electricity — which would more than meet the plant's electrical needs — and steam, which would be used for heating.

The measure will streamline power plant siting laws that are administered by the Minnesota Environmental Quality Board.

The provision, effective May 26, 1995, also will allow the Environmental Quality Board to waive an Environmental Impact Statement for the project provided the board "determines that the proposed site will not have a significant human and environmental impact."

All that will be needed is a less detailed environmental assessment worksheet.

Supporters of the Koch proposal argue that co-generation plants are much more efficient than traditional power plants and that the project would make use of a byproduct that is essentially wasted now.

The measure does not contain earlier proposals advanced by Koch that would have exempted the project from the Public Utilities Commission's certificate of need process and from paying *personal* property taxes, which are not to be confused with local property taxes. (Personal property taxes are only paid by pipeline companies and electric utilities.)

Those provisions were among the most controversial of the proposals put forward by Koch, which processes crude oil into a variety of more refined petroleum products, including gasoline and heating oil.

The refinery, which processes crude oil from Canada and the Gulf of Mexico region that is sent here via pipelines, produces about half of the gas used in Minnesota. (Sec. 47)

Juvenile sex offenders

Smaller, residential treatment programs that are designed to treat juvenile sex offenders will no longer be treated like other single-family residential housing, under the new law.

Effective May 26, 1995, such facilities were no longer be considered a "permitted single-family residential use" under the state's zoning law definitions.

The law will now specifically exclude a

"residential program whose primary purpose is to treat juveniles who have violated criminal statutes relating to sex offenses or have been adjudicated delinquent on the basis of conduct in violation of criminal statutes relating to sex offenses. . . ." This means that these facilities will have to obtain a zoning variance in order to operate in residential neighborhoods. (Secs. 79, 95)

Historical society

The new law will keep open historical sites such as the James J. Hill House in St. Paul which may have closed under Gov. Arne Carlson's budget recommendations.

Effective July 1, 1995, the Minnesota Historical Society will receive a total of \$37.7 million for the biennium — about \$500,000 more than called for by the governor.

The money will pay for the operation of the Hill House and other historical sites, some of which may have closed under the governor's budget recommendations, such as the Northwest Co. Fur Post in Pine County, the Mille Lacs Indian Museum, and the Children's Museum in St. Paul. (Sec. 18)

Housing

A family housing assistance program will be expanded so more families could qualify for help, under the new law.

The program currently provides loans or direct rental subsidies to families with incomes of up to 60 percent of the area's median income, which in 1995 ranges from a household high of \$30,600 in the 13-county (including one Wisconsin county) metropolitan area to a low of \$14,000 in Mahnommen County, according to the Minnesota Housing Finance Agency.

Effective July 1, 1995, a new provision will change the maximum qualifying level to 80 percent of the state's medium income, which is \$34,800. (Sec. 111)

Another provision, also effective July 1, 1995, will set aside money to help people convert contracts for deed on their homes to traditional mortgages. That will eliminate the need for home owners to come up with large balloon payments. (Sec. 107)

Still another section allows the Minnesota Housing Finance Agency to conduct a design competition for models for neighborhood development with small, owner occupied, affordable housing, using technology, uniform housing designs, central purchasing, and streamlining regulations to cut construction costs. (Sec. 122)

SF1670*/HFnone/CH224

Energy discounts

(See Energy, page 23)

Better metro planning

(See Local Government, page 63)

**EDUCATION****K-12 education**

Minnesota's public schools will receive an increase in basic funding from the state, under a \$5.75 billion K-12 education spending measure signed by Gov. Arne Carlson.

The financing package represents a roughly 7 percent increase over funding for the current biennium.

The measure will spend \$200 million more during the next two years than recommended by Carlson. It will, however, set aside \$200 million in a rainy day account sought by the governor. (Art. 14)

Carlson had requested a \$220 million rainy day fund to brace for cuts the federal government is expected to impose on states later this year.

Public school funding was the subject of a month-long negotiation between select House and Senate members as they tried to hammer out a compromise bill. Deadlock on the bill helped force the 1995 Special Session.

The final agreement will increase the general education funding formula from the current \$3,150 per pupil unit to \$3,205 effective July 1, 1995, and \$3,505 in fiscal year 1997. The amount will drop back to \$3,430 beginning in 1998, under the legislation. (Art. 1, Sec. 26)

Provisions of the law are effective July 1, 1995, unless otherwise noted.

The legislation was sponsored by Rep. Alice Johnson (DFL-Spring Lake Park) and Sen. Larry Pogemiller (DFL-Mpls).

Other major provisions of the new law, Special Session: HF4*/SFnone/SS3 (formerly HF1000*/SF944), include:

New children's department

The Department of Children, Families, and Learning — one of the governor's pet proposals — will be created, effective Oct. 1, 1995, to house the functions of the Department of Education and other agencies that run programs related to children and families.

The governor will appoint the head of the new department on July 1, 1995. The commissioner will then work with a planning team to prepare for the transition of pro-



Minnesota's public schools will receive an increase in basic funding from the state, under a new law which spends \$5.75 billion on K-12 education. (HF4*/SFnone/CH3)

grams to the new department.

The Department of Education will be abolished and its functions transferred to the new department by Oct. 1, 1995.

Some programs from the Department of Human Services, the Department of Corrections, the Department of Public Safety, and Minnesota Planning also will transfer to the new department, under the law.

Despite opposition, Head Start, now run by the Department of Economic Security, will be among the programs transferred to the new department July 1, 1997.

And, beginning July 1, 1996, seven programs, including early childhood development and child care initiatives, will be transferred from the Department of Human Services. (Art. 16)

Graduation rule

The new law includes \$12.5 million, effective July 1, 1995, to continue developing graduation standards for Minnesota high school students.

During the past two years, the Department of Education has spent \$12 million developing and testing new standards.

New requirements for math and reading proficiency are slated to take effect statewide beginning with the 1996-97 ninth-grade class.

Students who begin ninth grade in the 1997-98 school year will have to meet writing and science requirements in addition to the reading and math requirements.

The Department of Education had requested \$15 million to continue testing new graduation standards at 23 sites across the state and to begin implementing the reading and math requirements. (Art. 11)

Special education

The K-12 measure will eliminate — over the next five years — all local property taxes used to pay for special education programs.

Beginning in 1997, the state will use money from the Homestead and Agricultural Credit Aid (HACA) to replace local levies for special education.

The state will pay 70 percent of special education costs in 1997, 80 percent in 1998, and so forth until the state pays 100 percent in the year 2000.

A portion of HACA currently is used to reduce school districts' reliance on local property taxes. When the HACA funds are shifted to pay for special education, the districts' other property tax levies will increase. (Art. 3)

Internet connections

The bill will establish a program to help schools and regional public libraries connect to the information superhighway.

Effective July 1, 1995, about \$10.5 million in grant funding will be available to help schools and libraries link to the Internet and expand access to the global information resource for those already on-line.

The program aims to expand learning opportunities for both students and adults by giving them access to a broad scope of information through the Internet computer network. (Art. 12, Secs. 4 and 12)

Staff development

Local school officials will have more control over how they spend their state aid.

A requirement in current law that school districts spend 2 percent (once set to jump to 2.5 percent in 1996) of their general education

dollars for staff development will be lifted effective July 1, 1995, under the new law.

Instead, the K-12 funding measure will simply encourage districts to use an unspecified amount for staff development, which consists of specialized training to keep educators up-to-date in their fields.

Money mandated for staff training has drawn criticism because it forces districts to spend money to send teachers and administrators to conferences or training seminars when schools lack necessary classroom supplies. (Art. 1, Sec. 49)

Superintendent buyouts

The new law includes a provision to require school superintendent candidates to disclose if they have been paid to leave the same position elsewhere.

The measure aims to ensure school districts know if a would-be superintendent left the job in another district via a contract buyout.

The disclosure requirement was included in a separate bill (HF496), sponsored by Rep. Ron Kraus (IR-Albert Lea). The House approved that bill in March. The full Senate did not consider the bill.

Kraus has said the requirement would provide protection for school boards and for taxpayers who fund the sometimes costly buyouts.

Under the new law, superintendent candidates will have to disclose the information even if the original buyout included a non-disclosure agreement.

The provision will void the contract of any

superintendent who fails to make the disclosure only to have the information come to light later.

Required disclosure will effect contracts that take effect beginning July 1, 1995. (Art. 9, Secs. 19 and 43)

Baby truants

A measure to get “baby truants” back in school has become law in Minnesota. The anti-truancy provision will make school children under 7 years old subject to compulsory attendance law, effective July 1, 1995.

State law does not require children to attend school until the age of 7, but many children begin kindergarten earlier.

Currently, school officials can do little about the chronic absence of some 5- and 6-year-olds, leaving a troubling outlook for the future of such “baby truants,” according to Rep. Wes Skoglund (DFL-Mpls).

Skoglund offered the anti-truancy measure in a separate bill he sponsored. That bill (HF341) was approved by the House in February but never made it out of the Senate.

Under the language in the final K-12 legislation, a parent will be able to remove a child from school only for “good cause” and after notifying the school board. “Good cause” to remove a child could include placement of the child in another school, or physical or psychological immaturity.

The measure will give school officials a chance to step in before it is too late for chronically absent young students, Skoglund has said.

The provision will allow school districts to

adopt a policy exempting children under 7 years old from the attendance requirements. (Art. 9, Sec. 3)

School bus safety

Provisions of the new law will add new school bus safety measures while easing some of the bus safety initiatives enacted in 1994.

A 1994 law designated the first week in school as school bus safety week and required school districts to provide each K-12 student with bus safety training during the week.

The new law will lift the safety training requirements for students in grades 11 and 12. But the law will extend safety training requirements to non-public schools who are transported at public expense. This provision became effective June 9, 1995.

The law also will eliminate requirements in the 1994 law, effective June 9, 1995, that mandate bus drivers go through eight hours of annual training in areas such as safety and emergency situations and that they demonstrate competency in CPR and first aid.

Bus drivers who administer first aid on the job and their employers will be included under the Good Samaritan Law, effective June 9, 1995, which exempts people who provide emergency assistance from civil liability for the results of their actions unless they act recklessly.

The law will set a mandatory \$300 fine for any school bus stop arm violation and allow a driver’s license suspension of up to one year for a second offense within five years. This is effective June 9, 1995. Current law allows the Department of Public Safety to suspend the offender’s license for any stop arm violation. (Art. 2, Secs. 6, 41, 43, and 48)

Post-secondary options

The law will not put new restrictions on the Post-secondary Enrollment Options (PSEO) program — as had been proposed — but will require a study of the program’s fiscal and educational impact.

Since 1985, qualifying students have been able to attend public and private colleges full- or part-time, and the state picks up the tab. The program also allows colleges to offer courses in high schools.

But PSEO has drawn criticism from some lawmakers, who argue students enjoy a financial windfall while progressing toward a college degree at state expense. Some local school officials have complained of abuses while lamenting the loss of money. When a student attends college, some of the high



School bus drivers no longer have to endure eight hours of annual safety and emergency training. They also need not demonstrate competency in CPR and first aid, under a new law. (Special Session: HF4*/SFnone/CH3)

school's state aid follows the student to the college.

A proposal to require students to take International Baccalaureate or advanced placement courses available at their high schools before they could enter the PSEO program was considered in the House, but died.

The K-12 measure instead will forbid post-secondary institutions from using the financial advantages of PSEO to advertise or recruit secondary students effective July 1, 1995. And the law will require the legislative auditor to study the program. (Art. 7, Secs. 2 and 3)

Special Session: HF4*/SFnone/SS3 (formerly HF1000*/SF944)

Adult safety patrols

A new state law, effective Aug. 1, 1995, will allow adults to serve in school safety patrol positions which, in the past, have been reserved for students.

The law affirms a current practice in some school districts where adults serve alongside students as crossing guards and bus monitors.

Some districts are looking to adults to help ensure safety at busy street crossings or simply to increase the supervision of students on their way to and from school.

Nothing in current law prohibits districts from using adults as safety monitors. The new law simply makes it clear adults can serve as paid or volunteer safety patrols and that district funds can be used to equip or pay the adults, although they are most often volunteers.

The legislation was sponsored by Rep. Bernie Lieder (DFL-Crookston) and Sen. LeRoy Stumpf (DFL-Thief River Falls).

HF702*/SF522/CH103

Millions in bonding projects

(See Bonding, page 3)

Omnibus judiciary funding law - Safer schools

(See Crime, page 12)

Omnibus judiciary funding law - Background checks for schools

(See Crime, page 12)

Powers of arrest

(See Crime, page 15)

Higher education funding

(See Higher Education, page 47)

Selected new, increased fees adopted in 1995.

(See Taxes, page 68)

Pension enhancement

(See Vetoed Bills, page 76)

Encouraging the pledge

(See Living Dead Bills, page 83)

School bus ads

(See Living Dead Bills, page 84)

Sex and silence

(See Living Dead Bills, page 84)

School property tax reform

(See Living Dead Bills, page 91)



A new state law allows voters to take time off from work to vote in a special election held to fill a seat in the Minnesota Legislature. Before the law change, voters had a right to be absent from work but only to cast a ballot for U.S. senator, U.S. representative, or in a presidential primary election. The new law adds state legislative races to that list. (HF647/SF181*/CH20)



ELECTIONS

Special time off to vote

A new state law will allow voters to take time off work to vote in a special election held to fill a seat in the Minnesota Legislature.

Under current law, any Minnesotan who is eligible to vote has the right to be absent from work to cast a ballot in the morning on election day. The employer cannot penalize or deduct wages because of the absence.

But current law only applies to a state primary or general election, an election to fill a vacancy in the office of U.S. senator or representative, or a presidential primary election.

The new law adding special elections for state legislative races became effective March 28, 1995.

Since the 1994 general election, there have been five special elections for state legislative seats.

The proposal was sponsored by Rep. Richard Jefferson (DFL-Mpls) and Sen. Richard Cohen (DFL-St. Paul).

HF647/SF181*/CH20

Town supervisor vacancies

An appointed town supervisor must be at least 21 years old and have lived in the town at least 30 days, under a new law that became effective March 28, 1995.

Current law says when a vacancy occurs in a town office, the town board must appoint someone to the post until the next annual town election.

The 1995 law change says when a town supervisor needs to be appointed, the person appointed to fill the vacancy must be an eligible voter, be at least 21 years old, and have lived in the town at least 30 days.

Before the change, state law did not specify an age or residency requirement for a town supervisor. Most supervisors fill three-year terms and are elected at a town general election. Metropolitan supervisors hold four-year terms and are elected in the November election.

The law also specifies that a vacancy be filled by an "appointment committee" made up of the remaining town supervisors and the town clerk.

The technical change was sought by the Minnesota Association of Townships which argued that the old law wasn't as clear as it should be.

The new law does not specify age or residency limits for elected town supervisors.
HF229/SF182*/CH21

**Economic, community development -
Presidential primary**

(See Development, page 16)

Running for office

(See Vetoed Bills, page 75)

Voting absentee

(See Living Dead Bills, page 84)

Election day campaigning

(See Living Dead Bills, page 84)

Primary election changes

(See Living Dead Bills, page 84)

Voters' guide

(See Living Dead Bills, page 84)

School property tax reform

(See Living Dead Bills, page 91)

cess funds were deposited in the state's general fund.

The law will redistribute the money to municipalities in need of the extra aid beginning in October 1997. The provision is effective June 2, 1995. (Art. 4)

- Members of the Public Employees Retirement Association Police and Fire Plan (PERA P&F) who retire between the ages of 50 and 55 will face less of a benefit reduction for retiring early.

Under the law, such members will see a 2.4 percent reduction in benefits, rather than a steeper cut under previous law. This benefit is also available to existing active members of PERA consolidation plans if local approval is given.

The proposal was sponsored by Rep. Phyllis Kahn (DFL-Mpls) and Sen. Steve Morse (DFL-Dakota).

HF1040*/SF806/CH262

Workers' comp reform

A new law aims to reform Minnesota's \$1 billion workers' compensation system by making a number of changes in the benefits paid to injured workers.

Supporters of the measure say it will cut workers' compensation insurance premiums for businesses by 11.4 percent. Most of the savings will be accomplished by three main changes.

First, the automatic cost-of-living increases in the benefits paid to injured workers will be cut. The annual hikes will be trimmed from the current maximum of 4 percent to 2 percent, effective Oct. 1, 1995. The change will affect

only those injured after that date. (Art. 1, Sec. 28) (A 1992 workers' compensation reform bill cut the automatic increase from up to 6 percent to the current 4 percent.)

Second, the law will make it more difficult to qualify for permanent total disability benefits. These are benefits paid to injured workers who are found to be unable to work. The stricter standards for permanent total benefits will cut in half the number of people receiving them, supporters said. This will be accomplished by altering the current complex formula to determine one's disability classification. This change alone, according to the Department of Labor and Industry, will give businesses an estimated 5 percent savings in their workers' compensation insurance premiums. The change is effective Oct. 1, 1995, and applies only to injuries incurred after that date. (Art. 1, Sec. 21)

Third, the workers' compensation insurance industry will face limited regulation. Insurance companies will have to receive approval from the Department of Commerce for any premium increase or decrease exceeding 25 percent, effective Jan. 1, 1996. Currently, insurance companies are only required to notify the state of rate increases before they are implemented. (Art. 1, Sec. 4) The law also mandates a 33 percent cut in insurance premiums for businesses in the state's assigned-risk pool for businesses that have no injury claims for three years. (Art. 2, Sec. 6)

The new law also will increase the amount paid to some workers receiving benefits for a temporary total disability — boosting the maximum benefit for such workers from the current \$516.66 a week to \$615. The in-

EMPLOYMENT

Omnibus pension bill

Retired Duluth teachers will see an increase in post-retirement adjustments, under a new law which made a number of changes to public pension statutes.

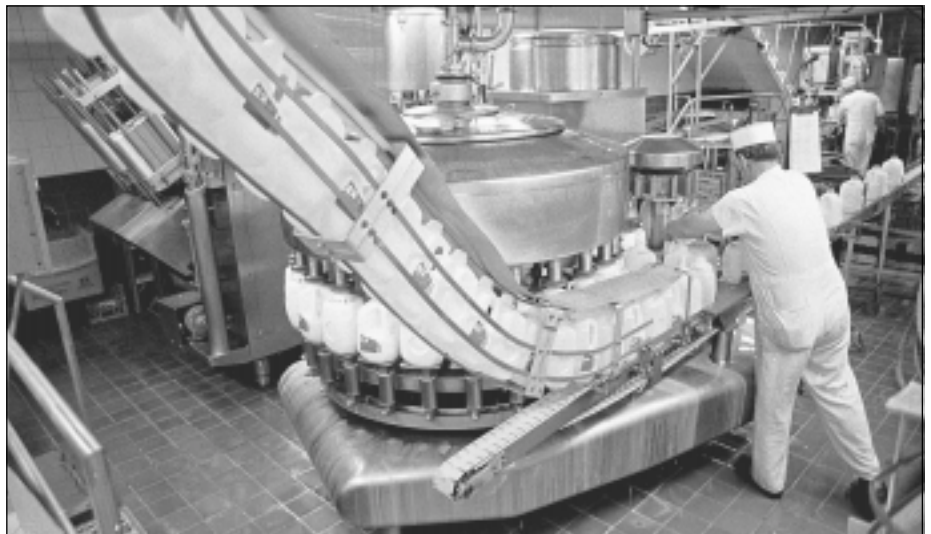
Effective July 1, 1995, the law eliminated the current Duluth teachers' system and replaced it with a 2 percent yearly increase, plus an investment-based increase. (Art. 2, Sec. 4)

The teachers also will receive higher benefits at the time of retirement due to a change in the formula used to calculate those benefits. (Art. 2, Secs. 2, 3, 5) This provision is effective Nov. 1, 1995.

The law includes a number of other provisions concerning state pension funds, among them:

- Communities receiving more than enough aid to pay police and salaried firefighter pensions will see half of the excess money redistributed to other such community pension funds.

Those employee pensions are partially funded through a 2 percent tax on automobile insurance. But because automobile insurance rates have increased in past years, the tax is now raising more money than needed for the pension funds in some municipalities. Before the law change, ex-



A new law promises to reform Minnesota's \$1 billion workers' compensation system by reducing cost-of-living increases to injured workers and making it more difficult to qualify for permanent total disability benefits. (HF642*/SF1020/CH231)

crease also is effective Oct. 1, 1995, and applies to injuries incurred after that date. (Art. 1, Sec. 17)

In 1992, lawmakers put a temporary freeze on workers' compensation rate increases and created a managed care system of medical providers in an attempt to control costs. These and other changes helped to stem the rise of employers' insurance premiums, but critics said the 1992 law did not provide the "institutional reform" that proponents are now promising with the new law.

The proposal was sponsored by Rep. Ted Winter (DFL-Fulda) and Sen. Steve Novak (DFL-New Brighton).

HF642*/SF1020/CH231

Complete disclosure

Effective Aug. 1, 1995, employers who recruit employees from out of town to work in food processing plants will have to explicitly tell them how much they'll be making and how many hours they'll work, under a new state law.

The law will require employers soliciting people to work at a meat or poultry processing plant to provide specific documentation to potential employees who may relocate for work. This would include the potential employees' pay rate, the job's health and vacation benefits, the anticipated work hours, the job's duration, and other job specifics.

The "disclosure" will have to be written in both English and Spanish and be signed and dated by the employer and the employee.

An employee who does not receive the disclosure form before beginning work, or whose employer doesn't abide by the tenets of the form, could receive up to \$500 for each violation as well as attorney's fees incurred in bringing a lawsuit to collect the damages, under the law.

The Department of Labor and Industry also could fine an employer between \$200 and \$500 for each violation of the disclosure agreement.

The measure was sponsored by Rep. Kevin Goodno (IR-Moorhead) and Sen. Ellen Anderson (DFL-St. Paul).

HF1437*/SF1152/CH154

Developing the work force

The Governor's Workforce Development Council will be created, under a new law.

The new council, effective May 6, 1995, replaces the 20-member Governor's Job Training Council, which was created in 1982 to get federal money through the Jobs Training Partnership Act (JTPA).

(The JTPA funds state and local programs to help people find their first jobs and to assist dislocated workers.)

The new 34-member council will absorb all the duties of the former council, expand its membership, and "look more broadly at work force development issues," explained Jim Korkki, director of dislocated worker programs for the Department of Economic Security.

The new work force development council will study how to coordinate federal programs and make recommendations to the governor, Korkki said.

All council members are appointed by the governor and serve three-year terms. Half the members must be selected from recommendations made by local employment training and service boards.

The commissioners of the state departments of economic security, education, human services, and trade and economic development will be among the 34 members of the council. Other members will represent business and industry, organized labor, community-based organizations, schools, and local units of government.

Beginning Jan. 1, 1997, the council also will coordinate the Minnesota Youth Works/AmeriCorps program, which, in exchange for community service work, provides a living stipend and grant money for college or vocational school tuition.

Rep. Bob Johnson (DFL-Bemidji) and Sen. Arlene Lesewski (IR-Marshall) sponsored the legislation.

HF244*/SF306/CH131

No pension for killing

Spouses convicted of murdering or otherwise criminally causing their husband or wife's death won't receive that person's pension benefits, under a new law.

The provision, effective July 1, 1995, is included in a new law that makes a number of administrative and technical changes to various public pension plans.

Rep. Thomas Pugh (DFL-South St. Paul) and Sen. James Metzen (DFL-South St. Paul)

originally sponsored the legislation as a separate bill (HF669/SF361) before it was rolled into the omnibus pension law.

The need for such a law came about, Pugh said, following the August 1993 murder of an Apple Valley parks maintenance worker whose wife received his pension benefits.

Brett Walen was found guilty in May 1995 of killing Keith Wallace. Walen and Michelle Wallace, Keith Wallace's wife, were having an affair at the time, according to reports. Michelle Wallace faces first-degree murder charges in the case.

The shooting took place as the Wallaces were driving home to New Prague after a dinner and movie in Faribault. At the time, Michelle Wallace said a motorist drove behind the couple's pickup on Interstate 35 and flashed headlights.

Her husband pulled over, thinking the driver was in trouble. Instead, Walen shot Keith Wallace in the head.

Later, police officers accused Walen and Michelle Wallace of conspiring to kill her husband. She is scheduled to go on trial in September 1995.

But, she has already received her husband's pension payments as his widow. Keith Wallace's father contacted Pugh to ask for the law change, Pugh has said.

Under the new law, pension benefits will be stopped only if the spouse is convicted of causing a spouse's death through criminal means. The law applies to all Minnesota public pension plans. (Art. 1)

Spouses who murder their husband or wife currently cannot receive that person's life insurance premiums, and public pension plans should follow suit, Pugh has said.

The omnibus pension law was sponsored by Rep. Bob Johnson (DFL-Bemidji) and Sen. LeRoy Stumpf (DFL-Thief River Falls).

HF617*/SF561/CH141

Omnibus judiciary funding law - Background checks for schools

(See Crime, page 12)

State government spending - Unpaid leaves

(See Government, page 38)

Welfare reform

(See Human Services, page 53)

Welfare line-item vetoed

(See Vetoed Bills, page 78)

Elevator repairs

(See Vetoed Bills, page 78)

Mandating portable toilets

(See Living Dead Bills, page 82)

No minimum wage hike

(See Living Dead Bills, page 84)

Tackling 'corporate welfare'

(See Living Dead Bills, page 85)

**ENERGY****Wind energy sites**

Minnesota is becoming a national leader in converting wind energy into electricity. And a new law will make it easier to get state approval for large-scale wind energy developments.

Effective Aug. 1, 1995, "large wind energy conversion systems" — wind chargers, windmills, or wind turbines with a capacity of 5,000 kilowatts of electricity or more — will be exempt from most requirements of the Power Plant Siting Act.

This means that although a wind energy plant will still require a site permit from the Minnesota Environmental Quality Board (EQB), its owners will not have to go through the lengthy environmental impact review required of major gas, coal-fired, or nuclear power plants.

The environmental impact review under the Power Plant Siting Act can take 12 months, according to House sponsor Rep. Alice Hausman (DFL-St. Paul).

The law directs the EQB to adopt rules to consider a site permit for a wind energy conversion system. The EQB would develop a process to notify the public of a proposed project and conduct public information meetings.

Proposed large wind energy plants, however, would still undergo a less time-consuming environmental review.

Hausman previously told lawmakers that the siting of wind turbines presents some issues to consider: birds flying into the turbine blades, the distracting appearance of numerous rotating turbine blades, and conflicts with other land uses.

The issuance of a site permit by the EQB would supersede all zoning, building, or land-use regulations and ordinances of regional, county, and local governments.

The legislation follows a 1994 EQB task force report that recommended the elimination of certain state regulations for wind energy developments.

Sen. Janet Johnson (DFL-North Branch) sponsored the law in the Senate.

HF1014/SF1076*/CH203



A new law makes it easier to get approval for large-scale wind energy developments used to generate electricity. Under the law, certain wind chargers, windmills, or wind turbines will be exempt from a lengthy review process required before permitting the "wind energy conversion system."
(HF1014/SF1076*/CH203)

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Save WAPA

A resolution calls on the president and Congress not to sell off the Western Area Power Administration (WAPA), which provides "low-cost power" to numerous municipal electric utilities, rural electric cooperatives, and state-run facilities.

WAPA markets power generated by dams on the Missouri River to nine western states, including western Minnesota.

The Clinton administration and Congress are considering proposals to sell WAPA and two other regional power administrations to raise \$3.6 billion.

The result would be increased utility costs for Minnesota consumers, according to critics of the proposed sale.

Municipal utilities would have to spend an additional \$36 million a year to replace WAPA power, and rural electric cooperatives would face a \$20 million increase, according to the resolution.

Furthermore, the state would have to spend another \$1 million annually to replace power for Fergus Falls State Hospital, Southwest Minnesota State University and Willmar Regional Treatment Center.

Don Habicht, general manager of the Worthington Public Utilities, told a House committee that the sale of WAPA could result

in a \$400 per year bump in electric bills for some of his utility's customers.

Mark Glaess, manager of the Minnesota Rural Electric Association, told lawmakers that multi-purpose dams built on the Missouri River during the 1930s, 1940s, and 1950s were constructed to prevent flooding.

The dams also "improved navigation, provided for irrigation, created additional residential and industrial water supplies, and allowed for power production," according to Glaess.

He pointed out that WAPA power is not subsidized, rather users pay the "full tab of power production and maintenance expenses, customers also pay a portion of the irrigation expenses."

Copies of the official resolution against the sale of WAPA have been sent to the Clinton administration, officers of the U.S. Senate and U.S. House of Representatives, and chairs of congressional energy committees.

The resolution was sponsored by Rep. Kevin Goodno (R-Moorhead) and Sen. Jim Vickerman (DFL-Tracy).

HF957*/SF777/Res. 2

Energy discounts

Gas and electric utilities can continue to offer discounted rates to businesses in designated economic development zones, under a new state law.

A pilot program created in 1990 added discounted gas and electric rates to the arsenal of tax and financing incentives designed to lure manufacturers and other businesses to certain areas of the state.

The new law makes the program, which would have expired July 1, 1995, permanent.

Gas and electric utilities can offer new or expanding businesses concessions on rates for a limited time. Previously, this time period was from two to five years. The new law will allow the Public Utilities Commission (PUC) to determine the length of time a discounted rate can be offered to a particular customer. No maximum length of time is specified.

Utilities can raise rates to other commercial customers in order to recover income lost under the discounted rate program, but they cannot raise rates for residential customers, under a new provision in the law. The PUC has to approve any rate increase proposed by a utility.

The law also adds the Iron Range Resources and Rehabilitation Board, a rural

development agency in northeastern Minnesota, to the list of local governments and agencies that can use discounted utility rates to supplement other development incentives.

The measure, effective March 11, 1995, was sponsored by Rep. Richard Jefferson (DFL-Mpls) and Sen. Randy Kelly (DFL-St. Paul).

HF164*/SF65/CH9

Rural electrical competition

A 1990 pilot program that allows electric utilities to offer discount rates to large rural businesses is now permanent, under a law that became effective March 2, 1995.

Since 1974, rural companies using two megawatts or more of electricity have been allowed to buy electricity from any power producer they choose. They are not restricted to the electrical utility assigned to their locale.

A wholesale trade business, for example, can bypass the local electric utility and contract with the owner of a hydroelectric dam in a nearby county for power.

In order to keep their largest local customers — and avoid rate hikes to all customers in their service areas — electric utilities, since 1990, have been allowed to offer reduced rates to these large electric power users for one to five years under a competitive rate schedule approved by the Public Utilities Commission (PUC).

Four electric utilities have used the 1990 law and offered competitive rates to some customers, according to a December 1994 report to the Legislature by the Department of Public Service (DPSv).

The report recommended extending the competitive rate program past its July 1, 1995, expiration date. The new law does just that.

The bill was sponsored by Rep. Joel Jacobs (DFL-Coon Rapids), who resigned from the House March 5 when he was appointed to the PUC by Gov. Arne Carlson.

Sen. Doug Johnson (DFL-Cook) sponsored the bill in the Senate.

HF137*/SF213/CH6

Unregulated utilities

Municipal gas companies will be able to provide services to customers outside their set service borders without being subject to rate regulation by the Minnesota Public Utilities Commission (PUC), under a new law.

Previously, municipal utility companies were subject to rate regulation only if they provided service for a few stray or “incidental” users — such as farms — outside their municipal borders.

The new law, effective Aug. 1, 1995, allows them to provide such service without being subject to PUC rate regulation.

The PUC is a quasi-judicial body that regulates the rates and services of Minnesota telephone, natural gas, and electric utilities. Large utility companies such as Minnegasco or Northern States Power Company have their rates regulated by the PUC, meaning the utilities must file an intention to raise rates with the PUC 60 days prior to the proposed rate hike. The commission then reviews the proposed rate change.

The smaller, municipal utilities, which the new law affects, are regulated by the small cities they serve. The PUC, however, still retains some oversight of such utilities. Their customers, for instance, can contact the PUC with concerns about the service they receive from the municipal utility. The PUC then investigates in such cases.

The measure was sponsored by Rep. Barb Vickerman (IR-Redwood Falls) and Sen. Steve Novak (DFL-New Brighton).

HF354*/SF807/CH125

Energy efficient appliances

Effective Aug. 1, 1995, a variety of appliances sold in Minnesota must meet federal energy efficiency standards, rather than standards set by the state in the 1970s.

The new law deals with: room air conditioners; gas-powered furnaces, stoves, and clothes dryers; incandescent light bulbs; electric motors; and shower heads and faucets sold or installed in Minnesota.

To be sold or installed in Minnesota, these products must meet energy efficiency standards required by federal law and the Code of Federal Regulations. Standards codified in the federal regulations were determined by the U.S. Department of Energy.

Appliances currently in use will not be affected by the law.

The Department of Public Service (DPSv)

proposed the legislation because federal regulations enacted in recent years have “superceded” the state standards, according to Bruce Nelson, a senior engineer with the department.

Different energy standards in different states can create havoc for appliance manufacturers.

Nelson cited energy standards for room air conditioners as one such example. The “industry was going crazy” trying to conform to varied standards.

With more strict energy standards in states such as California and Minnesota, in some cases national mail order catalogs noted that certain air conditioners could not be sold in these states, according to Nelson.

The legislation was sponsored by Rep. Steve Kelley (DFL-Hopkins) and Sen. Janet Johnson (DFL-North Branch).

HF1256*/SF890/CH161

Wind energy

(See Agriculture, page 2)

Passing along the savings

(See Consumers, page 9)

Economic, community development - Koch refinery

(See Development, page 17)

Environmental spending law - Ethanol production

(See Environment, page 26)

Petrofund changes

(See Environment, page 29)

Omnibus tax bill - Wind energy property tax

(See Taxes, page 65)

Pumped hydropower

(See Vetoed Bills, page 76)



ENVIRONMENT

Environmental spending law

State spending for environmental and natural resource programs will total \$572.2 million over the next two-year budget cycle.

The governor signed the law but line-item vetoed \$445,000 worth of spending from the proposal.

The law funds the Department of Natural Resources (DNR), the Minnesota Pollution Control Agency (MPCA), the Minnesota Zoo and 10 other state agencies.

Nearly 55 percent of the state spending in the law — \$317.8 million — went to the DNR effective May 25, 1995. (Sec. 5)

The MPCA, the next largest recipient, received \$78 million effective May 25, 1995. (Sec. 2)

Lawmakers appointed to a joint House-Senate conference committee worked out differences in the bills passed by their respective bodies and pared \$600,000 off the DNR operations budget, and \$150,000 from the MPCA.

These budget cuts could translate into layoffs for some full-time employees.

Peder Larson, MPCA assistant commissioner, said his agency is now “figuring out how to minimize the impact” of the cuts. He said that, as a rule of thumb, each \$50,000 cut from an operating budget eliminates one full-time position.

Environment and Natural Resources Finance Committee chair Rep. Chuck Brown (DFL-Appleton), who sponsored the House bill, said the spending law amounts to \$6 million less than the governor recommended.

The legislation was sponsored in the Senate by Sen. Steve Morse (DFL-Dakota). The following highlights are also included in the law.

HF1857/SF106*/CH220

State parks, trails, recreation areas

Effective July 1, 1995, funds for state parks and recreation areas totaling more than \$47.6 million are available, a spending increase of \$2.4 million over the previous two-year budget.

Another \$22.5 million will go to trails and waterways management programs. Included in this amount is \$4.5 million for grants to counties to maintain the state’s network of snowmobile trails.

The Metropolitan Council will receive \$4.5 million for maintenance and operation of regional parks. (An additional \$4 million for the metro park system is included in the

LCMR recommendations outlined in Section 19 of the law.) Development projects in state parks will receive \$1.4 million from a water recreation account.

A \$140,000 appropriation for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1995, will replace trucks and other vehicles destroyed in a February 1995 arson fire at William O’Brien State Park.

The law directs the DNR commissioner to prepare a five-year plan for using available funds to construct or modify existing park trails for accessibility to persons with physical disabilities. At least one trail in each state park will be selected for these improvements. (Sec. 5)

Fish and wildlife

A total of \$71 million will be spent in fiscal years 1996 and 1997 on programs for lake, stream and wildlife area management. Almost all of the money comes from the Game and Fish Fund, which collects hunting and fishing license fees.

The dollars were made available May 25, 1995.

Non-game wildlife management programs receive \$1.9 million of these funds. Another \$2.6 million will be marked to fund game and fish critical habitat programs and wetlands protection under the Reinvest in Minnesota (RIM) program. (Sec. 5, Subds. 7-8)

An additional \$3.3 million will be earmarked for RIM programs contained in the LCMR recommendations. (Sec. 19)

DNR enforcement programs will receive \$36.1 million. The DNR commissioner is directed to maintain “historic levels of overtime” — 400 hours per year — for conservation officers, and not to cut back the number of field-based conservation officers.

Effective July 1, 1995, trout and salmon anglers fishing anywhere in Minnesota will be required to buy a trout and salmon stamp in addition to a regular fishing license. Under current law, the stamp was required only for Lake Superior and designated lakes and streams. This provision is also included in the omnibus game and fish bill (Special Session: SF1). (Sec. 90)

Forest resources council

DNR forest management programs will receive \$61.2 million. The funds were released May 25, 1995. (Sec. 5, Subd. 4)

Effective July 1, 1995, a forest resources council charged with developing sustainable management practices for state forests is established under the law. The 13 members of the

council will be appointed by the governor from business, labor, and environmental groups and government agencies. (Secs. 76, 78-88)

The law allocates \$1.7 million for the forest resources council and for the first phase of an environmental impact statement on timber harvesting in Minnesota. (Sec. 5, Subd. 4)

Clean air and water

The MPCA, effective May 25, 1995, received \$20.3 million to clean up Minnesota lakes and rivers. It will receive another \$14 million for air pollution programs, and \$16 million for groundwater protection and solid waste management. The agency’s hazardous waste programs will receive \$11.9 million. (Sec. 2)

Most of these appropriations will continue existing pollution control efforts.

“This is not a major year for new initiatives,” commented Peder Larson of the MPCA.

The Clean Water Partnership Program will provide local governments with almost \$2 million in grants to develop cleanup projects for local rivers, streams, and lakes, according to Larson.

Efforts to clean up the Minnesota River were discussed during the legislative session, and the MPCA will spend \$620,000 to begin an analysis of pollutants in river tributaries.

Larson said another \$1.7 million of MPCA funding will go toward reducing pollution from industrial and municipal “point sources” — pipes draining directly into waterways.

The law directs the governor to appoint an advisory task force to examine the MPCA Water Quality Division’s program for issuing permits for discharging pollutants into waterways. The task force on the point source permitting program will report back to the Legislature by Nov. 30, 1995.

Some \$1.7 million of MPCA money will be transferred to the Board of Water and Soil Resources (BWSR) for grants to counties to reduce pollution hazards from cattle feedlots. Counties that issue permits and provide technical assistance to feedlot owners will have to match the grants with cash or in-kind contributions.

Almost \$5 million will fund continuation of the MPCA’s four-year project to computerize its data for its varied environmental oversight programs. MPCA officials say completion of the Delta Project will increase the agency’s efficiency and help businesses that it now regulates.

The law requires that revenue collected by the MPCA from the sale or licensing of soft-

ware developed for the Delta Project go to the Environmental Fund. (Sec. 2)

The law also includes, effective July 1, 1995, a \$575,000 LCMR appropriation to the MPCA to determine the sources of toxic mercury emissions in Minnesota's air and how much is ending up in the state's lakes. (Sec. 19, Subd. 5)

Ethanol production

Minnesota farmers will be encouraged to produce all the ethanol that is used in the state, under provisions that became effective May 25, 1995.

It raises to a maximum of \$30 million per year the amount the state will pay to subsidize the production of ethanol, although the state will actually spend about half that yearly amount in the next two years.

The cap is currently at \$10 million per year, which proponents of the law say is not enough to encourage the long-term development of more ethanol plants in Greater Minnesota.

Ethanol is made from the fermentation of corn and other agricultural products and has been used as an additive in gasoline to make it burn more cleanly.

There are currently six ethanol plants in Minnesota that produce a total of 59 million gallons of ethanol per year.

That's less than half of the 120 million gallons of ethanol that is consumed per year in Minnesota, most of which is imported from plants in Illinois, Iowa, and Nebraska.

The proposal was introduced as HF202, sponsored by Rep. Doug Peterson (DFL-Madison). Peterson has argued that raising the cap to \$30 million per year will send a message to potential investors in ethanol plants that the state is committed to helping the industry.

Increasing Minnesota's ethanol production will help meet a rising demand.

As of Oct. 1, 1995, automobiles in the 10-county metropolitan area will be required to burn "oxygenated fuel" year round, instead of just during the winter (Oct. 1 to Feb. 1) as is required under current law. And beginning Oct. 1, 1997, all gasoline sold in the state will have to be oxygenated, which will further increase demand for ethanol.

(The law was enacted in 1991 because the Twin Cities was in violation of federal Environmental Protection Agency clean air requirements. Adding one part ethanol for every 10 parts of gas is one way to oxygenate gas, although there are petroleum-based additives that can do the same thing.)

The so-called "blenders' credit" — a tax credit to petroleum distributors who mix gasoline and ethanol — will be phased out on Oct. 1, 1997.

The law also provides for \$350,000 in low-interest state loans to companies building ethanol production facilities in Minnesota, and \$200,000 for loans to farmers to invest in existing ethanol facilities and other value-added agricultural businesses. (Secs. 45-50, 117)

Treaty litigation costs

Under the law, the DNR will receive \$750,000 — which will be transferred to the Office of the Attorney General — to defend the state against the 1990 hunting and fishing rights lawsuit brought by the Mille Lacs Band of Ojibwe in federal court and to contest a similar lawsuit brought by the Fond du Lac Band of Ojibwe.

The governor had recommended \$1 million in funding.

(The state government finance law (HF1001/SF1678*/CH254) gives the Office of the Attorney General another \$790,000 for fiscal year 1995 to pay for state expert witnesses already employed in the Mille Lacs treaty court case.)

The law also will allocate \$600,000 for the DNR to survey fish and wildlife resources "in the 1837 treaty area." Of this amount, \$200,000 will come from the Game and Fish Fund. An additional \$100,000 is included in the DNR's enforcement budget for activities related to the 1837 treaty area.

The DNR sought \$808,000 for the natural resources survey. The survey will be critical in the second phase of the Mille Lacs lawsuit trial next year, which will determine how the band and the state divide the "harvestable surplus" of fish and game in 12 Minnesota counties, according to Ron Nargang, DNR assistant commissioner.

A federal court decided last year that the Mille Lacs Band retains its rights to hunt, fish and gather under the 1837 treaty.

The provisions became effective May 25, 1995. (Sec. 5, Subds. 7-9)

Youth deer licenses

Effective July 1, 1995, young people can buy an inexpensive license to hunt deer with firearms in 1995 and 1996, under the law.

The "Youth Deer" provision, which was introduced by Rep. Tom Bakk (DFL-Cook), will allow those under age 16 to buy a deer hunting license for \$5, instead of paying \$22 for a regular firearms license.

No tag will be included in the youth li-

cense, so a deer shot by a youth carrying the \$5 license will have to be tagged by a licensed hunter possessing a valid tag.

(Under current law, a tag is issued with each deer hunting license; hunters are allowed to take just one deer per season with a firearm.)

While regular deer hunting licenses are only sold prior to the opening day of the firearms season, the youth license could be purchased at any time during the season.

The law also will allow any deer hunter "who fails to tag a deer" during the firearms season to get a second crack at a deer by buying another firearms license and hunting by muzzleloader. This provision applies to the 1996 and 1997 hunting seasons.

The 16-day muzzleloader season — which allows hunting with an old-fashioned rifle that was common on the frontier — follows the regular firearms season in late November.

Under current law, a deer hunter is allowed to buy only one firearms license and hunt either during the regular firearms season or during the muzzleloader season.

The DNR will solicit public input on both the youth deer and muzzleloader provisions in the law, and report back to the Legislature by March 1, 1996. The report will summarize the public comments and recommendations for legislation. (Secs. 135-137)

Recreational vehicle fees

Effective July 1, 1995, owners of boats will pay a \$2 registration surcharge for a three-year license. The registration surcharge has been 50 cents since 1971.

Originally introduced as HF1483 by Rep. Tom Rukavina (DFL-Virginia), the revenue generated by the surcharge increase will be kept by deputy registrars in Minnesota. The surcharge revenue collected by a DNR license bureau will be deposited in the dedicated water recreation account.

Also, a current \$5 surcharge on boats to fund public awareness efforts about Eurasian water milfoil, zebra mussels, and purple loosestrife will remain in effect. Under current law, the \$5 surcharge is set to dip to \$3 in 1997. (Secs. 73-74)

Used oil disposal

Effective July 1, 1996, retailers selling more than 1,000 motor oil filters each year will have to accept and properly dispose of used oil and oil filters from the public.

The program will affect major retailers and exclude small businesses and gas stations.

Affected businesses will have to set up

their own collection facility or contract with another business — within two miles in the Twin Cities metropolitan area or within five miles in Greater Minnesota — to accept used oil and filters.

Also, the law explicitly states that retailers “may not charge a fee” to accept used oil and filters. Under a previous proposal, retailers could charge 50 cents per filter to recover disposal costs.

Under current law, a retailer selling motor oil is required only to post a notice advising consumers of a location within 10 miles of where they can dispose of used oil.

Retailers will now have to post a sign next to their motor oil and filter displays indicating that they accept used oil and filters or where these materials can be taken for recycling. (Sec. 119)

These provisions were originally sponsored by Rep. Robert Leighton (DFL-Austin) as HF1073. (Secs. 119-120)

Minnesota Zoo free days

There will no longer be two free days each month at the Minnesota Zoo. The law now will require that the zoo offer free admission during the year to “economically disadvantaged Minnesota citizens” equal to 10 percent of the average annual attendance. That amounts to about 100,000 people.

By July 1, 1995, zoo officials will develop a plan to distribute vouchers for free admission.

Zoo officials have said that crowds at the zoo on free days were unmanageable, endangering the welfare of the animals and ruining the zoo experience for visitors. (Secs. 70-71)

Resource management

Much conference committee discussion focused on a Senate proposal to reallocate \$22 million of DNR funds for a pilot project involving “integrated resource management” of parks, trails and waterways in southern Minnesota. This “sustainable, multiple-use” approach to natural resources management would have involved other state agencies and private conservation, agricultural, and outdoors recreation groups.

Rather than launching the pilot project, House members preferred that the DNR first study the issue and send a final plan to the Legislature by Feb. 15, 1996. The bill will spend \$746,000 to develop the pilot project over the next two years. The funds became available May 25, 1995. (Sec. 5, Subd. 10)

HF1857/SF106*/CH220

LCMR projects

The new environmental funding law includes \$32.9 million for 95 projects recommended by the Legislative Commission on Minnesota Resources (LCMR).

Money to fund the projects comes primarily from a 2-cent per pack cigarette tax and limited state lottery proceeds.

The largest single LCMR appropriation — over \$3.95 million — will go to the Metropolitan Regional Park System to acquire land and rehabilitate existing facilities (Sec. 19, Subd. 4a). The DNR will receive almost \$3.15 million to acquire land for state parks and improve parks and recreation areas across the state (Sec. 19, Subd. 4b). State and metropolitan parks will each receive an additional \$1.1 million appropriation for projects which will have to be completed by Dec. 31, 1995.

The LCMR provisions also will provide:

- \$100,000 to the Minnesota Historical Society to survey “shipwrecks in Minnesota inland lakes and rivers,” and organize a conference in Duluth on “underwater cultural resources” (Sec. 19, Subd. 12f);
- \$575,000 to the Minnesota Pollution Control Agency to determine the sources of toxic mercury emissions in Minnesota’s air and how much is ending up in the state’s lakes (Sec. 19, Subd. 5f);
- \$150,000 to the Neighborhood Energy Consortium in St. Paul to conduct workshops on landscaping with native Minnesota plants in the Twin Cities metropolitan area (Sec. 19, Subd. 8a);
- \$2.3 million to the DNR for four Reinvest in Minnesota (RIM) projects to acquire land to improve streams and wildlife habitat (Sec. 19, Subds. 9b, 9c, 10a-10c);
- \$900,000 to the DNR for the ninth and tenth years of a 24-year project studying the “ecology of rare plants, animals, and natural communities” in Minnesota counties (Sec. 19, Subd. 7c);
- \$680,000 for an expansion of the University of Minnesota Landscape Arboretum and development of a wetland restoration demonstration project (Sec. 19, Subd. 8h);
- \$250,000 to Twin Cities Public Television to create an environmental video resource center and to produce and broadcast a series about environmentalism in Minnesota;
- \$100,000 to the International Wolf Center to collect and develop materials about wolf ecology and management for TV and radio broadcasts (Sec. 19, Subd. 6d); and
- \$50,000 to the DNR to contract with TIP, Inc. (Turn in Poachers) for a “turn in

poachers youth activity book” to educate children about poaching and “its impact on natural resources.” (Sec. 19, Subd. 10e)

The LCMR provisions of the new law are effective July 1, 1995. The environmental funding measure was sponsored by Rep. Chuck Brown (DFL-Appleton) and Sen. Steve Morse (DFL-Dakota).

HF1857/SF106*/CH220

State ownership of waters

A new law asserts the state’s ownership of waters inside federal nature areas in northern Minnesota.

House sponsor Rep. Tom Bakk (DFL-Cook) said the law will make it clear the state has never given up jurisdiction over surface waters and lake beds inside the Boundary Waters Canoe Area Wilderness (BWCA) and Voyageurs National Park.

The law says that the state has not ceded control over “roughly 100,000 acres of state-owned” land within the BWCA portion of the Superior National Forest in the northeastern part of the state.

The law also asserts state control over parts of Rainy Lake and other lakes within the 35,000 acres donated by the state in 1971 for Voyageurs National Park, which is just east of International Falls.

Minnesota’s governor and other constitutional officers are instructed to “vigorously assert and defend” the state’s ownership of “these waters and their beds and related natural resources,” and to protect the rights of Minnesota citizens to free navigation on border waters in accordance with two treaties between the U.S. and Canada.

House Speaker Irv Anderson (DFL-Int’l Falls), a co-author of the law, said, “This legislation will help bring greater state and local input to management decisions regarding Voyageurs and the BWCA.”

Bakk and other supporters of the law would like to see fewer restrictions on the use of the waters. In particular, Bakk expressed opposition to newer restrictions banning fishing contests and forbidding snowmobiling on specific lake bays in Voyageurs.

“It seems to be moving more and more away from being a multi-use park, and that’s what we were promised [when it was created],” Bakk has said.

The law puts the state on record about where it stands on ownership of the waters, said Bakk.

Minnesota, along with property owners

and a snowmobilers group, has already challenged federal restrictions on motorboat and snowmobile use in the BWCA.

In 1981, the U.S. Court of Appeals for the 8th Circuit ruled that the federal government had the right to regulate motorized vehicles within the northern wilderness area — even though the state still owns the land and water.

The court noted that testimony before Congress on the 1978 Boundary Waters Canoe Area Wilderness Act established that the “sight, smell, and sound of motorized vehicles seriously marred the wilderness experience of canoeists, hikers, and skiers and threatened to destroy the integrity of the wilderness.”

The appeals court also rejected arguments from Minnesota that federal restrictions violated two U.S.-Canadian treaties — the Webster-Ashburton Treaty of 1842 and the Root-Bryce Treaty of 1909.

The proposal, which became effective May 11, 1995, was sponsored in the Senate by Sen. Doug Johnson (DFL-Cook).

HF54*/SF279/CH124

Bigger state parks

Several state parks will have their legal boundaries expanded, under a bill signed into law by Gov. Arne Carlson.

The new law, Aug. 1, 1995, will allow parcels of land to be added to Forestville, Gooseberry Falls, and William O'Brien state parks.

In addition, the law will correct a legal oversight to reclassify John A. Latsch State Park. The land was once a state park, but for reasons unknown, it inadvertently became classified as a wayside rest area.

A bill is usually introduced each session to modify state park boundaries. In some cases, landowners want their land to become part of a park. In others, state forest land is added to a park.

Although the law will expand the legal boundaries of the state parks, future legislation will need to be approved to authorize the sale of state bonds to pay for acquiring private land to add to the parks.

The measure also will allow vehicles without state park permits to enter Gooseberry Falls State Park and park in a new highway rest area that lies within the park. Parking no longer will be allowed along the highway.

Rep. Tom Bakk (DFL-Cook) and Sen. Steve Morse (DFL-Dakota) sponsored the proposal.

HF479*/SF548/CH215

Expanding trails

The Blufflands Trail System in southeastern Minnesota will have its legal boundaries expanded, under a new state law. But it will be up to future legislatures to actually appropriate money to develop the trail system.

The trail was originally authorized by the 1992 Legislature. It called for connecting the Root River Trail to a number of towns in the area.

It was extended by the 1994 Legislature to connect several cities in Houston and Fillmore counties — and the city of Winona — to the Root River Trail, which runs from Fountain, through Lanesboro, to Rushford.

The new law will add Minnesota City, Rollingstone, Altura, Lewiston, Utica, St. Charles, and Elba, all located in Winona County, to the trail system.

Funding for the trail has yet to be secured.

The measure, effective Aug. 1, 1995, was sponsored by Rep. Virgil Johnson (R-Caledonia) and Sen. Steve Morse (DFL-Dakota).

HF121*/SF310/CH26

Waste Management Act changes

Counties will have more options to confront the problem of illegal dumping or improper disposal of hazardous wastes, under a new law.

Under current law, counties can press for criminal charges or a license revocation for those companies failing to properly dispose of their solid waste.

A new law, effective Aug. 1, 1995, will

allow counties to issue Administrative Penalty Orders — forgivable and non-forgivable fines.

Counties will cooperate with the Minnesota Pollution Control Agency to adopt a model ordinance similar to the penalty order procedure developed by that agency. (Art. 1, Sec. 39)

The goal is to give counties the flexibility to issue warnings and fines without having to pursue the more harsh sanctions now available. County officials have said such options would increase the likelihood of compliance with current solid and hazardous waste disposal regulations.

The new law amends the Waste Management Act, which is designed to protect Minnesota's natural environment and public health by reducing the amount and toxicity of waste, encouraging recycling, and reducing the use of landfills.

A major part of the new law introduces technical statutory changes to complete the transfer of solid and hazardous waste duties from the Metropolitan Council to the Office of Environmental Assistance (OEA), which was established by the 1994 Legislature.

The new law makes several other changes to the Waste Management Act:

- The OEA, effective June 2, 1995, will distribute educational materials about the hazards of open burning of garbage. (Burn barrels are legal and commonly used in rural areas.) The materials will emphasize that dioxin emissions cause a health risk to children. A dioxin is a toxin that studies have shown can cause cancers, birth defects, and fetal deaths in domestic and wild



Beginning Aug. 1, 1995, waste haulers must provide detailed information — in writing — to their customers about where they are depositing garbage. The measure is included in a number of new amendments to the Waste Management Act. (HF672/SF462*/CH247)

animals. Scientists disagree as to whether it can contribute to cancer in humans. (Art. 1, Sec. 5)

- Waste haulers, beginning Aug. 1, 1995, must provide detailed information, in writing, to their customers about where they are depositing waste. Customers must be warned that they (through their city government) may be liable for damages arising from contamination at a waste facility where their garbage has been deposited. Households won't likely be held liable on an individual basis, but the city government could end up paying a contamination bill and assessing all residents for it. (Art. 1, Secs. 24, 25)
 - Recyclers, effective Aug. 1, 1995, will be exempt from paying a landfill surcharge used to clean up landfills if they reduce the *weight* of incoming garbage by 85 percent by separating out recyclable materials. Under current law, recyclers are exempt from the surcharge if they reduce the *volume* of incoming garbage by 85 percent. Most waste is now weighed; compacting waste is not considered to be valid recycling or waste reduction method. (Art. 1, Secs. 21-23)
 - The OEA will develop a strategy to reduce mixed municipal solid waste in the state by a minimum of 10 percent by 2001 (based on an estimate of solid waste in 1993). (Art. 1, Sec. 13)
 - Effective Aug. 1, 1995, legal briefs and other documents submitted to Minnesota courts must be on paper containing at least 10 percent post-consumer recycled materials, if such paper is available. This provision is modeled after a Colorado law. (Art. 1, Sec. 58)
- Rep. Jean Wagenius (DFL-Mpls) and Sen. Janet Johnson (DFL-North Branch) sponsored the legislation.
HF672/SF462*/CH247

Petrofund changes

A new law will encourage petroleum tank owners to check to see if their storage tanks are leaking.

As of Aug. 1, 1995, those who pay to have their property tested to see if there has been soil or groundwater contamination from a leaking tank can get their money back for that preliminary assessment. (A typical assessment costs between \$2,000 and \$3,000.) Should the initial assessment show that the tanks are leaking, they would have to be

removed or repaired, and further analysis of water and soil contamination would be done. (Art. 1, Sec. 8)

Any tank that has not been used for a year would have to be removed, whether it is leaking or not.

Many of these tanks are underground and found at sites such as abandoned gas stations. Contamination is found at "about 75 to 80 percent" of the sites with old underground storage tanks, House bill sponsor Rep. Roger Cooper (DFL-Bird Island) has said.

The change is one of several the law will make to the state's Petrofund program, which was established by the 1987 Legislature to help the owners of storage tanks recover some of the costs of a site's cleanup.

The Petrofund program is financed by a 2-cent per gallon fee paid by petroleum distributors.

The law also will place a cap on clean-up costs, effective Aug. 1, 1995, if the leaking tank is on residential property.

An individual will be responsible for paying no more than \$7,500 for cleaning up a residential site, under this provision. Current law requires an owner to pay an open-ended 10 percent of all cleanup costs. (Art. 1, Sec. 4)

Additionally, the following provisions are included in the law:

- All above-ground storage tanks will need to be labeled to indicate their contents, effective Aug. 1, 1995. Multiple tank sites will have to post a permanent sign with a diagram showing the location, contents, and capacity of each tank, and the location of piping, valves, storm sewers, and other information needed for an emergency response.

According to Michael Kanner, manager of the Minnesota Pollution Control Agency's Tanks and Spills Section, accidents have occurred where petroleum products have been poured into the wrong tanks. In one case, fuel was poured directly into the ground through a monitoring well. (Art. 1, Sec. 13)

Owners of above-ground storage tanks, effective Aug. 1, 1995, must install gauges showing the amount of fuel in a tank, and an "audible or visual alarm" to alert a person delivering fuel that the tank is within 100 gallons of capacity. (Art. 1, Sec. 13)

- Two contaminated petroleum bulk storage sites — one owned by the city of Minneapolis, and one in St. Paul owned by a company going through financial reorganization — will receive reimbursement for

cleanup through the Petrofund program. This section became effective May 26, 1995. (While the Petrofund was not intended to pay for cleaning up leaking storage tanks of more than 1 million gallons, current law does include an exception for such facilities owned by mining companies.) (Art. 1, Sec. 7)

- Contractors who register with the Petroleum Tank Release Cleanup Board, commonly called the "Petro board," will have to obtain liability coverage, and agree to make all field and financial records available for audits by the board. Additionally, in order to receive reimbursement for cleanup work, contractors will have to retain their work records for seven years. Under current law, records detailing corrective actions must be kept for five years. (Art. 1, Secs. 3, 9) These sections are effective Aug. 1, 1995.
- Sen. Steve Novak (DFL-New Brighton) sponsored the proposal in the Senate.
(HF488/SF507*/CH240)

Water plant operators council

A state advisory council regulating those who operate wastewater treatment plants and other water supply facilities will be recreated, under a law effective July 1, 1995.

Such a council was established in 1971, but a 1993 law abolished it as well as 160 other advisory groups in an effort to streamline state government.

Members of the Water Supply and Wastewater Treatment Operators Certification Council continued to meet last year, unaware that they had been abolished, according to Susan Schmidt, director of the Legislative Water Commission.

She explained that the new council will be "truly advisory," unlike the previous council which had the power to set fees for operator certificates and develop rules for certification.

Under the new law, only the Legislature will have the authority to determine fees. The law establishes a \$32 fee for an operator examination and a \$23 fee for a three-year operator's certificate.

The Minnesota Pollution Control Agency (MPCA) and the Department of Health will adopt rules regarding the qualifications necessary to obtain state certification as a water plant operator. The agencies will consult with the advisory council before proposing rules.

In order to run the certification program over the next two-year budget period, the department will receive \$10,000, and the MPCA will receive \$82,000.

The money spent on the program will be entirely recouped by certification fees, according to Schmidt.

Schmidt said the legislation was supported by representatives of statewide associations of water supply system and wastewater treatment plant operators, who want to continue to have input on certification matters.

The measure was sponsored by Rep. Dave Bishop (IR-Rochester) and Sen. Leonard Price (DFL-Woodbury).

HF503/SF273*/CH180

Removing hazardous dams

The state Department of Natural Resources (DNR) will have greater authority to remove hazardous dams on public or private property, under a new law, effective May 25, 1995.

The DNR has had the power to order removal of a dam if it was deemed a hazard to public safety. The problem has been that some individuals who bought properties with abandoned dams could not afford the cost of removal.

The new law gives blanket authority to the DNR to pay the entire cost of removing a privately or publicly owned dam. Such authority will no longer have to be granted by the Legislature on a case by case basis.

However, money for dam removals undertaken by the DNR will still have to be approved by the Legislature. The new law does not contain an appropriation. These projects are typically financed by the sale of state-issued bonds.

In the case of publicly owned dams, removal costs used to be shared equally by the local unit of government and the state. As is now the case with privately owned dams, the state can pay the entire cost of removal.

Some older dams serve no useful function, and create a dangerous churning effect that can suck a swimmer or boat underneath the water below the dam, according to Kent Lokkesmoe, director of the DNR's Waters Division.

While the new law represents many of the wishes of the DNR — making a number of technical changes to state law pertaining to waterways — the DNR opposed a successful provision to extend a sea wall further out into Lake Minnetonka.

Lokkesmoe explained the provision requires the DNR to issue a public waters work permit to Hennepin County. The permit will allow the sheriff's water patrol, which has a building on Spring Park Bay, to extend a 130-foot-long retaining wall up to 15 feet further into the lake.

The sheriff's office wants the additional space to create a helicopter pad for emergency purposes.

Lokkesmoe said that approval of the sea wall extension would suggest that the DNR maintains a "double standard for public projects." He said a private party would have extreme difficulty winning approval to fill in such a large portion of the lake.

The DNR had negotiated an agreement with the county to extend the sea wall five feet further into the lake, but Lokkesmoe said the agency will "continue to talk" with the county regarding any further extension of the sea wall.

Another section of the new law allows the DNR to delegate authority to watershed districts or watershed management organizations to issue public waters work permits. Counties and municipalities already have such authority.

Lokkesmoe said this "good government permit simplification" will allow an individual to receive a permit from the Minnehaha Creek Watershed District, for example, to do some minor dredging, rather than also having to apply to the DNR for a permit.

Also, the DNR will be able to issue a "state general permit" to local units of government or state agencies. This five-year permit will allow a county engineer, for example, to repair bridges and build culverts without

having to get individual work permits from the DNR.

The DNR, however, will continue to consult with local authorities and maintain oversight of the projects, according to Lokkesmoe.

The legislation was sponsored by Rep. Steve Trimble (DFL-St. Paul) and Sen. Dennis Frederickson (IR-New Ulm).

HF1101*/SF1405/CH218

Incentives to clean up

Businesses and government agencies will be encouraged to operate environmentally friendly facilities under a three-year pilot program that begins Aug. 1, 1995

Participants in the Environmental Improvement Pilot Program will voluntarily conduct an environmental self-audit of their operations. Any violations of environmental regulations must be disclosed in a report to the Minnesota Pollution Control Agency (MPCA), and the owner or operator of the facility must sign an agreement to correct the problems "as expeditiously as possible."

A facility — such as a large animal feedlot, wastewater treatment plant, or manufacturing plant — with serious problems requiring more than 90 days to correct must draft a "performance schedule," which includes a timetable for performing corrective work and a "brief statement of the reasons that support the time periods."

The MPCA will defer enforcing environmental requirements on a facility for at least 90 days, or for the term specified in a performance schedule found to be reasonable.



Businesses participating in a new pilot program will voluntarily conduct an environmental self-audit of their operations. Any violations of environmental regulations must be reported to the Minnesota Pollution Control Agency and the business owner must sign an agreement to fix the problem. (SF1479*/SF1314/CH168)

Failure to make the necessary improvements, however, triggers the MPCA's enforcement of standards and the stiff fines associated with it — anywhere from \$500 to more than \$1 million.

The program offers a carrot and no stick for operators who report and correct environmental violations at their own facilities.

"Penalties that would otherwise be applied [by the MPCA] will not be in effect if these violations are self-reported," House sponsor Rep. Dee Long (DFL-Mpls) has explained.

Long likens the concept to the periodic amnesties on fines declared by libraries to encourage patrons to return their overdue books.

She says that forbearance by the MPCA will not apply to "serious criminal violations" of environmental laws.

The owner or operator of a facility that has been fined within the last year by the MPCA will not be allowed to participate in the pilot program.

As an additional incentive to fix environmental deficiencies, facilities that qualify for the pilot program can display a "green star" emblem designed by the MPCA.

Sen. Ted Mondale (DFL-St. Louis Park) carried the bill in the Senate.

HF1479*/SF1314/CH168

Dry cleaning cleanup program

Beginning July 1, 1995, owners of dry cleaning businesses will have to register with the state and pay an annual fee. They also must pay hefty surcharges on the chemicals they use.

In exchange for the fee and surcharges, owners of dry cleaning businesses will receive a cushion of liability protection from spills of toxic dry-cleaning chemicals.

In the event of contamination of soil or ground water, an owner will be responsible for no more than \$10,000 of the total cost of the cleanup under the law.

The Minnesota Pollution Control Agency (MPCA) would take responsibility for cleaning up the problem, and would bill back no more than \$10,000. Any remaining costs would come out of the newly created Drycleaner Environmental Response and Reimbursement Account, made up of money collected from dry cleaner registration fees and chemical surcharges.

Rich Sandberg, manager of the MPCA's superfund program, estimated the account would generate \$800,000 a year.

If an owner or operator of a dry cleaning establishment cleans up a pollution problem at his or her own business, and the work is done with the approval of the MPCA and completed satisfactorily, the agency will reimburse all but the bill's first \$10,000.

The new law states the MPCA will respond to emergency toxic contamination problems at a dry cleaning business to "protect the public health or welfare or the environment."

For example, the MPCA will intervene in a situation where toxic chemicals from a dry cleaning facility have tainted a residential water supply.

Owners of dry cleaning businesses must register with the state Department of Revenue. Their registration fees will be based on the size of their business. A dry cleaner with up to four full-time employees will pay \$500 per year, facilities with five to 10 full-time employees will pay \$1,000, and plants with more than 10 full-time employees will pay \$1,500.

The environmental account also will collect surcharges on chemicals sold to dry cleaners.

Distributors of dry cleaning solvents will have to collect a \$3.50 per gallon surcharge on perchloroethylene, and a 70-cent per gallon surcharge on hydrocarbon-based dry-cleaning solvents.

Rich Sandberg, manager of the MPCA's superfund program, pointed out that these surcharges add about 70 percent to the cost of dry cleaning chemicals.

Sandberg termed the new law, which was initiated by the dry cleaning industry, "unique" in that it is "stepping away from the concept that the polluter pays." The state will assume responsibility for cleaning up spills and owners will not "lose their livelihoods" if their businesses cause environmental contamination.

The law includes \$29,000 for the Department of Revenue to computerize an accounting system needed for the new program.

Rep. Alice Hausman (DFL-St. Paul) and Sen. Bob Lessard (DFL-Int'l Falls) sponsored the new law.

HF1423/SF1122*/CH252

Reprieve for a burner

A meat processing plant will be allowed to continue burning blood- and meat-contaminated packaging until the year 2005, under a new law effective April 25, 1995.

In 1992, Huisken's Meats in Chandler, Minn., installed a gas-fired waste incinerator to burn the waxed cardboard boxes and cellulose used for shipping frozen meat.

The incinerator was approved by the Minnesota Pollution Control Agency (MPCA), but the agency revised its air quality rules in June 1994 and banned such smaller incinerators, except those used by medical facilities, crematoria, and companies that recover precious metals from electronic circuit boards.

The small incinerators allowed to continue operating must meet new MPCA performance standards, and some will require an operating permit from the agency.

The new law is essentially a waiver from the 1994 MPCA small incinerator ban. It will allow the incinerator in Chandler to operate until the year 2005, which covers the useful life of the incinerator.

Without the waiver, the plant would have had to pay to dispose of its cardboard and cellulose refuse in a landfill.

The waste incinerator must be monitored by an automatic temperature control device, and must meet the emission standards in effect when it was installed.

"This is an economic enabler for that small town processing plant," explained Rep. Ted Winter (DFL-Fulda), who sponsored the legislation.

The company employs 400 workers producing sausage sticks and beef jerky "sold all over the world," according to Winter.

Small, on-site incinerators used by various businesses, schools, and hospitals release large quantities of pollutants, according to the MPCA. The agency says that small incinerators generate 93 percent of the dioxin emissions from waste burned in Minnesota.

(A dioxin is a toxin that studies have shown can cause cancers, birth defects, and fetal deaths in animals. Scientists disagree on whether it contributes to cancer in humans.)

The measure was sponsored in the Senate by Sen. Arlene Lesewski (IR-Marshall).

HF485/SF445*/CH87

Chlorofluorocarbons

As of Aug. 1, 1995, more appliances containing chlorofluorocarbons (CFCs) will require special handling, under a new state law.

CFCs are used as refrigerants, cleaning solvents, and aerosol propellants and in the manufacture of plastic foams.

Under current law, anyone disposing of scrap refrigerators, freezers, or air conditioners must "remove and recycle, destroy, or properly dispose of the CFCs."

The new law adds dehumidifiers, under-the-counter ice makers, vending machines, and several other appliances requiring the proper disposal of CFCs.

Also, anyone servicing or recycling these appliances must recapture and recycle the CFCs, or contract with a company equipped to recycle CFCs.

These changes bring state law in line with federal Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) regulations for handling "ozone-depleting refrigerants," said Troy Johnson of the Minnesota Pollution Control Agency's (MPCA) Air Quality Division.

The release of CFCs is believed to be a contributing factor to the destruction of the Earth's ozone layer.

The new law also requires that anyone who works on products containing CFCs must be certified by the EPA.

This requirement was put into state law in 1994, but it applied only to those who recycle CFCs from appliances. The new language will cover those working on mobile air conditioners and essentially adopts the federal certification program for motor vehicle air conditioner technicians, according to Johnson.

He said that a person can obtain a study guide from the EPA and pass a mail-in test to obtain certification.

The measure was sponsored by Rep. Steve Trimble (DFL-St. Paul) and Sen. Gary Laidig (IR-Stillwater).

HF1018*/SF1067/CH147

Emission omissions

Metropolitan area residents driving newer cars will be spared the inconvenience of an annual emissions test, under new state law signed by Gov. Arne Carlson.

The law will exempt vehicles up to five years old from the \$8 test currently required to obtain annual license plate tabs in the Twin Cities area.

The exemption will begin with cars having license tabs renewed after July 31, 1995.

Sponsored by Rep. Alice Johnson (DFL-Spring Lake Park), the law takes effect Aug. 1, 1995. At that time, cars from the 1991 model year or later will not have to be tested.

Because so few newer cars fail the test, the procedure is unnecessarily costly and time consuming, Johnson has said. A recent Minnesota Pollution Control Agency study showed that less than 1 percent of cars from the 1991 model year or newer failed the test during a one-year period.

The 1988 Legislature enacted the vehicle emissions testing program, which took effect in mid-1991 because the state was in violation of federal clean air requirements.

If the state falls below standards set forth in the 1990 Clean Air Act, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) may withhold federal highway funds from the state.

Sen. James Metzen (DFL-South St. Paul) sponsored the bill in the Senate.

HF2*/SF27/CH204

Natural disaster relief

Effective Aug. 1, 1995, the Department of Natural Resources (DNR) will be allowed to lend equipment to cities and counties facing a natural disaster, under a new law.

Under current law, the DNR is authorized to lend its equipment only for "wildfire prevention or suppression."

The new law replaces that reference with "natural disaster relief," which includes "wildfire prevention or suppression, hazardous

material discharge control or clean-up, and flood or windstorm relief."

The DNR provided gloves, shovels, pumps, and large earth-moving equipment during the 1993 Minnesota floods, even though it did not have specific legal authorization to do so, said Olin Phillips, a manager in the DNR's Forestry Division.

DNR finance officials suggested the state statute be changed to cover this practice.

The DNR and the U.S. Forest Service jointly maintain fire fighting equipment in Grand Rapids, Minn.

Phillips explained that the new law allows the DNR to provide municipalities and counties with "multi-use equipment," such as shovels and bulldozers, needed for natural disaster relief.

Local governments will reimburse the state for the cost of the equipment used, and the money will revert to the DNR's emergency fire fighting fund.

"This is a small piece of legislation that's going to have a lot of value," Phillips said.

The bill was sponsored by Rep. Dennis Ozment (IR-Rosemount), and Sen. Dennis Frederickson (IR-New Ulm).

HF812*/SF710/CH36

Licensure for geoscientists

Geoscientists, who study various components of the ecosystem, will be licensed by the state, under a new law.

The law aims to ensure that only properly trained individuals perform the soil and groundwater tests and other often sensitive work done by geoscientists.



Metropolitan area residents driving newer cars won't have to have their vehicle's exhaust emissions tested annually, under a new state law. The law exempts vehicles up to five years old from the test, which is required to obtain annual license plate tabs. (HF2*/SF27/CH204)

Geoscience includes a range of disciplines, including the study of rocks, minerals, fossils, gases, soil, groundwater, and surface water.

After a one year phase-in period for those already practicing in the field, an individual will be required to have a bachelor's degree from an accredited school in geoscience or an associated field and five years professional experience to qualify for licensure.

The new law also sets up a geoscientist-in-training certification for those working toward full licensure.

Geoscientist licensure will be the authority of what will become the Board of Architects, Engineers, Surveyors, Geoscientists, Landscape Architects, and Interior Designers.

The law includes a number exemptions from the licensure requirements, including one for engineers engaged in mineral explorations and one for academic geoscience research.

The legislation, effective July 1, 1995, was sponsored by Rep. Jeff Bertram (DFL-Paynesville) and Sen. Ted Mondale (DFL-St. Louis Park).

HF1666/SF1170*/CH206

Label where you spray

(See Agriculture, page 1)

Jumping the fence

(See Agriculture, page 2)

Millions in bonding projects

(See Bonding, page 3)

Economic, community development - Koch refinery

(See Development, page 17)

State government spending - Mille Lacs court fight

(See Government, page 38)

Timber sales

(See Government, page 41)

Offensive place names

(See Government, page 41)

Affordable housing - Contaminated land clean-up

(See Housing, page 50)

Development dollars cut

(See Vetoed Bills, page 79)

Environment funds pared

(See Vetoed Bills, page 79)

Collecting agates

(See Living Dead Bills, page 85)

Angler's right to know

(See Living Dead Bills, page 85)

Wetlands protection

(See Living Dead Bills, page 85)

Proof of certification

(See Living Dead Bills, page 92)

Pay up or no tabs

(See Living Dead Bills, page 92)

 **FAMILY**

Improving child support

A \$3.7 million comprehensive proposal to help collect delinquent child support payments — which includes provisions to suspend drivers' and occupational licenses — is now law.

As of July 1994, Minnesota kids were owed \$551 million in delinquent support payments, according to the Office of the Attorney General.

Supporters say the new law should be considered welfare reform, as well.

There are currently 91,600 Minnesota child support cases involving families on public assistance.

The law will suspend the drivers' and occupational licenses of certain deadbeat parents who refuse to pay up. It also will establish a program to make custody and visitation proceedings less confrontational.

Below are some of the major provisions of the new law.

HF966/SF217*/CH257

Child custody

A custodial parent's failure to comply with a court-ordered visitation schedule can be used to help a non-custodial parent gain custody of a child, under the law.

Specifically, the "unwarranted denial of, or interference with, a duly established visitation schedule" may be considered by the court in deciding to modify a custody order. (Art. 1, Sec. 21)

The law includes \$90,000 for the Supreme Court to study whether there is a relationship between visitation and payment of child support in Minnesota. Included in the study will be consideration of whether visitation impacts a non-custodial parent's compliance with court ordered child support. (Art. 1, Sec. 33)

Both provisions are effective July 1, 1995.

Pay it or park it

Parents who are at least three months behind in their child support payments could lose their driver's license.

The "pay it or park it" provision will notify those at least three months behind in their child support that they have 90 days to work out a payment plan with the county or the court. Failure to do so would result in a suspended driver's license. (The debtor may request a hearing on the matter.)

The provision is modeled after a current Maine law which has generated \$21 million in collections since its 1992 inception. It cost the state \$70,000 to implement the program. Only 39 drivers' licenses have been suspended.

Rep. Matt Entenza (DFL-St. Paul), who sponsored the law in the House, called the Maine program a successful deterrent. He said the goal is to collect money, and that few license suspensions are expected.

The Department of Human Services (DHS) will receive \$50,000 to administer the program. By fiscal year 1999, when the program will be fully operational, DHS conservatively estimates the program will account for the collection of an additional \$30 million in child support. The provision is effective Jan. 1, 1996. (Art. 1, Sec. 25)

Occupational license suspension

Those who are at least three months behind in their child support payments also could lose a state-issued occupational license. Prior law did not specify a minimum amount before a license could be suspended.

The state issues occupational licenses including those for barbers, doctors, contractors, and other professions. Without a license, they could not practice.

Parents will be warned 30 days in advance that such a license suspension will be sought, and will have a right to a hearing on the matter.

The Department of Human Services received \$10,000 to implement the program.

The provision is effective July 1, 1995. (Art. 1, Sec. 24)

Curbing teen sex

To curb the trend of teens becoming pregnant at younger and younger ages, the state will authorize a grant program for communities that develop programs to target 12- to 14-year-old boys and girls.

The law authorizes \$362,000 from the general fund to start the program. (An additional \$250,000 for the program is located in the K-

12 education funding law. (Art. 8, Sec. 25, Subd. 11; Special Session: HF4/SFnone/CH3)

Originally sponsored by Rep. Ann Rest (DFL-New Hope) as HF517, the ENABL (Education Now And Babies Later) program will be created, modeled after a similar program in California.

School districts, churches, YMCAs, and other groups will qualify for grants as long as they can come up with 25 percent of the cost of the program.

The program will focus on convincing 12- to 14-year-olds to postpone sex by using an existing curriculum that doesn't include birth control information.

Part of the program will include a statewide media campaign that will encourage parents to talk with their children about postponing sex. Older teens also would talk to their younger peers on abstaining from sex.

The state will distribute grants to community organizations across the state to implement the ENABL program.

The need to reduce teen pregnancy is a taxpayer issue, according to proponents. In 1993, Minnesota spent \$20 million on Aid to Families with Dependent Children welfare grants to families that began with a teen birth.

There are about 7,100 parents on AFDC who are either minors now or were under 18 when their oldest child was born. That accounts for about 14,000 children.

The program also will get another \$128,000 in revenue from an increase in the marriage license fee. The law boosts the fee to \$70, up from \$65. Of the \$5 increase, \$2 from each license will fund ENABL, the remaining \$3 of the hike will fund grants for children's safety centers. The grant program was established by the 1992 Legislature to provide a safe place for family visitation in situations where there has been abuse in a relationship. Up to \$192,000 would be available for such grants.

These provisions of the law took effect July 1, 1995. (Art. 4)

Support or service

A "support or service" pilot project will be established to make able-bodied debtors without jobs perform community service work. They could be made to work up to 32 hours per week for six weeks. Entenza has said a similar Wisconsin program has proven to be an incentive for debtors to find work and has resulted in improved child support compliance.

The Department of Human Services receives \$119,000 to implement the program.

The provision of the law is effective July 1, 1995. (Art. 1, Sec. 15)

Work reporting system

A centralized employment database at the DHS will be created by Jan. 1, 1996. Business owners must report all new hires to the department within 15 days or face up to a \$500 fine, per employee, for repeatedly (and intentionally) failing to report. Its purpose is to track those who drift from job to job to avoid having wages garnished to pay child support.

When the state or any other governmental unit hires a contractor, it, too, will be reported to the DHS.

The Department of Human Services will get \$350,000 to implement the program. (Art. 1, Sec. 16)

Naming deadbeat parents

The names of those delinquent in their support payments will be published twice per year — instead of quarterly — under the new law.

The program publishes the names of those owing at least \$3,000 in delinquent child support payments. Those not in compliance with a current payment plan will see their names in the newspaper with the widest circulation available in their neighborhood.

A decision not to publish someone's name due to special circumstances may be made by the commissioner of human services.

If requested, the DHS would also need to publish "a printed retraction and apology" acknowledging those whose names are published in error.

The changes follow the recent erroneous publication of the names of several people in newspapers statewide.

The Department of Human Services will get \$275,000 to implement the program.

The provision is effective July 1, 1995. (Art. 3, Sec. 2)

Motor vehicle liens

The state (or person owed child support) will be a "secured party" listed on the motor vehicle title of someone at least three months delinquent in child support payments. When such a vehicle, valued at more than \$4,500 is sold, the seller will keep \$4,500 and the state or the person owed child support will get the rest.

The Department of Human Services will get \$24,000 to implement the program.

This part of the law is effective Jan. 1, 1996. (Art. 1, Sec. 26)

Cooperation for kids

The law creates a "cooperation for the kids" pilot project to address issues of custody and visitation in a mediation setting without judges or attorneys. It will be implemented by the DHS, the Office of Administrative Hearings, and the Office of the Attorney General.

The program will be implemented in select counties on a pilot basis. All couples will be screened to identify a domestic abuse situation.

The Department of Human Services receives \$100,000 to implement the program.

This provision is effective July 1, 1995. (Art. 1, Sec. 14)

Support payment center

A centralized state child support collections unit will be established within the DHS in 1997. All payments made to local agencies will be forwarded to the DHS.

The Department of Human Services will get \$358,000 to implement the program.

This part of the law is effective Jan. 1, 1997. (Art. 2)

'Mrs. Doubtfire' arrangements

Non-custodial parents could see their kids more by providing child care for them.

If the custodial parent works, and the non-custodial parent is able to care for the child, such an arrangement may be approved by the court.

The provision is named after a popular movie in which, to resolve a child care crisis, the non-custodial father eventually becomes the child care provider.

In approving such an arrangement, the courts will consider the ability of the parents to cooperate, methods for resolving disputes regarding care of the children, and whether domestic abuse has occurred between the parents.

This provision of the law is effective July 1, 1995. (Art. 1, Sec. 20)

Rep. Matt Entenza (DFL-St. Paul) and Sen. Richard Cohen (DFL-St. Paul) sponsored the proposal.

HF966/SF217*/CH257

Children of divorce

Divorce is never easy, but it often hits children the hardest.

A new law could require parents who are separating to attend a special workshop.

After Aug. 1, 1995, in a proceeding involving child custody, child support, or visitation of children, the court may require the parents to attend an orientation and education program which addresses the impact of such proceedings on children.

Parents could be required to pay a fee to cover the costs of the program. (Any fees would be waived for those who are unable to pay.)

The proposal was sponsored by Rep. Fran Bradley (IR-Rochester) and Sen. Sheila Kiscaden (IR-Rochester).

HF1008*/SF606/CH127

Economic, community development - Historical society

(See Development, page 17)

Environmental spending law - Minnesota Zoo free days

(See Environment, page 27)

Omnibus game and fish law - Firearms safety

(See Game & Fish, page 36)

Health, human services funding

(See Human Services, page 51)

Living will amended

(See Law, page 59)

TV sex, violence

(See Living Dead Bills, page 86)



A new law allows veteran's groups and others that sponsor charitable gambling to use more of their gambling profits to pay property taxes on their halls and clubs. The number of weekly bingo events also can increase from seven to 10, under the new law. (HF265*/SF619/CH261)

and-a-half to four hours long) from seven to 10. (Sec. 23, Subd. 1)

Opponents argued the tax changes will mean charities will receive less money.

Veteran and civic groups that sponsor charitable gambling supported the bill arguing that the previous law forced too many of their counterparts to shut down because they were unable to pay their property taxes. As a result, the groups lose their meeting halls and communities lose gambling donations.

Other provisions of the new law, effective June 2, 1995, will:

- allow proceeds from charitable gambling to be donated to community festivals holding tax-exempt status with the Internal Revenue Service (Sec. 21);
- license testing labs for video gambling machines used by American Indian-owned casinos to ensure that they meet certain standards, especially that winning occurs at random. The hundreds of casino terminals play blackjack and other games and must be tested.

Previously, casinos were forced to work with out-of-state testing labs because Min-

nesota statutes did not allow for them. The new law will allow labs to operate after being licensed by the Department of Public Safety (Sec. 15); and

- allow the issuance of temporary permits for gambling devices at trade shows. The move is to accommodate a national lottery convention slated for October 1995 at the Minneapolis Convention Center. (Sec. 19)

The measure was sponsored by Rep. John Dorn (DFL-Mankato) and Sen. Charlie Berg (DFL-Chokio).

HF265*/SF619/CH261

Gambling treatment funds

Public funds for treatment of compulsive gamblers will be available to private, for-profit agencies, under a new state law.

Bill sponsor Rep. Tony Kinkel (DFL-Park Rapids) has said the bill is necessary to give Minnesotans, especially in outstate areas, more opportunities for treatment.

Effective April 25, 1995, for-profit agencies are now able to compete with non-profits for the grant funding.

During the current two-year spending cycle, the state will spend about \$1.2 million to treat problem gamblers. Non-profit treatment facilities are selected to receive some of that money through Department of Human Services grants.

The House passed similar legislation in 1993, but it did not survive conference committee negotiations.

Sen. Skip Finn (DFL-Cass Lake) sponsored the proposal in the Senate.

HF83/SF91*/CH86

Emergency spending bill

(See Budget, page 4)

State government spending - Gambling

(See Government, page 38)

Selected new, increased fees adopted in 1995

(See Taxes, page 68)

Revisiting tribal compacts

(See Living Dead Bills, page 87)

Gambling ads continue

(See Living Dead Bills, page 87)

Video gambling

(See Living Dead Bills, page 86)

GAMBLING

Gambling, property taxes

Veterans' groups and others that sponsor charitable gambling and bingo will get a tax break, under a new state law.

A provision in the omnibus gambling law, effective June 2, 1995, will allow charitable gambling groups to use more of their gambling profits to pay property taxes on their halls and clubs.

Under the measure, the annual limit on the amount groups can use to pay taxes increases from \$15,000 to \$35,000. (Sec. 21)

The law also will increase the number of weekly bingo events (sessions that are one-



GAME & FISH

Omnibus game and fish law

Anglers winning a fishing contest will be assured of getting their prizes, under the omnibus game and fish law. And anglers fishing for trout or salmon anywhere in the state will have to purchase a trout and salmon stamp.

Under the law, effective June 2, 1995, promoters of fishing contests must furnish proof to the Department of Natural Resources (DNR) that they have the financial resources to pay for the advertised prize awards. They have a choice between a \$25,000 surety bond or a bank letter of credit in that amount.

This provision would apply to any contest having an entry fee of more than \$25 per person, or total prizes valued at more than \$25,000. (Sec. 33)

The House sponsor of the bill considered during the regular session was Rep. Bob Milbert (DFL-South St. Paul). Selected highlights of the law, sponsored by Sen. Bob Lessard (DFL-Int'l Falls) during the 1995 Special Session, are listed below.

Special Session: HFnone/SF1/SS1 (formerly HF683/SF621*)

Trout stamps required

Anglers fishing for trout or salmon anywhere in the state will have to purchase a trout and salmon stamp, effective June 2, 1995. Under previous law, the stamp was required only for fishing in Lake Superior and certain designated lakes and streams. (Sec. 34)

Hunting heritage week

Effective June 2, 1995, Minnesota will observe an official "hunting heritage week" in late September, under the law.

The week to "commemorate the state's valued heritage of hunting game animals" will begin on the third Monday in September. Minnesota citizens are urged to "reflect on hunting as an expression of our culture and heritage."

The first observance of hunting heritage week will take place in September 1995. (Sec. 1)

Milfoil fine hike

Another provision of the law, effective June 2, 1995, increased the fine — to \$200 from \$150 — for spreading water milfoil into a lake or river. The fine can be assessed against those who introduce a trailer or boat — either of

which are contaminated with the exotic species — into a body of water. The state has been attempting to curb the spread of Eurasian water milfoil that has quickly spread in Minnesota waters. (Sec. 13, Subd. 2)

Mute swan season

The mute swan, effective June 2, 1995, will be added to the list of unprotected birds, under the law. Unprotected birds, such as house sparrows, blackbirds and common pigeons, can be killed at any time. The mute swan is a non-native species. (Sec. 17)

Mute swans aren't to be confused with trumpeter swans, a breed which the Minnesota DNR has been working to bring back in greater numbers in Minnesota, according to Steve Wilds, chief of the migratory birds and refuge biology section of the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service.

Firearms safety

The DNR will develop a plan for a firearms safety program "directed at children that is value-neutral concerning firearms ownership." The course will promote awareness of the "safe use and storage of firearms." The DNR will submit its plan to the Legislature by Feb. 1, 1996. This provision became effective June 2, 1995. (Sec. 46)

Tip-ups, from a distance

An ice angler, effective June 2, 1995, will be allowed to stray 200 feet from a "tip-up," which is a mechanical device that raises a small red flag when a fish tugs on the line. Under previous law, a person had to be within 80 feet of a tip-up. This provision will allow Minnesota anglers to build a bonfire on the shore for warmth and still be fishing within the law. (Sec. 35)

Licenses in advance

A resident angler will be able to buy a 24-hour license that will begin on a specified future date. Likewise, a non-resident angler will be able to buy a 24-hour, 72-hour, seven-day, or 14-day fishing license that will begin on a chosen date. This provision became effective June 2, 1995. Under previous law, these licenses become effective on the day they are purchased. (Sec. 23)

Trapping licenses

Residents 13 and older will have to buy a trapping license, effective June 2, 1995. Under previous law, those 14 and older had to buy a license. (Sec. 22)

Special Session: HFnone/SF1*/SS1 (formerly HF683/SF621*)



Minnesotans who fish in Ontario will be allowed to return to the state with their fish filleted — at least for the next year, under a new state law. But the provision could be short-lived. Another new law gives the governor the authority, after May 1, 1996, to require that all anglers fishing in Ontario return to Minnesota with fish unfileted, or "in-the-round." The one-year reprieve from fish transportation restrictions is designed to allow time for the U.S. and Canadian governments to get together to resolve the long-running dispute over fishing and tourism. (HF1857/SF106*/CH220)

Ontario fishing dispute

Minnesotans who fish in Ontario will be allowed to return to the state with their fish filleted — at least for the next year, under a new state law.

The provision in the environment and natural resources spending law (HF1857/SF106*/CH220) is the result of an agreement reached by legislative leaders, Gov. Arne Carlson, and the Department of Natural Resources.

A 1994 law that limited Minnesotans fishing in Ontario to bringing back just one trophy fish of each species was repealed by the new law as of May 25, 1995. (Sec. 141)

Anglers can now bring back their full limit of game fish allowed under Ontario law.

But the provision to bring back filleted fish could be short-lived. The economic development spending law (SF1670*/HFnone/CH224) gives the governor the authority after May 1, 1996, to require that all anglers fishing in Ontario return to Minnesota with fish unfileted, or “in-the-round.”

The one-year reprieve from fish transportation restrictions is designed to allow time for the governments of the two countries to get together to resolve the long-running dispute over fishing and tourism.

The “in-the-round” requirement is significant because the prospect of unfileted fish makes Canadian fishing expeditions less attractive, so that fewer anglers will patronize Ontario resorts. Fish spoil more quickly when “in-the-round” and consequently don’t taste as good.

The 1993 Legislature approved a law that required fish to be transported into the state unfileted, which was changed in 1994 to allow only one trophy fish of each species.

This year, the Legislature had considered resurrecting portions of the 1993 law — but the proposal had strong opposition in the Senate and from some House members.

Ontario has placed stricter fish limits on anglers who lodge in Minnesota than on those who stay in Ontario resorts, including a ban on keeping any walleyes that Minnesota-based anglers have caught on the Ontario side of Lake of the Woods and Rainy Lake.

Another provision of the economic development spending law allows anglers fishing north of Big Island in Lake of the Woods to possess both a Minnesota and Ontario fish limit if they have valid licenses and tags. That’s six walleye from Minnesota waters and an additional two from Ontario waters. (Sec. 51)

This provision can also be found in the omnibus game and fish law (Special Session: SF1, Sec. 25)

Currently, anglers can only bring back the Minnesota limit of six walleye, according to Roger Holmes, director of the DNR’s Fish and Wildlife Division.

DNR Commissioner Rod Sando has said the provision will encourage anglers to stay at resorts on the Minnesota side of the lake.

The expanded limit will not apply on the Manitoba side of Lake of the Woods or on other border waters.

(The Minnesota-Canada border runs through Lake of the Woods in Minnesota’s Northwest Angle. The western portion of the lake is in Manitoba, eastern portions of the lake are in Ontario.)

The economic development spending law also contains a \$100,000 appropriation to the Department of Trade and Economic Development to examine ways to legally or diplomatically challenge Ontario’s current fishing regulations. (Sec. 2, Subd. 4)

HF1857/SF106*/CH220

Turkeys saved, owls trapped

Minnesota turkey farmers now have a new way to protect their flocks from the threat of great horned owls.

A new law, effective May 19, 1995, allows



Turkey farmers, many of whom say they suffer large financial losses at the hands of owls, can trap great horned owls using padded jaw traps, under a new law. The farmers must obtain a federal permit to trap the owls, must tend to the trap twice a day, and take any injured owls to the veterinarian. (HF120/SF155*/CH188)

farmers to catch the owls in padded jaw traps.

Currently, only licensed game farmers are permitted to trap the birds.

Turkey farmers say they suffer large financial losses at the hands of owls. They say the mere presence of an owl can cause serious problems on a turkey farm.

Turkeys panic when an owl is near, and they have been known to run in fear, pile on one another, and smother each other.

Under the law, farmers must obtain a federal permit to trap owls, traps must be tended twice daily, and injured owls must be taken to a veterinarian.

The measure was sponsored by Rep. Jim Tunheim (DFL-Kennedy) and Sen. LeRoy Stumpf (DFL-Thief River Falls).

HF120/SF155*/CH188

Antlerless permits

Youths under age 16 who have completed certified gun training will still be able to bag a deer of either sex, under a new state law.

In 1993, lawmakers set up a two-year pilot program to allow youths to take a deer of either sex. The new law repeals a Dec. 31, 1995, sunset date for the program.

Older hunters in a group are still prohibited from taking an antlerless deer unless they have the required permit.

The measure was sponsored by Rep. Loren Jennings (DFL-Harris) and Sen. Bob Lessard (DFL-Int’l Falls).

HF321*/SF174/CH32

Environmental spending law - Fish and wildlife

(See Environment, page 25)

Environmental spending law - Youth deer licenses

(See Environment, page 26)

Environmental spending law - Treaty litigation costs

(See Environment, page 26)

Icehouse identification

(See Law, page 61)

Selected new, increased fees adopted in 1995.

(See Taxes, page 68)

To kill a mourning dove

(See Living Dead Bills, page 87)



GOVERNMENT

State government spending

The new \$508 million omnibus state government spending law contains money for everything from ice rinks to a Korean War veterans memorial.

The new law, sponsored by Rep. Tom Rukavina (DFL-Virginia) and Sen. Richard Cohen (DFL-St. Paul), includes new policies such as cutting state agency money spent on private consultants.

Below are some of the new law's highlights for the 1996-1997 biennium.

HF1001/SF1678*/CH254

'Mighty Ducks'

The law spends \$2.9 million to build more indoor ice arenas in Minnesota. (Art. 1, Sec. 17)

The proposal, effective July 1, 1995, was originally part of HF1260, sponsored by Rep. Bob Milbert (DFL-South St. Paul). The Minnesota Amateur Sports Commission will use money to distribute grants of up to \$250,000 each to local communities. To the extent possible, 50 percent of all grants must be awarded to communities in Greater Minnesota. (Art. 1, Sec. 76)

Milbert, also a member of the amateur sports commission, said a study of ice needs in Minnesota discovered more than 90 communities that say they need a new indoor ice arena or repairs for an existing arena. The number of girls and boys participating in winter sports, such as hockey and competitive figure skating, has increased the demand for ice time.

(A 1994 law mandates that all public indoor ice arenas must give female hockey teams "up to 30 percent" of the prime ice time during the 1995 winter season and "up to 50 percent" by the 1996 season.)

The "Mighty Ducks" label is in reference to a movie about a group of misfit youthful hockey players.

Unpaid leaves

The omnibus law, effective July 1, 1995, requires state department managers to "encourage" their state employees to take an unpaid leave of absence for up to 160 hours during the two-year budget period ending June 30, 1997. It is anticipated that this proposal would save the state's general fund \$400,000 in each year of the biennium. (Art. 1, Sec. 92)



A new law sets aside \$2.9 million to build more indoor ice arenas in Minnesota, making room for the increased numbers of boys and girls participating in ice sports. Dubbed the "Mighty Ducks" proposal (after a movie about a group of misfit youthful hockey players), the provision allows the Minnesota Amateur Sports Commission to distribute grants of up to \$250,000 each to local communities to build or repair ice arenas. To the extent possible, 50 percent of all grants must be awarded to communities in Greater Minnesota. (HF1001/SF1678*/CH254)

Bank refunds

The law sets aside \$1.3 million beginning July 1, 1995, to pay overtime to experienced state corporate audit staff to process bank refund claims as part of the Cambridge State Bank court settlement against the state. The money also will be used to hire temporary employees for some duties. The Minnesota Supreme Court has ruled that the state illegally taxed the interest that banks and other corporations paid on federal bonds over a four-year period in the late 1970s and early 1980s. It is estimated that the settlement will cost the state about \$320 million. (Art. 1, Sec. 16, Subd. 2)

Gambling

The law abolishes the seven-member advisory State Lottery Board effective July 1, 1995. (Art. 1, Sec. 80, Subd. 4)

This provision was originally part of HF138 sponsored by Rep. Phyllis Kahn (DFL-Mpls). Her bill also called for the elimination of the Gambling Control Board and the Minnesota Racing Commission, but the omnibus state government bill does not include them in the cuts.

The omnibus law also will require 70 percent of all unclaimed prize money from the lottery to be distributed as follows: 40 percent must be transferred to the Minnesota environment and natural resources trust fund and 60 percent must be transferred to the general fund. The remaining 30 percent of

the unclaimed prize money must be added to the prize pools of future lottery games. This provision became effective June 2, 1995. Previously, all unclaimed prize money was added to future games for financial prizes. (Art. 1, Sec. 84, Subd. 5)

Mille Lacs court fight

Costs continue to mount in the state's challenge of the Mille Lacs Band of Ojibwe Indians' established claim to hunting and fishing rights in a 12-county area of east-central Minnesota. Their claim involves Lake Mille Lacs, the state's premier walleye lake.

The omnibus state government spending law, effective June 2, 1995, gives the Office of the Attorney General another \$790,000 to pay for state expert witnesses in the treaty court case. (Art. 1, Sec. 34)

Peggy Willens, finance director for the Office of the Attorney General, has told lawmakers that none of the \$790,000 would pay for attorneys. The Legislature in 1993 appropriated about \$1 million for the attorney general's office to take the case to court. About half of that was to go to pay for expert witnesses.

Willens has said that "\$500,000 was our estimate. It was low."

State debt collection

A measure to give the state more power to collect overdue debts owed to state agencies and threaten deadbeat debtors with a penalty

surcharge also can be found in the law. (Art. 5)

The penalty — of up to 25 percent of the unpaid debt — will be added to an existing bad debt, such as a student loan, back taxes, or a fee, to pay for the cost of the collection. This provision is effective for debts on or after July 1, 1995.

As of Sept. 30, 1994, people owed \$641 million to the state's general fund and \$587 million to other state accounts, according to the Minnesota Collection Enterprise (MCE). The MCE was established by the 1994 Legislature to coordinate a statewide effort on bill collections.

Another provision in the measure, originally sponsored by Rep. Howard Orenstein (DFL-St. Paul) as HF625, allows the state to seize or reduce a state payment to pay debt owed the state. (Public assistance checks and tax refunds would not be seized.) This is effective July 1, 1995.

Current law allows for such deductions only for back taxes or child support payments owed the state.

The state will notify the person whose funds are to be taken, and the individual will have 30 days to request a hearing to dispute the matter.

Wages also can be garnished until a debt is paid off, as long as no other creditors are garnishing the wages. This provision became effective June 2, 1995.

Currently, the state and other creditors can garnish a person's wages for up to 70 days. Debtors who prove that they need more money for necessities, such as shelter, food, and work transportation, could reduce a garnishment.

The measure also allows the Department of Finance to begin a pilot program to compare which is more effective in collecting debt — the state's MCE or private collection agencies.

The finance department will farm out \$35 million of the money owed to the state to private collection agencies, compare their collections with the MCE, and report to the Legislature by Feb. 1, 1997. The department currently farms out debt to several national firms, but the amendment calls on the department to try out different firms for the pilot project.

Private consultants

Effective July 1, 1995, the state's use of private contracts and consultants will be cut by 5 percent during the 1996-1997 biennium, under the omnibus state government spending law.

The state's 20 main agencies must cut 5 percent off the *aggregate* amount they spent on consultants in fiscal years 1994-1995. They can not make the cuts from grant money or federal funds. Instead, they must cut from the dollars allocated to them by the state. (Art. 1, Sec. 93)

Under the measure, the governor will decide which agencies will face contract cuts. Some could increase their use of consultants as long as others decreased enough for an overall reduction of 5 percent.

The measure was originally sponsored by Rep. Joe Opatz (DFL-St. Cloud) as HF123. His bill, however, asked for a 10 percent cut.

The provision also applies to the House of Representatives, the Senate, and the Legislative Coordinating Commission. Each is required to cut 5 percent in their consultant spending.



The state will spend \$20,000 to repair the Leif Erikson statue on the Capitol grounds, under a new law. Erikson, son of Eric the Red, who colonized Greenland, is reputedly the first European to discover America. (HF1001/SF1678*/CH254)

There are exemptions in the new law, such as contracts for highway construction and maintenance; consultants hired by a Minnesota state college or university to teach public or private organizations, agencies, or businesses; and consultants used to help with pension plans.

Veterans

A memorial to be built on the Capitol grounds honoring those who served in the Korean War will receive \$50,000, effective July 1, 1995. (Art. 1, Sec. 13)

In addition, \$16,200 will be set aside to contribute to a memorial honoring women in military service which is being built at the entrance to Arlington National Cemetery. (Art. 1, Sec. 20) This, too, is effective July 1, 1995.

Another \$30,000 over the 1996-1997 biennium will help Vietnam veterans and Vietnam-era veterans prepare and present their claims to the U.S. government for compensation and other benefits they are entitled to as a result of disabilities incurred in military service. (Art. 1, Sec. 20) Rep. Sharon Marko (DFL-Newport) originally sponsored this provision as HF1045.

House and Senate television

The House and Senate television departments will receive \$300,000 over the 1996-1997 budget period. The money, effective July 1, 1995, will help expand the broadcasts of House and Senate floor sessions and some committee hearings. At least half the money must go toward broadcasting in rural Minnesota. The proposal (HF1120), sponsored by Rep. Gene Pelowski (DFL-Winona), originally had asked for \$425,000 over the biennium. (Art. 1, Sec. 11, Subd. 8)

Leif Erikson face lift

A proposal to repair the Leif Erikson statue on the Capitol grounds will receive \$20,000 effective July 1, 1995. The proposal was originally sponsored by Rep. Mark Holsten (IR-Stillwater) as HF1219. Erikson, son of Eric the Red, who colonized Greenland, is reputedly the first European to discover America. (Art. 1, Sec. 11, Subd. 4)

HF1001/SF1678*/CH254

Government efficiency

A new law aims to improve government efficiency by eliminating periodic reports to the Legislature and reducing regulations on some state agencies.

While some governmental entities that seemed marked for elimination will survive, supporters of measure say it is a step in the right direction.

The Minnesota Racing Commission and Gambling Control Board — once marked for elimination by the House — and the Department of Public Service and Public Utilities Commission (PUC) — slated to be merged into a new department — will remain untouched.

But numerous legislative commissions could be eliminated and many periodic reports to the legislature will be discontinued.

The following are major provisions of the law.

HF1542/SF1246*/CH248

Untangling bureaucracy

Pilot projects will be established, effective June 2, 1995, to free three state agencies from what some consider to be cumbersome bureaucratic requirements.

The two-year projects will free one state agency from purchasing requirements and a second agency from many personnel requirements. The governor would be allowed to decide which agencies would take part in the projects.

The first project will allow an agency the freedom to do more comparison shopping. Items such as office supplies and cleaning supplies often can be purchased from retailers at lower prices than if bought from the state's central store. (Art. 13, Sec. 4)

The second project will allow an agency to cut through much of the red tape involved with hiring and other personnel procedures. However, the agency will not be exempted from affirmative action requirements. (Art. 13, Sec. 2)

The third pilot project will test a "gainsharing" program in the Department of Employee Relations. (Art. 13, Sec. 3)

The program will provide financial rewards for any employee who comes up with an idea that makes significant reductions in costs or improvements in efficiency.

Supporters of the measure said the pilot projects should help lawmakers identify where changes can be made.

Legislative commissions

Effective July 1, 1996, all legislative commissions, with the exception of the audit commission and the advisory commission, will be abolished unless the Legislative Coordinating Commission (LCC) acts to continue them by Jan. 1, 1996.

The LCC's budget for the second year of the biennium will be cut by \$601,000 due to these changes.

Potentially, 13 existing commissions could be disbanded.

The commissions are joint House-Senate panels of lawmakers that meet often between legislative sessions to develop legislation and hear public testimony on policy issues. Most commissions have small staffs of one to three employees.

The new law also will eliminate the staff complement of the Commission on Planning and Fiscal Policy by Aug. 1, 1995.

The commission will remain, but existing legislative staff will perform necessary duties.

The staff and duties of the Commission on Employee Relations will be transferred to the LCC July 1, 1995. (Art. 2, Sec. 6)

Reports eliminated

Many of more than 700 periodic reports required from state agencies could be eliminated effective Oct. 15, 1995. Any report that is not specifically exempted in the bill or requested by the legislative leaders, including the House speaker, minority leader, and committee chairs, will be discontinued. (Art. 1, Secs. 1-3)

Restructuring government

The commissioner of the Department of Public Service and the director of the PUC will be required to report to the Legislature by Jan. 15, 1996, on whether the department and the commission should be merged or restructured. (Art. 6, Sec. 1)

The Department of Public Service is responsible for protecting the public interest in the areas of energy, telecommunications, and weights and measures. The PUC is a quasi-judicial body that regulates the rates and services of Minnesota telephone, natural gas, and electric utilities.

An earlier proposal called for the elimination of the department and the creation of a new agency to house the PUC and to handle some of the duties of the department, but that plan did not make it into law.

Under the law, studies will be done to determine the feasibility of merging or reorganizing state agencies that promote eco-

nomics development and assist business, including the Department of Economic Development and the Department of Economic Security. (Art. 8, Sec. 1)

The law also calls for a similar study concerning the potential for reorganizing environmental agencies, including the Department of Natural Resources and the Minnesota Pollution Control Agency. (Art. 5, Sec. 4)

Customer service

State agencies will be required to make improvements in the service provided to citizens. Under the law, state agencies will have 60 days to act on an application for a license or permit or it would be automatically granted to the applicant. Exceptions will be made in some cases, such as those requiring a public hearing.

The provision is effective July 1, 1995, and applies to any written request submitted after that date. (Art. 18, Sec. 1)

The law also aims to reduce the hassle for citizens needing the help of more than one agency. In such cases, the first agency contacted will be required to coordinate services from other agencies instead of sending the citizen from one office to the next. The customer service measure is effective Aug. 1, 1995. (Art. 19, Sec. 1)

Sen. Phil Riveness (DFL-Bloomington) and Rep. Howard Orenstein (DFL-St. Paul) sponsored the legislation.

HF1542/SF1246*/CH248

Incapacitated chief officer

A new law will clarify who would run the state if the governor is unable to carry out the duties of the office.

Current law stipulates the lieutenant governor would take over if the governor dies. But it says nothing about what would happen should the governor become too ill to run the state.

A change will clarify present law to say a governor who anticipates incapacity — such as a terminal or debilitating illness — would write to the president of the Senate and the speaker of the House declaring the inability to discharge the duties of office. The lieutenant governor would then take over those duties.

In unanticipated cases, such as when the governor suddenly becomes too sick to perform the job, the lieutenant governor would take over when four of five officials declare in writing the governor cannot discharge the

duties of office. Those officials are the chief justice of the Minnesota Supreme Court, the lieutenant governor, the governor's chief of staff, the governor's personal physician, and a member of the governor's cabinet designated in advance by the governor.

The proposal, effective Aug. 1, 1995, was sponsored by Rep. Steve Sviggum (IR-Kenyon) and Sen. William Belanger (IR-Bloomington).

HF1468*/SF1268/CH98

Unfunded mandates

A new state law will help determine how much money federal mandates are costing the state of Minnesota.

It calls for every state agency that runs a program subject to federal mandates or supported by federal funds to report certain information to the Department of Finance.

This will include anticipated federal and state funding for programs for the next biennium, the extent to which the state funding is mandated by federal law, and the extent to which state funding mandated by federal law is in compliance with state policy.

Departments also will be asked to submit suggestions as to how state costs could be minimized by changing state laws or rules or seeking waivers of federal requirements.

Finally, departments will need to report "the extent to which the agency could achieve the outcomes desired by the federal mandate in a less expensive or more efficient manner if the federal mandate were modified or repealed."

The Department of Finance will, in conjunction with Minnesota Planning, report back to the Legislature by Jan. 15, 1996, with its findings.

The proposal, sponsored by Rep. Tim Pawlenty (IR-Eagan) and Sen. Kevin Chandler (DFL-White Bear Lake), becomes effective Aug. 1, 1995.

HF139/SF204*/CH57

Claims law approved

The state will pay the remaining medical expenses from a 1988 crash of a Department of Corrections van and war veteran bonuses that are decades overdue, under a law that took effect May 26, 1995.

The 241 appropriations listed in the 1995 claims law total about \$164,000.

The Claims Committee, a joint panel composed of House and Senate members, con-

siders claims made against the state each year. The panel serves as a court of last resort for those who feel the state is responsible for a financial loss. A person can pay a \$5 filing fee and plead their case for reimbursement.

This year's law contains claims that range from \$10 to more than \$74,000.

The highest claim will pay remaining medical expenses from the Oct. 27, 1988, crash of a state-owned van transporting residents of the Sauk Centre juvenile correctional facility. Three teenagers and a staff member on a movie outing were killed when the van skidded off Interstate 94 near Alexandria, crossed the median, and was struck by a semi-truck. Eleven others were injured in the accident.

The lowest claim will pay a World War II veteran who is eligible for a military service bonus.

Most of the claims contained in the law will go to the Department of Veteran Affairs to compensate Minnesota veterans for state-authorized bonuses based on their length of military service during wartime. Each veteran must apply for the bonus. The law appropriates \$43,315 for the bonuses.

House bill sponsor Rep. Edgar Olson (DFL-Fosston), chair of the Claims Committee, said this will be the last series of veterans bonus payments for anyone who served in World War I, World War II, the Korean conflict, and Vietnam.

The law also will pay five Minnesota prison inmates for injuries sustained while performing assigned work. Those claims total about \$23,600. Another \$9,000 will go to two people injured while performing court-ordered community work.

Sen. Randy Kelly (DFL-St. Paul) carried the measure in the Senate.

HF1910*/SF1701/CH228

Offensive place names

The word "squaw" — a term considered derogatory by some American Indians — will soon vanish from some place names in Minnesota, under a new state law.

New names in their place will be selected by the Department of Natural Resources (DNR) commissioner in cooperation with county boards, said House sponsor Rep. Karen Clark (DFL-Mpls).

The proposal specifically will change the name of any "geographic feature" containing the word "squaw." It will affect lakes, ponds, islands, bays, and other natural features.

Angelene Losh and Dawn Litzau, two Cass

Lake-Bena High School students, started the movement against offensive place names by organizing to change the name of Squaw Point, which is on the Leech Lake Indian reservation in northern Minnesota.

Their personal testimony and supporting materials presented to legislators indicated that the word "squaw" is a French corruption of "otsiskwa," an Iroquois word denoting female sexual parts. The Ojibwe word for woman is "ikwe."

The name-change campaign met with success Feb. 7 when the Cass County Board of Commissioners unanimously voted to change the name of Squaw Point to Oak Point.

There is another Squaw Point in Minnesota, six Squaw Lakes, and a Squaw Pond, according to Glen Yakel, a supervisor in the DNR's waters division.

Anticipating that the measure would become law, letters from the DNR already have been sent to the five county boards that will be involved in name changes.

The measure, which became effective April 19, was sponsored in the Senate by Sen. Skip Finn (DFL-Cass Lake).

HF714/SF574*/CH53

Timber sales

Those who buy timber grown on tax-forfeited land managed by a Minnesota county will pay a 15 percent rather than a 25 percent down payment, under a new law effective May 7, 1995.

Current law requires those who buy such timber to immediately pay 25 percent of the total timber value as down payment to the county.

Minnesota counties manage tax-forfeited lands. Counties employ foresters who determine when timber on such lands is ready to harvest. The timber is then sold to the highest bidder.

The down payment made by such bidders was lowered by the new law this year to provide buyers greater flexibility in purchasing timber at the local level.

Counties use revenue from timber sales for continued land management.

The measure was sponsored in the House by Rep. Tom Bakk (DFL-Cook) and in the Senate by Sen. Doug Johnson (DFL-Cook).

HF1425*/SF1250/CH121

Temporary liquor licenses

Effective April 19, 1995, cities and counties can issue four-day on-sale intoxicating liquor licenses to non-profit organizations under a new law.

Before the 1995 law change, the temporary licenses were good only for three consecutive days.

To receive a temporary on-sale liquor license from a city or county, a non-profit organization must have been in existence at least three years.

The municipalities may also issue four-day, rather than three-day, licenses to registered political committees under the new law.

Such organizations generally seek liquor licenses so they can sell alcohol at events they hold or sponsor. The events need not be held at locations owned or occupied by the organization.

The licenses are subject to terms and fees imposed by the city or county.

The measure was sponsored by Rep. Loren Jennings (DFL-Harris) and Sen. Sam Solon (DFL-Duluth).

HF150*/SF220/CH42

Seized goods for sale

Unclaimed items recovered by police departments across the state will soon be sold in non-profit stores, under a new state law.

The law will allow merchandise not claimed within 60 days to be sold at auction, as is the current practice, or by sale through a non-profit agency.

In 1992, Minneapolis police began working with a community organization on a plan to teach young people bicycle repair, business management, and other skills by setting up a non-profit store, The Phantom Bike Shop, for the sale of "recycled" bicycles. The store receives damaged bikes the police cannot auction off, fixes them up, and sells them.

The law will allow the police departments to dispose of unclaimed items — such as electronic equipment, tools, and lawn mowers that it recovers each year — through similar stores that sell secondhand goods. Police will not provide items such as clothing, fine jewelry, and firearms to the stores.

Police departments will benefit by gaining a percentage of the sale price on the items sold at the store and clearing out storage space.

The proposal, which becomes effective Aug. 1, 1995, was sponsored by Rep. Karen Clark (DFL-Mpls) and Sen. Carol Flynn (DFL-Mpls).

HF859*/SF833/CH79

Killed in the line of duty

Spouses of a police officer killed in the line of duty will have more discretion over spending the money in a state benefit account available to them and their children, effective Aug. 1, 1995.

The Department of Public Safety pays \$100,000 to the immediate family of a Minnesota police officer who is killed in the line of duty — one-half goes to the spouse and the other half to the child or children, in equal shares.

The new law allows a spouse to spend a maximum of one-third of a child's share on medical or dental treatment or education for the child.

The spouse also may spend money from a child's share to pay state and federal taxes on interest accrued on the share.

The law will help the spouse of a slain police officer who attempted to use some of the money in her child's account, and found that she did not have access to the money being held in trust, according to Rep. Ann Rest (DFL-New Hope), who sponsored the legislation in the House.

Sen. Ember Reichgott Junge (DFL-New Hope) sponsored the bill in the Senate.

HF266*/SF188/CH133

Tell us exactly

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Economic, community development - Minority affairs councils

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(See Living Dead Bills, page 89)

Government reorganization

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HEALTH

MinnesotaCare changes

A new law may expand the number of Minnesotans eligible for MinnesotaCare, the state-subsidized health insurance program.

The law, effective July 1, 1995, also specifically says public money will not be used to finance abortions except in certain circumstances, such as when the life of the woman is at stake or the pregnancy is a result of rape or incest. (Art. 6, Sec. 4)

Some House and Senate members objected to two controversial abortion amendments attached to the proposal. The amendments were taken from the final bill, which was signed into law.

The law says no one may perform an abortion except physicians and physician assistants effective July 1, 1995. (Art. 2, Sec.

25) Also, no health insurance plan is required to cover the procedure effective July 1, 1995. (Art. 2, Sec. 30)

The MinnesotaCare law was sponsored by Rep. Roger Cooper (DFL-Bird Island) and Sen. Linda Berglin (DFL-Mpls).
HF1077/SF845*/CH234

Health care access

The law may allow more people to be eligible for MinnesotaCare.

After October 1995, single adults and households with no children who make no more than 135 percent of the federal poverty guideline may be eligible for the state insurance program. Currently, the cap for those people is at 125 percent. The expansion is contingent upon approval from the commissioner of human services.

In dollars, that means couples earning up to \$13,530 and singles earning up to \$10,120 could be eligible. Currently, couples earning \$12,300 and singles earning \$9,200 annually are eligible for the program.

More than 88,000 Minnesotans were enrolled in the program as of July 1995.

The bill originally would have expanded eligibility to include singles and childless couples earning up to 150 percent of the federal poverty guideline, but some were concerned the state couldn't afford it. (Art. 6, Sec. 9)

The law also contains provisions to implement the state's health care reform waiver, which has recently been approved by the federal government. These provisions expand covered services for pregnant women and children on MinnesotaCare, allow the state to receive federal matching funds to

cover this group, and make other changes related to MinnesotaCare and Medical Assistance.

Currently, the MinnesotaCare program is funded by a 2 percent gross revenue tax on hospitals, health care providers, and wholesale drug distributors.

The law will appropriate \$244.3 million to pay for MinnesotaCare during the upcoming biennium. (Art. 11)

The above sections are effective July 1, 1995.

Universal coverage

The 1992 MinnesotaCare Act originally called for every Minnesotan to have health insurance by July 1, 1997.

The new law does not specify a date by which "universal coverage" — when all Minnesotans have health care — must be achieved. Instead, it says universal coverage is achieved "when every Minnesotan has access to the full range of health care services, including preventive and primary care, and pays into the system according to that person's ability."

It also sets a goal of reducing the number of uninsured Minnesotans by 4 percent by January 2000. In 1994, it was estimated that 8.9 percent — or about 400,000 — of the state's residents were uninsured.

Also, the commissioner of health will have to make an annual report to the Legislature on the state's progress toward universal health care coverage. (Art. 4, Sec. 1)

Another change will ensure that all MinnesotaCare enrollees pay at least \$4 each month to be enrolled in the program. (Art. 6, Sec. 16)

The sections are effective July 1, 1995.

Senior discount drug program

The law will establish a program to provide prescription drugs for senior citizens at a discounted price, effective July 1, 1995. (Art. 6, Sec. 2)

Eligible seniors will pay \$5 each year to be enrolled in the drug discount program.

Under the program, seniors will pay 20 percent less than the average wholesale price or 5 percent less than the usual retail price for a drug, whichever is less.

Participation on the part of drug companies and pharmacies is strictly voluntary.

To be eligible, senior citizens must not earn more than 200 percent of the federal poverty guideline (or \$14,720 per year), must be enrolled in Medicare, and have no prescription drug coverage under any other health care plan.

Participating pharmacies will receive a payment from participating drug manufacturers equal to four percent of the average manufacturer's price for each drug. They cannot charge more than a \$3 dispensing fee.

RAPO

The law will eliminate the regulated all payer option (RAPO), which would have allowed the state to standardize health care provider reimbursement rates in the fee-for-service sector and ensure that health insurance companies operate under uniform rules.

RAPO requirements were to apply to all health care services provided outside integrated service networks (ISNs) — nonprofit organizations agreeing to provide health care to an enrollee for a fixed charge per month.

(ISNs will begin operations in July 1996, and will function as a health care provider and an insurer.)

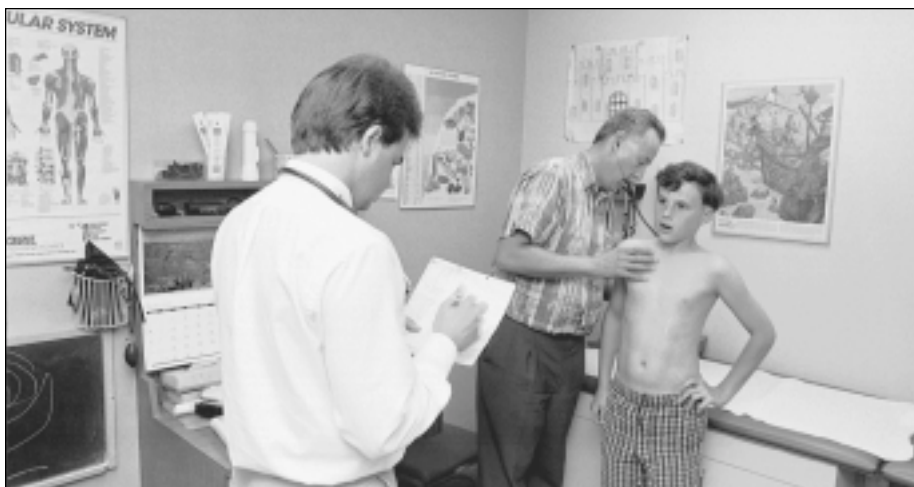
A 1994 law called for the commissioner of health to present recommendations to the Legislature by July 1995 on RAPO requirements and reimbursement methods. RAPO was to have been fully implemented by July 1997. (Art. 3)

It is effective July 1, 1995.

Integrated Service Networks

The new law still permits ISNs to begin operating in 1996 and would ensure each is solvent before beginning operations.

The law, effective July 1, 1995, calls on ISNs to deposit \$300,000 in a custodial account with the Department of Health, which will oversee the ISNs. An ISN must then deposit \$300,000 annually, which will be



Changes made to the 1992 MinnesotaCare Act drops the mandate that every Minnesotan have health insurance by July 1, 1997. A new law now states "universal coverage" will be achieved when every Minnesotan has access to health care. (HF1077/SF845*/CH234)

used to pay costs should the ISN become insolvent.

The law requires that each ISN have a net worth of at least \$1.5 million or an amount equal to a portion of the expected first year's operating expenses. An ISN also must maintain a \$1 million net worth after the first year of operation.

It also will require the ISN to file a yearly audited financial statement with the Department of Health and immediately notify the department if it does not have sufficient "working capital" as outlined in the bill. The commissioner of health can then take action deemed necessary to correct the situation. (Art. 1, Secs. 14-16)

The law also will require ISNs to make sure emergency services are located 30 miles or 30 minutes from every enrollee.

Also, an ISN will have to make sure all covered health services are available 24 hours a day, seven days a week. (Art. 1, Sec. 24, Subds. 2, 6)

No standard health benefits

As passed, the law contains no references to standard health care benefits, that is, a set policy for all insurers with identical coverage so that consumers can better compare prices and services.

Amendments that prohibited abortions from being included as part of a standard benefits package almost prevented the proposal's passage. All provisions referring to standard health benefits were removed from the law.

HF1077/SF845*/CH234

Alcohol and drug counselors

A new law to license chemical dependency counselors and to change their title to "alcohol and drug counselors" has been signed by Gov. Arne Carlson.

It is unclear how many non-licensed mental health counselors practice in Minnesota, but estimates range from about 3,000 to 5,000.

Alcohol and drug counselors are currently regulated by the Office of Mental Health Practice within the Department of Health.

Under the new law, the Department of Health — with the help of an advisory council — will set out license requirements, including an exam, educational requirements from an accredited school, and actual counseling experience.

The law became effective May 16, 1995. The department expects to have rules written and be issuing licenses within a year, said Jon Hall, administrative rules writer with the Health Occupations Program in the Department of Health. Licenses will be renewed each year, but the department hopes to change that to every two years.

Minnesota has had a law on the books regarding licensure for chemical dependency counselors since 1992, but complications have resulted in delays.

The 1992 licensure law made the Department of Human Services responsible for licensing the counselors, but money was not appropriated to do the job, Hall said.

Later, the Department of Health was given the responsibility for licensing chemical dependency counselors. The new law gives the Department of Health the authority it needs to create the license requirements and to hold counselors accountable.

Existing law has allowed for a two-year transition period to grandfather in some current counselors and has made it a misdemeanor to practice without a license. It also exempts some drug and alcohol counselors working with some American Indian groups from licensure.

The health department can also discipline drug and alcohol counselors for not abiding by its regulations. Such violations, under the new law, include: habitual overindulgence or dependence on alcohol; sexual contact with a client; careless disregard for the health, welfare, or safety of a client; or being "unable to provide alcohol and drug counseling services with reasonable safety to clients."

The department could deny, revoke, or suspend a license, and impose a civil penalty of up to \$10,000 for each separate violation. It also could impose community service.

Also, under the new law, hospitals, clinics, and other establishments hiring counselors must report to the Department of Health any action the workplace takes against an alcohol or drug counselor.

Insurance companies also must give the department information about malpractice settlements and awards against alcohol and drug counselors.

The law was sponsored by Rep. Lee Greenfield (DFL-Mpls) and Sen. Jim Vickerman (DFL-Tracy).

HF1442*/SF1417/CH164

Physician assistants

Physician assistants now have the authority to prescribe controlled substances such as narcotics, tranquilizers, stimulants, and other addictive drugs, under a new law.

That is, if they have a written agreement with their supervising physician to do so, said Richard Auld, assistant executive director of the Board of Medical Practice.

(Physician assistants also are going to need a federal Drug Enforcement Agency certificate to prescribe controlled substances.)

The provision, effective May 23, 1995, expands on existing law which gives physician assistants the authority to prescribe other medications and is found in a new law dealing with state registration of physician assistants. These health care providers are supervised by doctors and have the authority to take patient histories, perform physical exams, order and perform diagnostic and therapeutic procedures, and prescribe medication.

Physician assistants have been required to register with the state since 1987. For the most part, the new law takes current Minnesota Rules and puts them into statute. The Board of Medical Practice, as it has in the past, will enforce the provisions governing physician assistants.

In addition to registering physician assistants, the board also registers physical therapists and licenses doctors.

To qualify for registration, the physician assistant must fill out an application, pay a fee (the amount of which is determined by the Board of Medical Practice), be certified by the National Commission on Certification of Physician Assistants, and not be under current disciplinary action unless the board considers the situation and grants the registration.

Previously, a physician assistant also had to give the board a copy of the scope of practice agreement with his or her supervising physician. Under the new law, that requirement is not necessary; however, the board can request to see it, Auld said.

The law also specifies grounds for disciplinary action, which include: obtaining registration by fraud; conviction during the previous five years of a felony reasonably related to the practice of physician assistant; and disciplinary action against the physician assistant's credentials in another state or jurisdiction.

Under the new law, sponsored by Rep. Steve Kelley (DFL-Hopkins) and Sen. Pat Piper (DFL-Austin), all physician assistants shall be in compliance no later than July 1, 1996.

HF452/SF258*/CH205

Pharmacists, prescriptions

Doctors in North Dakota, South Dakota, Iowa, and Wisconsin can prescribe controlled substances for their Minnesota patients, under a new law signed by Gov. Arne Carlson.

The law, effective Aug. 1, 1995, applies only to pharmacists dispensing prescriptions written by doctors in states bordering Minnesota.

That may work for individuals who are able to pick up their own prescriptions. But for those in a nursing home or hospital, the law may not go far enough.

The measure doesn't cover nurses administering the medication. Other Minnesota laws prohibit nurses from administering medication unless it is prescribed by a doctor licensed in Minnesota, said Anne Ringquist, a nursing practice specialist with the Board of Nursing.

The law was sponsored by Sen. Jim Vickerman (DFL-Tracy) and Rep. Gene Pelowski (DFL-Winona).

HF1363*/SF1336/CH66

Neuroleptic medication

The legal guardians of those who are mentally ill can give doctors permission to use certain kinds of medication when treating such patients.

The new law, effective Aug. 1, 1995, specifically deals with "neuroleptic" medication. The term "neuroleptic" describes several powerful tranquilizers commonly used to treat psychosis. They are also called "antipsychotic" medications.

It grants guardians the authority to consent to the administration of neuroleptic medications to mentally ill persons.

In 1994, Carlson vetoed a similar bill because it required a court hearing before a guardian could give permission. (The new law requires no such hearing.) Carlson had said the court hearings would "create enormous legal costs for the state and for counties," as well as for guardians. He said there are at least 11,000 people on Medical Assistance living in nursing homes or intermediate care facilities for whom "neuroleptic" medication is typically prescribed.

The new law was sponsored by Rep. Andy Dawkins (DFL-St. Paul) and Sen. Don Betzold (DFL-Fridley).

HF33/SF16*/CH189

Complete malpractice reports

A new state law will ensure that the Board of Medical Practice receives the names of all doctors who are the subject of malpractice awards or settlements.

Under current law, insurance companies are required to provide the board reports of all settlements or awards involving doctors.

But hospitals, clinics, and other entities paying off settlements against physicians have been able to dodge the requirement to provide details to the board. Since they are not insurance companies, they technically have not been required to report.

The new law closes that loophole by specifically requiring that hospitals and other entities that provide malpractice coverage for doctors or other health professionals report all settlements and awards to the Board of Medical Practice.

Reports must include the health professional's name, the allegations in the claim or complaint, and the date and dollar amount of the settlement or award.

The measure, which is effective Aug. 1, 1995, was sponsored by Rep. Steve Kelley (DFL-Hopkins) and Sen. Pat Piper (DFL-Austin).

HF226*/SF73/CH44

Criminal doctors

Any doctor convicted of a felony-level criminal sexual conduct offense will have his or her medical license automatically — and permanently — revoked, under a new state law.

And Minnesota doctors convicted of felonies "reasonably related to the practice of patient care" will have their licenses automatically suspended.

The law also will apply to physician's assistants, physical therapists, or other health professionals licensed by the state Board of Medical Practice.

Under the measure, license suspension will be automatic following a felony conviction, and a doctor or other health professional will have to request a hearing to get back his or her license. For reinstatement, the individual will have to demonstrate that he or she has been rehabilitated by "clear and convincing evidence."

Under current law, the board has the authority to suspend a doctor's license, but a hearing is held first. The board can suspend a license without a hearing in some circumstances, but the burden is then on the board

to set up a hearing seeking a final determination.

The new law will shift the burden to the health professional, who must seek a hearing and prove the suspension should not be made permanent.

Another provision in the bill will allow the medical board to suspend or revoke the license of a doctor or health professional who fails to repay a state or federal student loan.

Most of the proposal becomes effective Aug. 1, 1995. The provision relating to the revocation of a state license because of a criminal sexual misconduct conviction became effective March 28, 1995.

The measure was sponsored by Rep. Steve Kelley (DFL-Hopkins) and Sen. Pat Piper (DFL-Austin).

HF231*/SF95/CH18

Vulnerable adults

A new law will increase criminal penalties for those who neglect or abuse vulnerable adults.

The changes will strengthen the 15-year-old law which protects adults vulnerable to abuse because they suffer from a physical or mental disability or are dependent on caregivers.

The new law creates stiff felony penalties under a new criminal abuse statute for any caregiver who intentionally physically or mentally abuses a vulnerable adult.

Should such an act result in the death of a vulnerable adult, an offender will face 15 years in prison and a \$30,000 fine. Lesser prison sentences of 10 years, five years, or up to a year could also be imposed, depending on the injuries to the vulnerable adult. (Art. 2, Sec. 3)

Under current law, a person who intentionally fails to supply food, clothing, shelter, or other necessities to a vulnerable adult may be charged with the gross misdemeanor offense of criminal neglect, which carries a maximum penalty of a year in jail and a \$3,000 fine. Under the new law, financial exploitation of a vulnerable adult will carry the same penalty.

The law also will increase — to a gross misdemeanor from a misdemeanor — the criminal penalty for fifth-degree assault of a vulnerable adult. (Art. 2, Sec. 5)

The above sections are effective Oct. 1, 1995, and apply to crimes committed after that date.

Also, criminal background checks will be

conducted on virtually all health professionals who work with vulnerable adults including those working in hospitals, surgical centers, nursing homes, or for home care agencies.

The law also will streamline the current mandated reporting system. Health care workers and other professionals who suspect a vulnerable adult is being abused are legally required to report the suspected abuse to the state.

The law will create a single point at the county level for those people to make reports. Before the change, the reports were made to and investigated by more than one agency, causing confusion and needless duplication of efforts. This part of the law is effective Oct. 1, 1995. (Art. 1)

The law's price tag amounts to about \$3.1 million. Much of the money will pay for criminal background checks and the cost of appeals filed by individuals denied employment or who disagree with an administrative charge against them.

Licensing fees for certain hospitals, nursing homes, and home care agencies would increase slightly to pay for the bill.

Rep. Lee Greenfield (DFL-Mpls) and Sen. Allan Spear (DFL-Mpls) sponsored the proposal.

HF598/SF512*/CH229

Breast cancer treatment

A bill to require insurance companies to pay for bone marrow transplants for Minnesota residents with breast cancer was signed by Gov. Arne Carlson.

Some breast cancer patients whose doctors tell them their best chance of survival is a high-dose chemotherapy treatment accompanied by a bone marrow transplant have had to battle insurance companies that refuse to pay for the procedure. Most often the battle lands in the courts.

The new law sponsored by Rep. Dee Long (DFL-Mpls) doesn't give insurance companies the option. They must pay.

The measure, effective May 19, 1995, prohibits insurance companies from charging co-payments and deductibles greater than those that apply to other portions of the policy.

Long said that in Minnesota, too many insurance companies are making medical decisions by refusing to pay for the treatment. The decision, she said, should be in the hands of the woman and her physician.

Lawmakers heard debate from several doc-



A new law increases criminal penalties for those who neglect or abuse vulnerable adults. The law also calls for criminal background checks to be conducted on all health professionals who work with vulnerable adults. (HF598/SF512*/CH229)

tors, many of whom agree the treatment should be covered by insurance. But some said only patients in a clinical study should be covered.

Patients, however, don't want to take the chance they'll be part of the group that doesn't receive the treatment. In a clinical study, there is a 50 percent chance you'll be a part of the study that receives the treatment but an equal chance you'll be a part of a "control" group that doesn't receive the treatment.

Mike Hatch, former head of the Department of Commerce, and now an attorney who has represented women whose insurance companies refused to pay for the procedure, has said costs can run about \$65,000 compared to traditional chemotherapy, administered in low doses over several months, which costs about \$45,000.

He said he has represented many women in recent years and cited court decisions that have required insurance companies to pay for the procedure. Courts have found the procedure can be effective.

Sen. Pat Piper (DFL-Austin) sponsored the bill in the Senate.

HF1742*/SF1590/CH183

Diabetes coverage

Health plans supplementing Medicare insurance will have to provide coverage for doctor-prescribed equipment and supplies needed for the "management and treatment of diabetes," under a new state law.

Coverage will be subject to the same deductible or other co-payment provisions applicable to an insurance plan's specific hospital, medical equipment, or prescription benefits.

Health plans were required to provide coverage for all items prescribed for patients with diabetes under a 1994 law, but it did not apply to health plans supplementing Medicare.

The proposal, effective Jan. 1, 1996, was sponsored by Rep. Tom Pugh (DFL-South St. Paul) and Sen. Deanna Wiener (DFL-Eagan).

HF350/SF34*/CH52

X-ray techs tested

After Jan. 1, 1997, X-ray machine operators must pass an exam in order to work with radiation equipment on humans, under a new law.

The law states that the Department of Health will establish rules and determine what examination is fitting for X-ray operators.

The exam should test the individual's knowledge of basic radiation safety, proper use of X-ray equipment, darkroom and film processing, and quality assurance procedures.

A health care advisory committee established by the Department of Health will help put together the examination requirements.

The measure was sponsored by Sen. Pat Piper (DFL-Austin) and Rep. Thomas Huntley (DFL-Duluth).

HF1003*/SF1075/CH146

Licensing acupuncturists

A new law requires Minnesota acupuncturists to be licensed by the state.

Acupuncture involves the ancient Chinese practice of puncturing the skin with needles at specific points to relieve pain and cure diseases.

Currently, the state requires neither training nor licensing for acupuncturists. House sponsor Rep. Peggy Leppik (IR-Golden Valley) has said that's precisely the problem. There are 50,000 acupuncture treatments performed each year in Minnesota and con-

sumers have no assurance that their practitioner is trained in either acupuncture or clean needle techniques.

The law, effective July 1, 1995, will prohibit a person from practicing acupuncture after June 30, 1997, unless certified by the National Commission for the Certification of Acupuncturists or unless “grandfathered” in under the bill.

During a two-year transition period beginning July 1, 1995, a current acupuncturist may qualify for a state license without national certification if they have practiced in the field for at least three years between July 1, 1991, and June 30, 1995. During those years they must have had at least 500 patient visits annually with at least 100 different patients.

Last year, a similar provision appeared in the omnibus health and human services bill, but Gov. Arne Carlson vetoed the entire bill. Members of the profession have unsuccessfully sought state licensure for several years.

The law also requests that acupuncturists be regulated by the same board that regulates doctors: the Minnesota Board of Medical Practice.

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

HF446*/SF307/CH177

Emergency spending bill

(See Budget, page 4)

Sanitary kitchens

(See Consumers, page 10)

Waste Management Act changes

(See Environment, page 28)

Improving child support -

Curbing teen sex

(See Family, page 33)

Higher education funding -

More rural doctors

(See Higher Education, page 49)

Health, human services funding

(See Human Services, page 51)

Welfare reform

(See Human Services, page 53)

Health care payments

(See Human Services, page 54)

Higher medical care ceiling

(See Insurance, page 55)

Insurance and prescriptions

(See Insurance, page 56)

Insurance and dental work

(See Insurance, page 56)

Genetic discrimination

(See Insurance, page 56)

Late insurance payments

(See Insurance, page 56)

Terminal illness, insurance

(See Insurance, page 56)

Hats and driver’s licenses

(See Transportation, page 71)

Chiropractic care for vets

(See Vetoed Bills, page 78)

Dental, doctor funds

(See Vetoed Bills, page 79)

Licensing for counselors

(See Living Dead Bills, page 82)

Medicinal marijuana

(See Living Dead Bills, page 89)

- the five-year graduation rate measured between August 1994 and August 1996; and/or
- the number of credits issued through televised classes between fiscal year 1995 and fiscal year 1996.

Each time the school meets one of those goals, it will receive \$1 million in state money. (Art.1, Sec. 4)

MnSCU

Money for the Minnesota State Colleges and Universities (MnSCU) system — which will represent all Minnesota higher education institutions except for University of Minnesota schools — also will be tied to performance. Specifically, \$5 million of the MnSCU’s \$937 million appropriation. (Art. 1, Sec. 3)

The system will receive \$1 million of the \$5 million each time it makes increases in the following areas:

- the portion of the budget devoted to instruction;
- the number of courses offered on television;
- student retention rate by 2 percent each year at state universities;
- the graduation rate by 2 percent each year; and
- the number of students who complete two-year academic programs and transfer to four-year programs or complete two-year occupational programs and are placed in related jobs.

The idea behind tying state aid to specific “performance measures” originally came from Rep. Steve Kelley (DFL-Hopkins), who included such a provision in the original House bill, though it pertained only to the University of Minnesota.

His language called for University of Minnesota schools to meet goals administrators already had set for those institutions, such as increasing minority enrollment. Under Kelley’s plan, \$1.25 million of the \$5 million appropriation would have been released each time the schools meet a goal.

“But this goes beyond what we originally intended,” Rep. Tony Kinkel (DFL-Park Rapids) said of the conference committee bill. Other government operations could, in the future, tie the release of state funds to the meeting of set goals in much the same way, he suggested. Kinkel served on the conference committee and chaired the House Higher Education Finance Division where the House bill originated.

The new law continues to call for the planned merger of the state’s university, tech-

HIGHER EDUCATION

Higher education funding

For the first time, a small portion of the state appropriation to Minnesota’s higher education institutions will be granted only if those schools meet specific goals spelled out by the Legislature.

The measure, effective July 1, 1995, comes as part of a \$2.14 billion higher education spending package.

It marks the first time the granting of state money is tied to the performance of the institution or agency receiving the money.

Of that \$2.14 billion appropriation, a total of \$10 million — or about one-half of 1 percent of the total — is tied to the making of improvements at the University of Minnesota and the Minnesota State Colleges and Universities (MnSCU) system.

University of Minnesota

Of the \$969 million in state money intended for the University of Minnesota, \$5 million will be tied to the university making increases in the following five areas:

- the percentage of freshmen who ranked in the top 25 percent of their high school class;
- the rate of retention of entering freshmen;
- the number of minority freshmen and the number of women and minority faculty;



Students at the University of Minnesota and at public colleges across the state are likely to see hefty tuition increases next year, under a \$2.14 billion higher education spending package that some lawmakers say doesn't spend enough to cover rising college operation costs. Also under the new law, for the first time a small portion of the state appropriation to Minnesota's colleges and universities will be granted only if those schools meet specific goals spelled out by the Legislature. (HF1856*/SF1234/CH212)

nical and community college systems in July. Those schools will combine to form the MnSCU system.

Earlier in the 1995 session, the House had voted — as it did in 1992 and 1993 — to call off the merger.

But this year's conference committee again took out the House provision calling off the merger. The law now includes a number of technical and administrative provisions necessary to enact merger legislation.

In terms of financing, the law will allocate \$937 million to the Minnesota State Colleges and Universities — the merged system — over the next two years, and \$969 million to the University of Minnesota. (Art. 1, Secs. 3 and 4)

The House bill originally called for the merged system to receive \$935.6 million over the next biennium and the University of Minnesota to receive \$970.6 million.

Kinkel said the funding is "woefully short" but the best the state can do in an extremely tight budgeting year.

The governor had originally called for a higher education spending bill which would not increase tuition at state schools by more than 3 percent each year of the biennium. But Kinkel said he expects tuition to increase by more than that amount simply because the new law does not provide the full funding amount needed by state colleges and universities.

University of Minnesota officials, for example, have said they may need to raise tuition by 7.5 percent each year during the next two years.

Under the law, the Mayo Medical School gets \$1.8 million over the two-year spending cycle. Of that amount, \$120,000 is intended to help fund a program to train medical residents at the St. Cloud Hospital. (Art. 1, Sec. 5) This provision is effective July 1, 1995.

Also, the Higher Education Services Office — a newly created office — will receive \$236 million, effective July 1, 1995, for the two-year state spending cycle to administer financial aid to Minnesota residents attending public higher education institutions. The agency will replace the Higher Education Coordinating Board, which was abolished.

The new law (HF1856*/SF1234/CH212), sponsored in the Senate by Sen. LeRoy Stumpf (DFL-Thief River Falls), also includes the following key provisions:

HECB eliminated

The Higher Education Coordinating Board, which was responsible for distributing financial aid to Minnesota's post-secondary students, was eliminated effective July 1, 1995, and its duties moved to a newly created Higher Education Services Office (HESO).

Rep. Gene Pelowski (DFL-Winona), who sponsored HF307, the language of which has

been rolled into the omnibus bill, said the move would save about \$3.7 million over the next biennium.

The law will eliminate 27 of the 67 HECB employee positions, Pelowski said. The remainder will be transferred to the HESO.

A citizen's council of nine members appointed by the governor was created to appoint the HESO director and provide advise to the new office. (Art. 3, Secs. 1-19, 56-58)

Semester system

Classes at Minnesota's state universities, community colleges, and technical colleges will be offered on a semester system rather than a quarter system.

Those universities and colleges will have until fall 1998 to begin a semester school year. (Art. 2, Sec. 4)

Kinkel has said the move would save money because students would have to register only twice during the academic year instead of three times, and financial aid would be distributed only twice. Also, 80 percent of colleges and universities nationwide use a semester school year, he said.

Also under this section of the law, schools in the soon-to-be-combined state university, technical, and community college system will begin classes on the same fall date.

If all system classes start at the same time, students can more easily transfer between schools, Kinkel said. The University of Minnesota may choose to switch to a semester system but is not required to do so. The Legislature has no authority to mandate changes at that school.

This portion of the law was originally included in HF899, which Kinkel sponsored.

Class costs

The law, effective July 1, 1995, also calls for the state to stop subsidizing instructional costs after a student has earned 48 more credits than are needed for a degree in his or her major.

This applies to students at any public college or university in Minnesota.

Although the state will stop subsidizing tuition for these students, it is unclear if students will be forced to pay the full credit costs.

Currently, the state pays 60 percent of a Minnesota student's education costs for up to 180 credit hours. Student tuition pays the remaining 40 percent.

After the excess 48-credit limit is reached, students could be responsible for the true cost of a course. That means an otherwise

\$280 four-credit course at the U of M could cost about \$467. (Art. 2, Sec. 1)

Also, the state university campus in Akita, Japan, will have two years, effective July 1, 1995, to reduce the costs of its Minnesota students. (Art. 2, Sec. 17)

Currently, the state pays about \$17,000 to subsidize the education of each Minnesota student in Akita. That figure, however, does not take into account money Japanese students pay into Minnesota colleges in the program. For Minnesota students studying here, the state subsidy amount is about \$5,500.

In all, the state spent \$642,000 on the Akita exchange program in fiscal year 1995.

This portion of the law was originally included in HF899, which Kinkel sponsored.

More rural doctors

A program to train medical residents at the St. Cloud Hospital will receive \$120,000 from the state in 1997. (Art. 1, Sec. 5, Subd. 3)

The money will help establish a family practice residency program to be run in conjunction with the Mayo Graduate School of Medicine in Rochester, Minn. The hospital will also use federal government and hospital money to fund the program.

After they finish medical school, doctors need to complete a residency program before they can become certified doctors.

Rural Minnesota — like rural areas throughout the nation — faces a shortage of doctors because only about 30 percent of medical students today become general practitioners.

Presently, 220 additional doctors are needed in rural Minnesota. The hospital will train residents who would hopefully stay in the area and practice as rural doctors.

The hospital's residency program will kick off in 1999 with four residents. Four students would be added each year until there are 12 students total in the three-year program.

This portion of the law originally entered the legislative process as HF1028, sponsored by Rep. Joe Opatz (DFL-St. Cloud).

Interpreter training

An advisory committee could determine whether there is a need for a training program for foreign language interpreters and translators, under this portion of the law.

If they find a need, education programs would begin in September 1998. (Art. 2, Sec. 19)

Rep. Karen Clark (DFL-Mpls), who sponsored the original language of this provision (HF678), has said because interpreters are untrained and are sometimes friends and

relatives of the non-English speaking person, the actual interpretation could be sketchy.

Training interpreters will ensure they meet certain standards and will protect those who use interpreters at court hearings and doctor's appointments, Clark said.

The Higher Education Board will determine standards interpreters will need to meet.

An interpreter acts as a go-between for people carrying on an oral conversation. Translators work from written material.

HF1856*/SF1234/CH212

Millions in bonding projects

(See Bonding, page 3)

K-12 education - Post-secondary options

(See Education, page 19)

Development dollars cut

(See Vetoed Bills, page 79)

Crime funds cut

(See Vetoed Bills, page 79)

Dental, doctor funds

(See Vetoed Bills, page 79)

College for sale, cheap

(See Living Dead Bills, page 90)

 HOUSING

Affordable housing

More polluted land will be cleaned up in the Twin Cities metropolitan area making room for new development and more affordable housing, under a new law.

The law, sponsored by Rep. Dee Long (DFL-Mpls) and Sen. Ted Mondale (DFL-St. Louis Park), contains several programs for the seven-county metropolitan area paid for by several different funding sources.

HF1156/SF1019*/CH255

Local housing

First, the Local Housing Incentives Account program — a voluntary program for cities — requires that a portion of the property taxes on high-value homes in metropolitan communities be used to build more affordable housing and "life-cycle" housing for targeted groups at various stages of life — such as young families, singles, and the elderly. (Art. 1, Sec. 5) This section became effective June 2, 1995.

Under the program, each seven-county

metro area city could annually negotiate affordable housing goals with the Metropolitan Council. A city keeps the tax money generated from certain high-value homes if the city works toward its negotiated housing goals. But a city can lose some of its property tax dollars to a regional pool or its local housing authority if it refuses to work toward the housing goals it negotiated.

Besides those dollars, the program is paid for with \$1 million from solid waste regional bond proceeds. And, beginning in 1998, \$1 million per year of the Metropolitan Council's general property tax levy, will help fund the program. Another \$500,000 will come from a separate account created under the new law which funds "livable communities" demonstration projects such as a project that may relate development with transit needs in a community.

A city can choose not to participate in the housing program, but then it cannot apply for state grants to help clean up contaminated sites, or receive money from the other two programs established by the new law.

If the city wants to apply for the grants, it must show it has spent money on affordable housing as if it had been a program participant. Or, it must spend the money (cumulative for all the years it did not participate) on those housing programs. The city also could agree to deposit its share into the regional pool for affordable housing. The Metropolitan Council would have the option to waive a portion of the cumulative amount owed.

The law does require the Metropolitan Council to issue an annual public report card on affordable and life-cycle housing in the metro area by city.

'Livable communities'

A second program under the law will fund "livable communities" demonstration projects. The Metropolitan Council will provide grants and loans to cities that participate in the Local Housing Incentives Account program for certain projects. Just what kind of projects qualify for grants or loans is left to the Metropolitan Council to determine. (Art. 1, Sec. 4)

To pay for the grants and loans, the law authorizes the Metropolitan Council to levy a tax up to 50 percent of the current Metropolitan Mosquito Control District's levy and provides an annual Homestead and Agricultural Credit Aid (HACA) payment equal to 50 percent of what the mosquito control district receives.

Fifty percent of the mosquito control

district's levy, along with the HACA payment, could amount to about \$4.5 million a year for the grants and loans.

To balance the books, the law lowers the mosquito control district's taxing authority by the amount granted to the Metropolitan Council and cuts its HACA payment by 50 percent. (Art. 2, Sec. 9)

This section is effective for taxes levied in 1995 and payable in 1996 and in subsequent years.

Contaminated land clean-up

And finally, the law will help clean up polluted lands in the metropolitan area. This program will help revitalize the tax base in urban areas by providing more land for commercial and industrial development. Access to these funds is also limited to cities that participate in the Local Housing Incentives Account program. (Art. 1, Sec. 3)

Some of the money to fund the clean-up program will come from funds the Metropolitan Council sets aside to help local governments purchase rights-of-way necessary when building roads.

Other dollars will come from the fiscal disparities pool which is made up of a portion of each metropolitan city's commercial industrial tax base. Specifically, the bill will tap into a portion of the pool that dates back to the construction of the Mall of America. It is estimated that the pool will pay about \$5 million a year to the cleanup program. (Art. 2, Sec. 11)

When the Mall of America was built, the city of Bloomington sold bonds to pay for a series of highway improvements around the mall. For now, the fiscal disparities fund foots the bill for interest on the bonds. The pool is to stop paying the interest in 1999. The city of Bloomington must then repay the pool for the interest on those bonds.

Under the new law, Bloomington is still responsible for paying its debt, but instead of beginning repayments in the year 2000, the city would begin in 2006. (Art. 2, Sec. 10)

Money from the fiscal disparities pool, however, will continue to be tapped, this time set aside in the new account to finance the cleanup of polluted land.

This section became effective June 2, 1995, and for taxes levied in 1995 and payable in 1996 and in subsequent years.

The new law also includes a provision originally found in a housing and economic development bill (HF1627) sponsored by Rep. H. Todd Van Dellen (IR-Plymouth).

It creates an urban homestead exemption

program that will provide tax breaks to people who move into homes in metro neighborhoods that are in danger of becoming blighted.

The Metropolitan Council will designate one or more urban revitalization and stabilization zones by Sept. 1, 1995. Anyone buying and occupying a home within such an area will receive an income tax break for up to five years, provided they do not move out of the home, sell the house, fail to comply with building codes, or get convicted of a gross misdemeanor or a felony.

The maximum exemptions will equal \$15,000 for married couples filing jointly, \$10,000 for singles, and \$12,500 for unmarried people qualifying as heads of households.

HF1156/SF1019*/CH255

Obtaining building permits

Using a fraudulent contractor's license number to obtain a building permit will bring a costly fine, under a new law effective May 18, 1995.

The commissioner of commerce will be allowed to assess fines of up to \$2,000 for any unlicensed person who uses a false number or someone else's number to obtain a permit.

The same potential fines will await any licensed contractor who knowingly allows his or her license number to be used by an unlicensed person and anyone who forges a mechanics' lien waiver. The waivers exempt people who hire contractors from liability for payment to subcontractors.

Also, the law will exempt Habitat for Humanity, Builders Outreach Foundation, and their volunteers from contractor licensure requirements. The nonprofit organizations build and repair housing for low-income people.

The legislation was sponsored by Rep. Matt Entenza (DFL-St. Paul) and Sen. Warren Limmer (IR-Maple Grove).

HF536*/SF1263/CH169

Joint utility bills

Landlords who own multi-unit apartment buildings and measure tenants' utility use with a single meter will be required to pay the utility bills, under a new state law.

Beginning with leases signed after Aug. 1, 1995, landlords will either have to install separate utility meters for each apartment or become the utility company's customer of record, pay the bill, divide it up among the tenants, and figure it into the rent.

In some buildings with only one meter, tenants are now required to pay the electric and other utility bills for all tenants. Later, they must seek out the other tenants to get them to pay their share.

Some tenants also are now being charged to light and heat the common areas of a building, such as lights in the hallways and parking lots.

The problem, House sponsor Rep. Andy Dawkins (DFL-St. Paul) has said, is that the tenant who pays the utility bill has no recourse if the other tenants refuse to pay their share. The utility company will seek reimbursement from the individual whose name appears on the bill. A landlord, on the other hand, can pay the bill and then figure it into each tenant's rent.

Sen. Janet Johnson (DFL-North Branch) sponsored the proposal in the Senate.

HF323*/SF249/CH192

Omnibus judiciary funding law - Background checks

(See Crime, page 11)

Economic, community development - Juvenile sex offenders

(See Development, page 17)

Economic, community development - Housing

(See Development, page 17)

Health, human services funding - Homeless youth

(See Human Services, page 52)

Abandoned waste

(See Law, page 61)

Omnibus tax bill - Help for landlords

(See Taxes, page 66)

Sprinklers for high-rises

(See Vetoed Bills, page 78)

Development dollars cut

(See Vetoed Bills, page 79)

Landlord's eviction costs

(See Living Dead Bills, page 90)



HUMAN SERVICES

Health, human services funding

A \$5.1 billion bill that spends money on child care, sets limits on in-home personal care services for the disabled and requires some individuals to obtain a foster care license to care for a child to whom they are related, has been signed into law.

The Omnibus Health and Human Services new law for 1996-1997 spends about \$58 million less than Gov. Arne Carlson recommended and roughly \$650 million more than in the 1994-1995 two-year budgeting period.

The law appropriates money for programs in the Department of Human Services, the Department of Health, and several other smaller agencies.

It sets aside \$16.2 million in new funds to subsidize child care costs for more low- and moderate-income families, thus removing a barrier to their returning to work. It also sets aside more than \$3.4 billion for the state's medical plans such as Medical Assistance, \$290.3 million for Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC) grants, \$90.7 million for General Assistance grants, and more than \$175 million in other public assistance and work and training grants.

The bill became wrapped in heated debate early during the 1995 session when Carlson proposed cutting back two programs that help disabled people remain at home instead of in an institution.

Specifically, the governor proposed to cut a program that provides in-home personal care attendants for the disabled and another program — known as TEFRA — that allows the families of children with disabilities to buy into the joint state and federal Medical Assistance plan.

But after hours of public hearings and hundreds of people who testified — many of whom came in wheelchairs, with guide dogs, or on ventilators — lawmakers backed down from some of the cuts.

If the two programs had been left alone, they would have received \$116.6 million (combined) during the 1996-1997 budget period. The omnibus new law cuts the two by \$10.3 million altogether.

Although the governor's supplemental budget recommendations showed cuts of about \$11.5 million for the two programs, Carlson was anticipating federal waivers to transfer people into other programs. Those waivers were never guaranteed.

The new law does tighten eligibility re-



Six-year-old Matthew Fink rested his head as his mother, Cheryl, of Eagan, testified during the 1995 session on a proposal to cut back two programs that help disabled people remain at home instead of being institutionalized. The new health and human services omnibus spending law does tighten eligibility requirements and limits some services for personal care attendants. The cuts, however, were not as deep as originally proposed. (HF1588/SF1110*/CH207)

quirements and limits some services for personal care attendants and for the TEFRA program.

One provision, effective July 1, 1996, reduces by 12.5 percent the maximum number of personal care service hours a recipient may receive. (Art. 6, Sec. 55) It also eliminates personal care services for ventilator-dependent people in hospitals and prohibits legal guardians from being personal care service providers. (Art. 6, Sec. 48)

The measure further expands the list of personal care services not eligible for Medical Assistance reimbursement. Effective July 1, 1996, only care ordered by a doctor can be reimbursed. Currently, only a registered nurse, in conjunction with the personal care assistant, needs to authorize care. (Art. 6, Sec. 54)

The law also tightens eligibility requirements for people seeking personal care services. To qualify for those services under the law, individuals, effective July 1, 1996, must be able to "identify their needs, direct and evaluate task accomplishment, and assure their health and safety." (Art. 6, Sec. 48)

Families with children receiving care un-

der the state's Medical Assistance program (including those in the TEFRA program) will have to contribute more for their care. Effective July 1, 1995, parents with an adjusted gross income of \$30,000 or more will have to pay a \$25 minimum fee or a greater amount depending on their income. The law changes the formula so more of a family's income is chargeable to the fee. (Art. 6, Sec. 6)

Currently, only the income above 200 percent of the federal poverty level is used to calculate the fee. The law will lower that to 150 percent. For a family of four, that means that instead of income more than about \$29,600 being used to calculate the fee, income more than about \$22,200 applies.

The law was sponsored by Rep. Lee Greenfield (DFL-Mpls) and Sen. Don Samuelson (DFL-Brainerd).

HF1588/SF1110*/CH207

Some of the law's highlights include the following provisions:

Electronic welfare

The measure authorizes the Department of Public Safety to issue cards to welfare recipients across the state so they can access their food stamp and other public assistance benefits electronically. Ramsey County piloted the program. This provision is effective July 1, 1995.

Under the system, people receiving public assistance use a "cash card" to withdraw their benefits — both monetary and food stamp — from either machines stationed at grocery store 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. (Art. 2, Sec. 3.)

Foster care by relatives

An individual who wishes to provide foster care to a child they are related to must have a foster care license, under the law. This provision became effective May 26, 1995. (Art. 2, Secs. 5-8)

"Relative" is defined to include members of the child's extended family as well as important friends with whom the child has had significant contact. The measure also includes a federal waiver request to exempt grandparents from the foster care license requirement. (Art. 2, Sec. 38)

The law creates an emergency license that allows a county to place a child in foster care with an unlicensed relative so long as the county does an initial inspection of the home within three days, requires the relative to apply

for a regular foster care license, and obtains background information on the relative.

If an emergency license is granted, it stays in effect until a regular license is obtained, but for no longer than 90 days. If the request for an emergency license is denied, the child is taken out of the home. The relative has the option to appeal the denial decision to the commissioner of human services.

Child care centers awareness training

The law, effective July 1, 1995, requires child care providers at licensed child care facilities — as part of their on-going training — to be trained in “cultural dynamics and disabilities.” The training will include understanding the importance of cultural differences and similarities and differences in ability, when working with children. It also will include learning skills to help children develop unbiased attitudes about cultural differences and differences in ability. (Art. 4, Sec. 1)

Laura Baker School

The Department of Human Services is required to inspect and may certify the expansion of a Northfield, Minn., health care facility to a 44-bed crisis facility for persons with Prader-Willi Syndrome, a genetic obesity disease. The hospital will be eligible for Medical Assistance funding under the law. Currently, there are two other facilities in the state to care for people with this disease but both have lengthy waiting lists for services. This provision becomes effective July 1, 1995. (Art. 3, Sec. 21)

Home visits

The law sets aside \$82,000 to expand the current public health nurse and family aide home visiting program and public health home visiting projects. The money will be used to fund additional projects to help prevent child abuse and neglect and reduce juvenile delinquency. The projects, through a public health nurse or other trained individual, will contact adolescent parents, families with a history of violence or drug abuse at the birth of a child, and other families considered to be in need of additional services.

The nurse or other staff member will offer to visit, answer parenting questions, provide information on breast-feeding and other infant health issues, and make referrals to any other appropriate services. Staff will also screen the family to determine if families need additional support or are at risk for child abuse and neglect. The expanded requirements become effective July 1, 1996,

for home health visiting programs that have previously received a Minnesota grant and existed on Dec. 31, 1994. (Art. 9, Sec. 37, Subds. 1-3)

Children’s Mental Health Act

A county board could continue to provide services under the Children’s Mental Health Act to an individual who is no longer a minor, but who is between the ages of 18 and 21. (The act requires counties to make available a range of mental health services, both inpatient and outpatient, for all county residents. If state aid or private insurance is unavailable to pick up the tab, the county charges fees based on income.) (Art. 8, Sec. 8)

This provision, effective July 1, 1995, is designed not to abruptly switch a child’s mental health care simply because he or she reaches age 18. It allows a county board to continue mental health services to individuals older than 18 but younger than 21 if the individual is enrolled in special education lessons through the local school district or it is in the best interest of the person to continue their current treatment. The specified age range matches the age range of persons served through the social service system with that used in the education system, because special education may be provided to persons up to age 21.

Homeless youth

The law, effective July 1, 1995, requires the Department of Human Services to solicit proposals to create safe houses and transitional housing for homeless youth. The department must request the proposals from groups knowledgeable about the homeless youth problem. The measure sets aside \$1.2 million.

Safe houses will provide emergency housing for homeless youth ages 13 to 22. Transitional housing will provide housing for homeless youth ages 16 to 22 who are preparing to live independently. The law says the housing should resemble a family atmosphere in a neighborhood or community and, if possible, provide separate homes for males and females. (Art. 4, Sec. 4, Subds. 1-2)

The homes also will provide counseling services, employment services, health care, and education services.

Child care slots

One measure will help some families on Aid to Families with Dependent Children more easily find child care. (Art. 4, Sec. 30)

Currently, AFDC recipients who are enrolled in STRIDE (the federally mandated

employee and training program for AFDC participants) are entitled to full payment of child care costs. But there is a lengthy waiting list for STRIDE.

The law, effective July 1, 1995, allows those on the waiting list to try to obtain a slot in a separate child care program for AFDC participants who are in a self-initiated employment and training program that is similar to but independent of STRIDE. The law reallocates the child care slots from counties that have vacancies to counties that have a waiting list.

Home care for some

Pending federal approval, an individual who is developmentally disabled may receive state Medical Assistance benefits for care in their own home, even if that home is not specially licensed, under the law.

The home, however, must be inspected and care provided by qualified professionals. This provision is designed to provide care at home instead of at an institution, and is effective July 1, 1995. (Art. 3, Sec. 19)

Nursing home restrictions

Effective July 1, 1996 — pending federal approval — people considered “high functioning” could no longer be admitted to nursing homes under the law.

High functioning people are defined, in part, as being “independent in orientation and self-preservation.” Instead of nursing home care, people who are eligible for Medical Assistance will have the option of receiving personal care services and home health aide services; residing in group residential housing; or receiving a service allowance to arrange for their own care.

Nursing home residents admitted before July 1, 1996, are exempted from the prohibition, and an appeals process is provided for those denied admission into a nursing home. (Art. 6, Sec. 1)

Estates subject to MA claims

The law allows a claim against the estate of a person who is over 55 and who receives state Medical Assistance. Currently, the age is 65. This provision is effective for people who are between the ages of 55 and 64 on or after July 1, 1995. (Art. 6, Sec. 79)

Osteoporosis prevention

Gone from the bill is a \$300,000 proposal for a statewide osteoporosis prevention and treatment program. Osteoporosis is characterized by a decrease in bone mass leading to fragile bones that can fracture easily.

Instead, the law, effective July 1, 1995, requires the Department of Health to report on the need for an osteoporosis prevention and treatment program and authorizes the department to apply for grants and gifts to establish a program. (Art. 9, Sec. 53)

U.S. Army spraying examined

The law, effective May 26, 1995, requires the Department of Health to review the National Academy of Science's report on the past and future adverse effects, if any, on public health and the environment from the U.S. Army's spraying of zinc cadmium sulfide and other chemicals in Minnesota in the 1950s and 1960s.

Some residents in Minneapolis and around the state maintain they and their children have health problems due to the spraying.

It further requires the Office of the Attorney General to determine whether any state or federal laws or constitutional provisions were broken, and what legal action is available to recover damages and prevent any future spraying. (Art. 9, Secs. 51-52)

Child support changes

Effective July 1, 1995, the law creates an employee remedy against an employer who engages in reprisals because the employee has child support withheld from his or her check. It allows the employee to recover twice the amount of any lost wages and would impose a minimum \$500 fine on those employers who violate the ban. (Art. 10, Sec. 22)

The law also imposes a maximum \$250 fine on an employer found guilty of contempt for not withholding child support under a court order. (Art. 10, Sec. 24)

HF1588/SF1110*/CH207

Welfare reform

A welfare reform bill that requires some new Minnesota welfare recipients to take part in a tough new jobs program and mandates that teen-aged moms on welfare live at home, was signed into law.

But the governor line-item vetoed a food stamp outreach program and a cash assistance program for single adults totaling nearly \$6.6 million.

The new law authorizes \$22.4 million in spending during the 1996-1997 biennium for a variety of programs.

But despite that price tag, supporters of the welfare reform measure say it will actually save millions over the next two years — primarily through cuts in some public assistance benefits such as AFDC.

The law, effective July 1, 1995, appropriates \$1.7 million for AFDC grants, \$500,000 for welfare fraud prevention efforts, and beginning July 1, 1996, it spends more than \$1 million for an intensive six-month language program for some non-English speaking welfare recipients who participate in work training programs. (Art. 2, Sec. 48, Subds. 8, 9, and 4, respectively)

A major provision in the new law appropriates more than \$1 million to help some interested counties design their own employment program for first-time public assistance recipients or participate in a Work First pilot program. (Art. 5, Sec. 10)

The Work First pilot program includes tough penalties, such as losing benefits, if participants don't stick to a contract to search for a job and accept work. The new law does not specify which counties could operate the program. (Art. 5)

Under Work First, participants will not receive a check, but will see their AFDC or other public assistance grant money first go toward vendor payments for rent and utilities for up to six months. They also will receive food stamps, medical assistance, child care assistance, and a job search allowance.

The new law also will require most teen-aged moms on welfare, beginning Oct. 1, 1995, to live in their parents' home or with a supervising adult except in special circumstances, such as in a case where there has been abuse at home. (A waiver of federal rules will be required before this provision can be implemented.) (Art. 2, Sec. 4)

The law also seeks waivers from federal rules that some argue discourage welfare recipients from finding work. One waiver would allow welfare recipients to spend more for an automobile, with the goal of giving them more reliable transportation to and from work. The new law asks the federal government to allow the car value limit be raised to \$4,500 — up from the current \$1,500 limit. (Art. 2, Sec. 46, Subd. 5)

Another waiver request would allow individuals receiving AFDC to work more than 99 hours per month and remain eligible for public assistance. (Art. 2, Sec. 3)

In addition, the new law:

- prohibits Medical Assistance from paying for fertility drugs effective July 1, 1995 (Art. 2, Sec. 26);
- prohibits General Assistance Medical Care from paying for sex-change operations unless the individual began receiving gender reassignment services prior to July 1, 1995 (Art. 2, Sec. 28);
- requires the Department of Human Services to develop a grant pilot program, beginning Oct. 1, 1996, to enable AFDC caretakers to become child care workers in centers or licensed homes (Art. 2, Sec. 38); and
- expands the Minnesota Family Investment Plan (MFIP) welfare program to Ramsey County, at a cost of \$6.6 million in MFIP cash grants and child care costs. This pro-



Many came to the Capitol to protest cuts as lawmakers hammered out a welfare reform bill, which the governor signed into law. Under it, some new Minnesota welfare recipients must take part in a new jobs program and many teen-aged moms on welfare must live at home. (HF5*/SF1/CH78)

vision is effective July 1, 1996, or when the necessary federal waiver is approved. (The program is currently a five-year pilot project in seven counties. It allows families to accept lower paying jobs while receiving some public assistance. This helps them gain work experience.) The new law further tightens the MFIP program's requirements and specifies that participants must seek and accept full-time employment (30 or more hours per week). After three months of searching for a job, participants are required to take any suitable job. Those who quit, lose their job, or fail to meet with their case manager, would be subject to sanctions. (Art. 7)

The measure was sponsored by Rep. Bob Anderson (DFL-Ottertail) and Sen. Don Samuelson (DFL-Brainerd).

HF5*/SF1/CH178

Health care payments

The Department of Human Services will have 30 days to pay or deny bills owed to health care providers who offer services under the state's Medical Assistance, General Assistance Medical Care, or MinnesotaCare health care programs, under a new law signed by Gov. Arne Carlson.

The new law, effective July 1, 1996, was sponsored by Rep. Mike Delmont (DFL-Lexington) and Sen. Phil Riveness (DFL-Bloomington) to speed up payments.

The 30-day deadline applies only to valid "clean claims" bills prepared in accordance with the Department of Human Services published specifications.

A 90-day deadline will apply to other more complicated bills, such as those that have been adjusted or submitted to the department as a secondary payer.

HF1522/SF999*/CH241

Adoption notification

All children available for adoption must be listed on the state adoption exchange within 20 days of the state receiving information about the child from social service and child-placing agencies, under a new state law.

The law, effective Aug. 1, 1995, also requires all social service and child-placing agencies to speed up the process of sending information to the state. Now they must send a recent photograph and a description of each child available for adoption within 45 days

after the child becomes available for adoption. That's down from 60 days under previous law.

Ruth Weidell, an adoption program consultant with the Department of Human Services, said from a practical standpoint the law may not have obvious effects. Typically, it takes the state only one to two weeks to list a child on the adoption exchange. And, she said, many counties take fewer than 45 days to provide the state with information on children available for adoption.

The new law was sponsored by Rep. Barb Vickerman (IR-Redwood Falls) and Sen. Linda Berglin (DFL-Mpls).

HF1075/SF521*/CH61

TACIP board abolished

Effective Aug. 1, 1995, the board that coordinates telephone services for individuals who are hearing- or speech-impaired will be eliminated, and two state agencies will take over its duties.

The Telecommunications Access for Communication-Impaired Persons Board (TACIP), created in 1987, distributes specially equipped telephone equipment for use by those who are deaf, hard-of-hearing, or speech-impaired.

The board also contracts with a consumer organization representing hearing- and speech-impaired people to run the Minnesota Relay Service. The service uses a toll-free 800 number to link specially equipped telephone equipment with standard touch tone or rotary dial telephones.

(All states are required by the federal Americans with Disabilities Act to provide a telecommunications relay service.)

The new law was supported by members of the deaf community who told lawmakers that the TACIP board did not represent their interests and concerns.

The Department of Public Service (DPSv) and the Department of Human Services (DHS) will enter into an interagency agreement to administer the TACIP program.

The DHS will establish eligibility requirements for participation in the program, under the new law. The department also will decide which communication devices to purchase for the program and distribute them.

The DPSv will administer the TACIP fund, and recommend an annual budget and telephone surcharge to the Public Utilities Commission, in order to operate the program. Under current law, most telephone customers pay 17 cents per month for the fund; after

Aug. 1, 1995, the charge will be extended to cellular phone users. (See "Cellular phones, TACIP fees" in this section.)

The DPSv also will contract out to operate the Minnesota Relay Service.

For the past six years, the service has been run by the Deafness Education and Advocacy Foundation (D.E.A.F.), according to Bill Lamson, administrator of the TACIP board.

Lamson explained the communication process: Staff members read messages typed in by hearing or speech-impaired persons on keyboard-equipped telephones. In response to a request for travel information, for example, the staff person would call a travel agency via conventional telephone, obtain the information, and then relay it back to the hearing- or speech-impaired person via a keyboard-equipped telephone.

The law specifies that DPSv expenses for personnel, public relations, and other administrative activities not exceed 10 percent of total TACIP program spending.

The law allows the DHS to establish an advisory board, which must include hearing- and speech-impaired members and make recommendations on TACIP services to both the DHS and the DPSv.

The legislation was sponsored by Rep. Teresa Lynch (IR-Andover) and Sen. John Marty (DFL-Roseville).

HF1093/SF910*/CH190

Cellular phones, TACIP fees

Cellular telephone companies will be required to collect a fee from subscribers to fund telephone services for communication-impaired people, under a new state law.

The 17-cent monthly surcharge is now being collected from every non-cellular telephone customer in Minnesota to fund the purchase and distribution of specially-equipped telephone equipment for those who are deaf, hard-of-hearing, or speech-impaired.

The new law, effective Aug. 1, 1995, simply extends the surcharge to cellular telephone subscribers.

The change is expected to bring an extra \$612,000 per year to cover services for the communication-impaired.

The Telecommunications Access for Communication-Impaired Persons Fund (TACIP), created in 1987, also pays for the Minnesota Relay Service. The service uses a toll-free 800 number and a staff of communication assistants to relay messages sent by people using keyboard-equipped telephones to those with

standard touch tone or rotary dial telephones.

Another provision of the law specifies that keyboard-equipped telephones — called Telecommunication Devices for the Deaf, or TDDs — be provided to those “able to benefit from and use the equipment for its intended purpose.” Under current law, anyone at least five years old can get such a device.

In place of the age requirement, a person’s capacity to use a TDD will determine eligibility to receive the device, recognizing that some under the age of five are capable of using such devices.

Also, the law states that a communication-impaired person who is a resident of a nursing home or a group home is eligible to receive a TDD, even if telephone service is not included as part of the overall services provided to the person.

Rep. Carlos Mariani (DFL-St. Paul) and Sen. Deanna Wiener (DFL-Eagan) sponsored the proposal.

HF528*/SF545/CH201

Social worker exemptions

Some social workers will be exempt from some license requirements under a new law.

Effective Aug. 1, 1995, a licensed social worker who provides in-home social work services independently (not through any contractual or employment relationship) is exempt from obtaining a separate home care provider license.

And for one year beginning July 1, 1995, certain applicants will be exempt from the exam necessary for a state social work license.

To qualify for the exemption, applicants must have received a baccalaureate degree from an accredited program of social work or from a nationally or regionally accredited college or university and have practiced social work in a hospital or nursing home between July 1984 and July 1996.

There are other requirements those applicants must meet as well.

The law was sponsored by Sen. Pat Piper (DFL-Austin) and Rep. Steve Kelley (DFL-Hopkins).

HF724/SF1055*/CH63

Free haircuts

(See Business, page 6)

Wheelchair warranties

(See Business, page 6)

Equal access to videos

(See Consumers, page 10)

Omnibus judiciary funding law - Elderly prisoners

(See Crime, page 13)

Gambling treatment funds

(See Gambling, page 35)

Alcohol and drug counselors

(See Health, page 44)

Higher education funding - Interpreter training

(See Higher Education, page 49)

Selected new, increased fees adopted in 1995

(See Taxes, page 68)

Fewer inspections

(See Transportation, page 72)

Handicapped transit expands

(See Transportation, page 72)

Welfare line-item vetoed

(See Vetoed Bills, page 78)

Abortion waiting period

(See Living Dead Bills, page 89)



INSURANCE

Higher medical care ceiling

A 9-year-old Red Wing boy will continue to receive health insurance benefits which pay for his full-time nurse, specialized equipment, frequent hospital visits, and medications, under a new law.

It costs about \$30,000 each month to keep Michael Seifert alive. The boy has Melnick-Needles Syndrome, a bone and cartilage disorder. He has lost his hearing due to treatment and moves about by using an electric cart.

Because Seifert has been denied conventional health coverage, he is insured through the Minnesota Comprehensive Health Association (MCHA), which insures those denied coverage.

The problem: The association had a lifetime spending limit of \$1 million per patient. Seifert is approaching that ceiling.

The new law, effective July 1, 1995, raises the ceiling to \$1.5 million. (Sec. 41) The law is part of a number of revisions made to the entire range of Minnesota health insurance law.

The Legislature created MCHA in 1976 to

sell insurance to state residents who have been turned down for insurance due to pre-existing conditions.

The organization is not funded by the state, but rather collects premiums from participants and from an annual assessment on insurance companies, HMOs, and other insurance providers.

Seifert, who has been enrolled in the program the past three years, could have been forced onto Medical Assistance, had the spending limit not been increased.

He is the only person to come close to bumping up against the former \$1 million spending limit, said Rep. Mike Osskopp (IR-Lake City), who originally sponsored the proposal in a separate bill with Sen. Steve Murphy (DFL-Red Wing).

“It is not a rush of people who are going to pass the million-dollar mark. If we are going to provide catastrophic care, we have to be prepared for catastrophic bills,” Osskopp said during a House Financial Institutions and Insurance Committee hearing on the subject.

At the meeting, Lynn Gruber, MCHA executive director, protested the lifetime benefit increase because her organization always incurs annual deficits that must be funded by insurers.

She said the state should provide funding for the program.

The Seiferts said they expect to be back at the Capitol in a few years, when their son’s bills reach the new limit.

Also included in the new law is a provision requiring insurance companies to pay for bone marrow transplants for Minnesota residents with breast cancer.

The language mirrors that of a separate new law passed in 1995 (HF1742*/SF1590/CH183).

Some breast cancer patients whose doctors tell them their best chance of survival is a high-dose chemotherapy treatment accompanied by a bone marrow transplant have had to battle insurance companies that refuse to pay for the procedure.

The new law doesn’t give insurance companies the option; they must pay.

The omnibus insurance law was sponsored by Rep. David Tomassoni (DFL-Chisholm) and Sen. John Hottinger (DFL-Mankato).

HF677/SF440*/CH258

Insurance and prescriptions

Health insurance plans that cover prescription costs will have to help pay those costs whether a doctor, nurse practitioner, or physician's assistant wrote the prescription, under a new state law.

Currently, many health plans pay only for prescriptions written by a doctor. But under current law, nurse practitioners and physicians' assistants also are to write patient prescriptions.

The law won't cost insurance companies anything or affect insurance rates. It only ensures that prescriptions legally written by nurse practitioners and physician's assistants are covered by an insurance plan.

The House and Senate passed the same provision last year as part of the Health and Human Services supplemental appropriations bill, which was vetoed by the governor.

The proposal, effective Aug. 1, 1995, was sponsored by Rep. Roger Cooper (DFL-Bird Island) and Sen. Dallas Sams (DFL-Staples).
HF612*/SF543/CH69

Insurance and dental work

Health plans that insure Minnesota residents will have to cover general anesthesia and treatment for dental work if the work is for a medical condition covered by the plan, under a new state law.

Sponsored by Rep. Becky Lourey (DFL-Kerrick), the law also calls for health plans to cover dental treatment that requires general anesthesia, a hospital stay, or both, if the patient is a child under five, a severely disabled patient, or a person who, due to a medical condition, needs anesthesia or a hospital stay for dental work.

Such cases may not be covered by health plans now, Lourey said.

The law becomes effective for health plans issued or renewed on or after Aug. 1, 1995.

Sen. Ellen Anderson (DFL-St. Paul) sponsored the proposal in the Senate.
HF843*/SF613/CH91

Genetic discrimination

Insurance companies will not be able to use genetic information to decide who will receive medical coverage, under a new law.

The measure, effective Jan. 1, 1996, will bar health insurance providers from requiring applicants to submit to genetic testing

and from refusing coverage on the basis of the results of such tests taken by individuals or their relatives.

Scientists currently can identify at least 4,000 of the about 100,000 human genes and the indicators of 500 to 1,000 medical disorders. Recently, genes have been identified for such maladies as Huntington's disease, colon cancer, and breast cancer.

While the mere presence of a genetic indicator does not mean a person will ever contract the disease, discrimination on genetic grounds is already taking place in the health insurance industry and the practice threatens to become more common.

The law will apply to tests performed in the absence of any symptoms to determine the presence or absence of a gene or genes. It will not apply to cholesterol tests or other similar procedures.

The ban on using genetic information to determine insurance eligibility will not extend to life insurance providers.

The measure was sponsored by Rep. Charlie Weaver (IR-Anoka) and Sen. Gene Merriam (DFL-Coon Rapids).
HF278/SF259*/CH251

Late insurance payments

Those who have their Medicare Supplemental Insurance coverage cut off because they haven't paid their premiums will see their coverage reinstated, as long as they can come up with the payment within 60 days.

Under current law, the grace period is 10 days for monthly premiums and 31 days for premiums payable less often than monthly. When those deadlines pass, coverage stops.

The new law, effective Aug. 1, 1995, requires the insurance company or health maintenance organization to reinstate an individual's coverage when it has expired due to no premium payment. That is, as long as the individual seeks reinstatement within 60 days.

Medicare Supplemental Insurance helps people who are elderly or disabled pay for some of the health services that Medicare doesn't cover.

The measure was sponsored by Sen. Janet Johnson (North Branch) and Rep. Becky Lourey (DFL-Kerrick).
HF687/SF474*/CH75

Civil damage awards protected

A new state law will limit the ability of health insurance companies to tap into the monetary court awards of policyholders who have brought suit after an accident or other injuries.

Under the new law, insurance companies are denied any reimbursement from the policyholder unless the person is fully compensated by another source.

For example, a person involved in a car accident who suffers total losses of \$50,000, including medical costs, lost wages, and automobile damage will have to receive the full \$50,000 in a legal judgment in order for his or her insurance company to receive any reimbursement for claims paid.

If the person wins a legal judgment for a lesser amount — let's say \$25,000 — his or her health insurer would have no right to seek reimbursement.

Also, if a health insurance company can tap a policyholders' legal judgment, it must deduct an amount equal to a portion of the policy holder's legal fees.

The new law will affect policies offered, sold, or issued on or after Jan. 1, 1996.

Rep. Dave Bishop (IR-Rochester) and Sen. John Hottinger (DFL-Mankato) sponsored the legislation.

HF96*/SF164/CH219

Terminal illness, insurance

A new state law will provide protection for AIDS patients and other terminally ill people who sell the rights to their life insurance policies and sometimes end up on the short end of the deal.

The law, effective Jan. 1, 1996, will regulate what are called viatical settlements. Under the agreements, those who face certain death sell off their life insurance policy to receive some cash on their investment before they die.

Those who buy the insurance policies do so as an investment. They receive the value of the policy when the person dies.

The problem is that in some cases profiteers have purchased policies for as little as 25 percent of the amount that will be received in death benefits.

The law will require companies or individuals who provide viatical settlements to be licensed by the state and to be subject to state oversight.

Under the measure, buyers will be required to pay a minimum percentage of the face value of the policy dependent on the seller's life expectancy.

For example, the buyer would have to give the ill person at least 80 percent of the value of the policy if the seller has less than six months to live or 70 percent if the seller has six months to a year to live. The law sets an absolute minimum of 50 percent of the policy value to be paid to sellers with a life expectancy of two years or more.

Policy buyers will be required to receive a physician's statement showing the seller is of sound mind. They'll need to obtain a signed and witnessed statement from the seller demonstrating he or she understands the consequences of the contract and consents to it.

The law also will require policy buyers to inform sellers of alternatives to viatical settlements, including the fact that some insurance companies are willing to offer them early payments on their policy benefits.

The bill was sponsored by Rep. Wayne Simoneau (DFL-Fridley) and Sen. Sam Solon (DFL-Duluth).

HF217*/SF139/CH151

Life insurance payments

The beneficiaries of a group life insurance policy will be assured alternatives to lump-sum payments after the death of a loved one, under a new state law.

Group life insurance policies are often sold to businesses or other employers, which then offer coverage to employees as part of a benefits package.

The problem is that individual employees have little say about the specific ingredients of the policy, such as the forms of payment available to their beneficiaries.

The new law will require alternative forms of payment to be provided at the request of the beneficiary.

Alternatives to lump-sum payments, such as payments of fixed amounts over time or for fixed time periods, must be offered on policies issued or renewed after Jan. 1, 1996.

Beneficiaries also must be given the option to save their money in an interest-bearing account with the insurer and later decide on a form of payment.

The legislation was sponsored by Rep. Wayne Simoneau (DFL-Fridley) and Sen. Sam Solon (DFL-Duluth).

HF68*/SF68/CH116

Taxi insurance

Taxi drivers and their passengers injured in traffic accidents must first seek insurance coverage from their personal automobile insurance policies, under a new law.

Taxi drivers claim the change will reduce the cost of insurance on cabs, and as a result, drive down costs to consumers.

Current law mandates that the insurance on most business vehicles, including taxis, provide primary coverage for drivers and their passengers. That means that people injured in such vehicles collect from the taxi owner's insurer first and turn to their personal policies only when the company's coverage is exhausted.

The law already made exceptions for certain vehicles, such as commuter vans and vehicles used by schools and family day care programs. Drivers and passengers of those vehicles must receive primary coverage from their personal insurers.

The new law will add taxi drivers' passengers (effective Sept. 1, 1995) and drivers (effective Sept. 1, 1996) to that list of exceptions.

Auto insurers opposed the measure, arguing cab drivers' personal auto policies will become de facto workers' compensation insurance. Most cab drivers are hired as independent contractors and do not have workers' compensation insurance unless they pay for it.

The new law requires the Department of Commerce to report before Jan. 1, 1996, on the new law's probable effect on the cost of individual auto insurance policies and policies for cab companies. Additionally, the report must determine the percentage of cab drivers who carry workers' compensation insurance.

Rep. Loren Jennings (DFL-Harris) and Sen. Kevin Chandler (DFL-White Bear Lake) sponsored the measure.

HF365*/SF457/CH227

Repair shop loaner cars

Cars loaned out by repair shops will be covered under an individual's automobile insurance policy, after a new state law takes effect Aug. 1, 1995.

For years, Minnesota law has stipulated that rental vehicles are covered under a person's own automobile insurance policy.

The law has allowed Minnesotans to refuse collision damage coverage offered by rental companies, which promises to waive damage claims in exchange for an additional rental fee.

The new law extends coverage under an individual's auto policy to loaner cars, usually provided to a person while his or her car is being repaired.

Loaner cars will be covered for up to a month regardless of whether any fee is charged for their use.

The new law also includes provisions to limit the liability of rental car companies for personal inquiries or property damage caused by a negligent renter.

Under state law, the vehicle owner, including car rental companies, can be held liable for damage or injuries caused by the driver. Rental car companies can end up paying damages when the driver's ability to pay has been exhausted.

The new law will cap the amount rental companies must pay as long as the company is insured for the share for which it is liable.

Rental companies will be liable for a maximum of \$100,000 per person or \$300,000 per accident for personal injuries and a maximum of \$50,000 for property damage.

Rep. Wayne Simoneau (DFL-Fridley) and Sen. Don Betzold (DFL-Fridley) sponsored the law.

HF1178/SF1204*/CH225

Rental car coverage

Vehicle owners will be able to rent cars, trucks, and vans by the month and still expect their private automobile insurance to extend coverage to those rental vehicles, under a new state law.

Current law calls for private automobile insurance to cover vehicles rented on a weekly or daily basis. But House sponsor Rep. Betty McCollum (DFL-North St. Paul) said those who rent cars are able to obtain better rates when renting by the month.

The law calls for vehicles rented on a monthly basis to be accompanied by a statement which informs the renter that, under state law, personal automobile insurance policies issued in Minnesota must cover rental vehicles.

Currently, such statements must accompany vehicles rented by the day or week.

The measure includes language that would prevent long-term renters from leasing cars and having their auto insurance provide coverage for those cars, McCollum said.

The proposal, effective Aug. 1, 1995, was sponsored in the Senate by Sen. James Metzen (DFL-South St. Paul).

HF1308/SF973*/CH140

Insurance break

Owners of automobiles equipped with certain anti-theft devices will get a break on insurance premiums, under a new state law.

The measure requires insurance companies to provide a minimum 5 percent discount on comprehensive coverage to policyholders whose vehicles have alarm systems.

In order to receive the discount, the policyholder must have an alarm system that was original equipment on the vehicle or was installed later by the manufacturer or an authorized dealer.

The measure, which was sponsored by Rep. Wayne Simoneau (DFL-Fridley) and Sen. Sam Solon (DFL-Duluth), takes effect Jan. 1, 1996.

HF877*/SF949/CH115

Fire-damaged buildings

Minnesota cities may receive money to help tear down or renovate buildings damaged by fire or explosion, under a new law.

In many larger cities, property owners will collect fire insurance money after their properties have been destroyed by fire, but they will fail to use the money to demolish or renovate the building, said Rep. Richard Jefferson (DFL-Mpls) who sponsored the legislation. The buildings then stand empty, and the city must eventually demolish them using city money.

Jefferson said such properties are a continuing problem in his district.

The law, effective Jan. 1, 1996, will allow cities to demand that fire insurance companies withhold 15 percent of the payment they make to property owners whose buildings or homes have been so destroyed.

The cities, however, must be participants in the program, which is created by the new law, to demand the withholding. And city officials must have good reason to believe the owner will abandon the damaged property.

The insurance company then must tell the property owner of the 15 percent withholding. But the city must go to court to legally obtain the money. If the court decides the owner is entitled to the 15 percent, he or she will receive the money.

If the court awards the city the money, however, city officials must use it only to renovate or demolish the building. Money in excess of that cost must be given to the property owner.

To circumvent the court process, the law

provides that property owners may contract with a particular company for the demolition or renovation work. The city may agree that the 15 percent of insurance money withheld will go directly to the contracted company.

The Department of Commerce will keep a list of cities that have asked to be in the program.

Sen. Carl Kroening (DFL-Mpls) served as the Senate sponsor of the legislation.

HF1159*/SF1056/CH170

No more quotas

Independent insurance agents no longer will be required to meet quotas for the sale of certain kinds of insurance, under a new state law.

Independent agents often represent as many as 30 separate insurance companies. Some of those companies link the agents' right to sell property and casualty insurance, such as homeowner and automobile policies, to quotas on the sale of life and health policies which are more difficult to sell.

Agents can run into problems trying to meet all of the quotas demanded by the companies they represent. Those who fail to meet the quotas can be dropped by the companies — limiting insurance options available to consumers.

The new law does not apply to agents directly employed by a single company or those who sell for only one company.

The measure, sponsored by Rep. Greg Davids (IR-Preston) and Sen. Kevin Chandler (DFL-White Bear Lake), is effective Aug. 1, 1995.

HF751*/SF649/CH152

Omnibus judiciary funding law - Insurance for inmates

(See Crime, page 13)

Workers' comp reform

(See Employment, page 21)

Alcohol and drug counselors

(See Health, page 44)

Breast cancer treatment

(See Health, page 46)

Diabetes coverage

(See Health, page 46)

Selected new, increased fees adopted in 1995

(See Taxes, page 68)

State crop insurance

(See Living Dead Bills, page 81)



LAW

Data practices changed

The list of exceptions to the Minnesota Data Practices Act — which since 1974 has made all government information open to the public unless the Legislature decides otherwise — will grow again this year under the new data practices law.

In 1974, the data practices act was three pages long. It has since ballooned to cover 67 pages in *Minnesota Statutes*.

The 1995 new law outlines a myriad of additions to the laws, including the following:

- Copies of videotaped interviews with abused children may be obtained only with a court order. The child or child's parents may view the tape without a court order.

County attorneys had sought such restrictions on videotaped interviews. The issue came to their attention after a mother tried to get a copy of her daughter's videotaped interview about an alleged sexual assault.

The videotaped information is currently considered public. The provision is effective Aug. 1, 1995. (Art. 4, Sec. 2)

- The law also will classify as private any information acquired during a session held to help emergency dispatchers, firefighters, and other public safety employees deal with a traumatic event. The provision is effective Aug. 1, 1995. (Art. 1, Sec. 9)
- The law will allow custodial parents on welfare to learn how much the noncustodial parent pays the state or county in child support. It is also effective Aug. 1, 1995. (Art. 1, Sec. 11, Subd. 2)

Under Minnesota law, most of a child support payment to a family on welfare first goes to the government to reimburse tax coffers for the family's public assistance benefits.

- The law will classify drafts of the governor's budget proposals and state agency budgets as private data. But the governor's office will have to make "supporting data, including agency requests" public when the governor officially presents his or her budget recommendations.

In Gov. Arne Carlson's first term, some advocates tried to determine whether the

governor planned to propose deep cuts to the Department of Human Services. They requested his draft budget but Carlson successfully had the draft temporarily classified as non-public data. (Such a classification means the information is only available to the subject of the data and no one else).

This language in the law, originally proposed by Rep. Dave Bishop (IR-Rochester), is in response to that incident. The provision is effective Aug. 1, 1995. (Art. 1, Sec. 16)

- Heads of state agencies, their assistants, or deputies who have a complaint or charge lodged against them will see investigative information about the charge become public after the investigation is completed.

The information also will become public if that person resigned or was fired before the investigation was completed. Exceptions will be made if the release of information would jeopardize an active investigation or reveal confidential sources. It is effective Aug. 1, 1995. (Art. 1, Sec. 7) Rep. Mary Jo McGuire (DFL-Falcon Heights) and Sen. Skip Finn (DFL-Cass Lake) sponsored the bill.

HF1473/SF1279*/CH259

Common sense paternity

A man who had been ordered to continue paying child support — even though he was clearly not the biological father — will get an opportunity to legally clear up his paternity case, under a new state law.

Under current law, a man has three years after legally naming himself the child's father to challenge that determination of paternity. But a recent court case spotlighted that Minnesota law.

On March 7, 1995, the Minnesota Court of Appeals ruled a Ramsey County man must continue paying child support for a 5-year-old child, even though blood tests prove he is not the father.

The ruling came because the man signed a declaration of paternity in August 1989, began paying child support, but didn't challenge the paternity finding until after the three-year limit had expired.

He took a blood test in January 1993 because the child's mother told him he was not the father, and the test proved her right.

Nevertheless, the court ruled the man is still liable for child support because he did not take the blood test in time.

Effective Aug. 1, 1995, the new law will

eliminate that three-year window and replace it with a new standard.

Under the law, a man will have six months from the time he obtains blood or genetic testing results that indicate he is not the father to challenge the paternity finding. Currently, the three-year limitation begins when a man signs a declaration of paternity.

The measure also will create a window to give people who wish to challenge an existing paternity finding — but were prevented from doing so by the three-year limitation — until February 1996 to do so.

Also, a woman's husband will not automatically be legally presumed her child's father under the law.

Current parentage recognition law says only an unmarried woman can sign a recognition legally citing a man as her child's father. A married woman's husband is legally presumed the father of her child.

The new law says a married woman can sign the recognition if the woman's husband also signs, agreeing another man is the father. That man also must sign the legal statement, saying he is the biological father of the child.

House sponsor Rep. Robert Leighton (DFL-Austin) said the provision would come into play if the woman is separated from her husband. The law would presume her husband is the father and must pay child support, although the couple may have been long separated.

"There's no way now for parties to recognize paternity in this manner," Leighton has said.

Now, even if the child is born 280 days after a legal separation, divorce, or death of the husband, the husband is still legally considered the father.

The measure was sponsored in the Senate by Sen. Jane Krentz (DFL-May Township).

HF1105*/SF626/CH216

No baby food allowed

People who shop at flea markets no longer may pick up some food for their newborns while they browse for antiques, under a new state law.

There is a growing trend among transient vendors: selling baby food from flea market booths. Anyone may rent a table at a flea market and sell items.

Effective Aug. 1, 1995, merchants at flea markets cannot sell infant formula, other food intended for a child under two years old, over-the-counter drugs, medical devices, or cosmetics.

Since the sales of such items are unregulated if they're sold at such booths, the safety or freshness of the products can't be assured.

The law does make an exception for authorized manufacturers' representatives who may sell such items from booths they rent.

The proposal was sponsored by Rep. Matt Entenza (DFL-St. Paul) and Sen. John Hottinger (DFL-Mankato).

HF1091*/SF1337/CH64

Marriages approved

Lots of folks can legally marry couples in Minnesota: ordained ministers, judges, court administrators, and school administrators of Minnesota state academies for the deaf and the blind, just to name a few.

Now, effective Aug. 1, 1995, retired court administrators will be allowed to "solemnize" marriages. Retired judges already can.

The law was sponsored by Rep. Mike Jaros (DFL-Duluth) and Sen. Sam Solon (DFL-Duluth).

HF32*/SF29/CH129

Living will amended

A new law, effective Aug. 1, 1995, amends the official living will form, as detailed in *Minnesota Statutes*, to include a section on organ donation.

The new section is entitled "Organ Donation After Death" and asks those filling out the form to initial one of two statements that best expresses their wishes.

One simply states: "I do not wish to become an organ donor upon my death."

The other states: "In the event of my death, I would like to donate my organs. I understand that to become an organ donor, I must be declared brain dead. My organ function may be maintained artificially on a breathing machine, (i.e., artificial ventilation), so that my organs can be removed."

The second statement leaves a space to write limitations and special wishes and goes on to say: "I understand that, upon my death, my next of kin may be asked permission for donation. Therefore, it is in my best interests to inform my next of kin about my decision ahead of time and ask them to honor my request."

The new law was sponsored by Rep. Dave Bishop (IR-Rochester) and Sen. Ember Reichgott Junge (DFL-New Hope).

The new law does not affect the validity of a living will that does not contain language regarding organ donation.

HF1450*/SF1220/CH211

Authorized use of force

Workers at the privately owned Prairie Correctional Facility in Appleton, Minn., have a right to defend themselves against an assault by an inmate — just as guards currently do in state-owned prisons, under a new state law.

The law, effective Aug. 1, 1995, clarifies that the power to use force in defense of an assault also applies in Minnesota prisons that are not run by the state. The Appleton prison is the only such facility in Minnesota.

The law applies to anyone assaulted by a prison inmate, including another inmate.

The law currently states that “if any inmate attempts to damage the buildings or appurtenances, resists the lawful authority of any correctional officer, refuses to obey the correctional officer’s reasonable demands, or attempts to escape, the correctional officer may enforce obedience and discipline or prevent escape by the use of force. If any inmate resisting lawful authority is wounded or killed by the use of force by the correctional officer or assistants, that conduct is authorized under this section.”

The proposal was sponsored by Rep. Chuck Brown (DFL-Appleton) and Sen. Warren Limmer (IR-Maple Grove).

HF145/SF1255*/CH70

Inmate name changes

Harley Davidson, Punisher X, and Jay De Lawless are Minnesota prisoners, but they didn’t go behind bars with those names. Once incarcerated, they obtained legal name changes at taxpayer expense.

A new law to curtail the occurrence of such name changes will take effect Aug. 1, 1995.

The law will limit prisoners to one name change while within the state prison system. And it can be done at public expense only when “failure to allow the name change would infringe on the constitutional rights of an inmate.” Religious reasons would be an example of such a case.

A total of 305 name changes were made between 1990 and February 1995, according to Jim Bruton, deputy commissioner of the Department of Corrections. Some inmates have changed their name as many as three times. Currently, there is no limit on the number of name changes a prisoner may request.

Each change costs between \$400 and \$500, Bruton has said. The most concrete cost is in

the form of a \$142 filing fee that is waived for most prisoners because they can’t afford it. The remainder of the cost is the price of bringing a judge, court reporter, and bailiff to the state prisons several times per year. Time spent by Department of Corrections staff renaming prison files also adds up, Bruton has said.

The proposal was sponsored in the House by Rep. Dave Bishop (IR-Rochester) and in the Senate by Sen. Tracy Beckman (DFL-Bricelyn).

HF125*/SF197/CH16

Radar jamming

On Aug. 1, 1995, speeders will lose a leg up on police, under a new state law.

The measure will make it illegal to sell, use, or possess a radar jammer. Violators could face a \$200 fine.

The law targets devices that send out radio waves from a car or truck to block the effectiveness of radar guns police use to catch speeding drivers.

House sponsor Rep. Dan McElroy (IR-Burnsville) has said radar jammers are more dangerous than their less-sophisticated brethren, radar detectors or fuzz busters.

Why?

Because a screeching radar detector likely will cause a driver to slow down, McElroy said, but a driver using a jamming device can travel at illegal speeds relatively free from the risk of being caught.

The Senate companion was sponsored by Sen. Tom Neuville (IR-Northfield).

HF1011*/SF1015/CH118

Notary cops

Beginning Aug. 1, 1995, all licensed peace officers will have the authority to notarize certain witness statements, under a new state law.

Currently, such authority rests only with state-licensed notaries public — persons authorized by the state to administer oaths and authenticate signatures. Such a license, purchased from the Department of Commerce, costs \$40.

The law will grant peace officers some of the authority of a notary, which means no license or fee is required of them.

The need for the law stems from a 1991 U.S. Supreme Court decision which required that all witness statements submitted to the court to

establish probable cause be notarized.

Police officers administer an oath to a person providing information for such a purpose.

Since the court ruling, police departments have had to pay to have a certain number of their officers become notaries public. The city of Bloomington — at a cost of \$800 — has 20 officers that are state certified.

The law will not extend to police officers the other statutory powers given to notaries public: “to take and certify all acknowledgments of deeds, mortgages, liens, powers of attorney, and other instruments in writing; and to receive, make out, and record notarial protests.” Any officer wishing to perform any of these duties must apply to the Department of Commerce for the proper notary license.

The measure was sponsored by Rep. Mark Mahon (DFL-Bloomington) and Sen. Phil Riveness (DFL-Bloomington).

HF564*/SF748/CH37

Probate guide

The state court administrator will prepare a guide to informal probate proceedings, under a new state law.

Such court proceedings are necessary to validate a will or administer an estate following a death.

But the paperwork involved in such probate proceedings is complex and often baffling, House sponsor Rep. Kris Hasskamp (DFL-Crosby) has said.

In addition, the “legalese” can be confounding. In the lingo of probate, houses become ‘domiciles’ and the subject of a will is termed a ‘decendent.’ Standards of ‘reasonable diligence’ apply, and applicants for such an informal proceeding must state whether they are aware of any “unrevoked testamentary instrument relating to property having a situs in this state.”

The probate guide to be prepared by the state court administrator promises to use plain English to interpret the law and application process for those who encounter the system.

The measure, which became effective April 21, 1995, was sponsored in the Senate by Sen. Jane Krentz (DFL-May Township).

HF544*/SF520/CH78

Property easements

Local governments can obtain an easement on registered property, even if the property owner refused to turn over the title to the county registrar so the easement could be properly noted, under a new law.

The law is applicable to registered property, which pertains to about 50 percent of the properties in Ramsey and Hennepin counties, 10 percent of those in St. Louis County and about 1 percent of properties throughout the rest of Minnesota.

To register a property, the owner must go to court, naming everyone who may have an interest in the site — such as neighbors and mortgage holders — as defendants. A judge would then decree no one but the owner has an interest in the property and the owner would then receive a title.

The new law says if the city, county, or other governmental unit then receives an easement on the property, say for a sidewalk, it may do so without receiving the title from the owner. Formerly, the owner would have to turn over the certificate of title to the county registrar so that the easement could then be noted on the title.

Under the new law, if the owner refuses to turn over the title, the municipality would still gain the easement. (Sec. 2)

That provision of the new law is effective Aug. 1, 1995.

The new law also deals with foreclosed property and states that a foreclosure cannot be disputed after three years.

Under Minnesota law, banks must follow numerous rules and laws when foreclosing property. The sale of such property must take place at the exact time specified in a newspaper announcement, and the announcement itself must be placed according to set standards, said Rep. Robert Leighton (DFL-Austin), who sponsored the measure in the House.

Before the new law, *Minnesota Statutes* specified exact dates after which the sale of foreclosed property could not be disputed.

The dates were set at about three years after the sale, but because they were specified in law, the Legislature needed to update them each session, Leighton said.

The new law simply says all foreclosures are determined legal three years after the sale of the property. (Sec. 13, 14)

This part of the law is effective April 26, 1995.

Sen. Harold “Skip” Finn (DFL-Cass Lake) sponsored the bill in the Senate.

HF344*/SF303/CH92

Abandoned waste

A building owner now has a greater chance of successfully suing a renter who moves out leaving behind containers of hazardous waste, under a new state law.

The law, effective May 6, 1995, applies to both residential and commercial space rental. It requires the property owner to request in writing that the former renter “remove and properly dispose of the abandoned waste.”

Cleaning solvents or other flammable or corrosive liquids are examples of such waste. By law, they must be properly disposed of at an authorized waste facility.

If the renter does not remove all the waste within 20 days, the property owner can then remove the waste which entitles him or her to twice the cleanup and disposal costs. The owner also is entitled to “losses that result from court costs and attorney fees.”

Under current law, a property owner’s only financial recourse is to withhold a tenant’s damage deposit.

The measure was sponsored by Rep. Robert Leighton (DFL-Austin) and Sen. Kevin Chandler (DFL-White Bear Lake).

HF1320*/SF1073/CH119

Icehouse identification

In the land of Olsons, Petersons, and Johnsons, where the winter religion is ice fishing, how can you tell one icehouse from another?

It’s not easy — particularly when the only identifiable landmark on a windswept lake

may be a frozen walleye or a block of ice.

But a new law will allow anglers the option of painting their drivers’ license number on the shack’s outside wall.

Currently, icehouse residents must identify their home-away-from-home by painting their name and home address in letters at least three inches high.

But problems ensue when more than one — or even more than two or three — Johnsons or Olsons share the same lake, said House sponsor Rep. Don Ostrom (DFL-St. Peter).

The painted names serve to identify fish house owners to the Department of Natural Resources, which issues licenses for, and regulates fish houses.

The measure, effective Aug. 1, 1995, was sponsored in the Senate by Sen. John Hottinger (DFL-Mankato).

HF1307*/SF867/CH65

Child abuse allegations

(See Children, page 7)

Foster homes

(See Children, page 8)

Omnibus judiciary funding law - State public defenders

(See Crime, page 11)

Omnibus judiciary funding law - Frivolous lawsuits

(See Crime, page 11)

Omnibus judiciary funding law - Essential court employees

(See Crime, page 13)



Anglers now have the option of painting their drivers’ license number on the outside wall of their icehouse, under a new law. Before the law change, icehouse owners had to identify their shack by painting their name and home address on the outside. Fairly common names such as Johnson and Anderson caused some confusion, however. The new law provides another way for the Department of Natural Resources to identify icehouse owners. (HF1307*/SF867/CH65)

Punishing civil disorder

(See Crime, page 14)

Waste Management Act changes

(See Environment, page 28)

Improving child support - Pay it or park it

(See Family, page 33)

Improving child support - Occupational license suspension

(See Family, page 33)

Children of divorce

(See Family, page 35)

Neuroleptic medication

(See Health, page 45)

Medical examiner duties

(See Local Government, page 63)

Breast-feeding

(See Living Dead Bills, page 86)

Abortion waiting period

(See Living Dead Bills, page 89)

Death penalty

(See Living Dead Bills, page 90)

Striking a real cord

(See Living Dead Bills, page 90)

 **LOCAL GOVERNMENT**

Public safety radio system

All Metropolitan-area public safety personnel, along with private ambulance services, eventually could be linked by a \$30 million digital radio communications system, under a new state law.

The law, sponsored by Rep. Steve Kelley (DFL-Hopkins) and Sen. Ted Mondale (DFL-St. Louis Park) creates a metropolitan radio board under the Metropolitan Council. The board will apply to the Federal Communications Commission (FCC) to use 100 radio channels in the 800 megahertz range, Kelley has said.

The channels would then be connected, so that police, ambulance, and fire personnel could talk simultaneously across a number of channels.

Currently, individual police departments, for example, communicate on separate radio bands, which sometimes creates problems

when different departments need to talk with one another.

Such a problem occurred last summer during a massive search — involving several law enforcement departments — for the man who fatally shot two St. Paul police officers.

Kelley told lawmakers action must be taken now to reserve the block of channels in the 800 megahertz band, or the FCC will allocate the channels to others. He said costs for building the “backbone” of the radio network — radio towers and computer system neces-



All Metropolitan-area public safety personnel, as well as private ambulance services, eventually could be linked by a digital radio communications system, under a new law. The law proposes to reserve a block of channels in the 800 megahertz band. The channels would be connected, so police, ambulance, and fire personnel could talk simultaneously across a number of channels. (HF597/HF467*/CH195)

sary to link the public safety communications systems of local governments — will increase in the future. The cities of Minneapolis and St. Paul, and Hennepin and Ramsey counties could save \$21 million by building a shared regional radio system, rather than each building their own separate system, Kelley has said.

The new law, most of which became effective May 23, 1995, allows the Metropolitan Council to issue up to \$10 million in bonds. These dollars will pay for building the first phase of the communications system. Should the radio board vote to do so, the dollars could also pay to upgrade region-wide emergency medical communications systems as well.

The bonds will be repaid with dollars generated by up to a 4-cent increase in the monthly 911-emergency surcharge that each Minnesota telephone customer now pays.

The 911 surcharge is now 14 cents, according to Jim Beutelspacher of the Department of Administration’s Intertechnologies Group. He said the department would have to approve any surcharge increase. (Previous law allows the surcharge to go as high as 30 cents.)

Kelley has said that another \$5 million for building the radio system will come from two agencies run by the Metropolitan Council — the Metropolitan Airports Commission (MAC) and the Metropolitan Council Transit Operations (MCTO). Both agencies have police forces that would use the new radio system.

The MAC’s \$2 million contribution will come from airport user fees, while the \$3 million from the MCTO will be paid by property taxes levied by the Metropolitan Council.

The Minnesota Department of Transportation will ask the 1996 Legislature to issue \$15 million in state bonds to build the radio towers and computer system necessary to link the public safety communications systems of local governments. Each local government could then determine whether they would use the new radio channels or rely on their current method of radio communication.

A \$194,000 appropriation in the new law, effective July 1, 1995, pays for the FCC application process to obtain the 100 radio channels needed for the system.

HF597/SF467*/CH195

Better metro planning

A new state law is intended to better coordinate planning and development across the Twin Cities metropolitan region.

Effective Aug. 1, 1995, cities, counties, and towns within the seven-county metropolitan area must review and update their comprehensive plans by December 1998. Each will then have to repeat the process every 10 years. (The final plans are then to be submitted to the Metropolitan Council.)

A comprehensive plan serves as a development and planning blueprint for a local government. Plans include a section stating how the government's planned land use and its urban services, such as sewer service, would affect adjoining communities.

The law will not allow local governments to adopt zoning ordinances which conflict with their comprehensive plans.

The zoning guide laid out in the plans, however, can be amended by a two-third majority vote of the local governmental unit's governing body.

Currently, if a government's zoning ordinance differs from its comprehensive plan, the zoning ordinance supersedes the plan.

The measure was sponsored by Rep. Dee Long (DFL-Mpls) and Sen. Ted Mondale (DFL-St. Louis Park).

HF833*/SF841/CH176

Status quo for Met Council pay

The Metropolitan Council can't use money from the sale of bonds to buy uniforms for bus drivers, under a new law.

The law makes mostly technical changes to the council and its operations, but also says uniforms are not to be considered a capital expenditure. It is effective June 2, 1995.

Without the provision, \$750,000 could have been spent to buy new uniforms for the more than 1,000 Metropolitan Council Transit Operations (formerly MTC) bus drivers.

The law also deletes a requirement that the council submit salary recommendations for council members to the Legislature.

The House voted overwhelmingly (106-20) to cut council salaries this year. The vote was to slash the salary for the chair of the Metropolitan Council from \$52,500 per year to \$29,657 — the same pay lawmakers receive. And it would have trimmed Metropolitan Council members' salaries from \$20,000 per year to \$6,000.

But the cuts were removed during conference committee negotiations before the bill became law.

The law was sponsored by Rep. Myron Orfield (DFL-Mpls) and Sen. Carol Flynn (DFL-Mpls).

HF585/SF281*/CH236

Medical examiner duties

The Hennepin County medical examiner no longer must destroy firearms involved in the accidental death or suicide of an individual, under a new law.

The law allows the medical examiner simply to turn over these firearms to the law enforcement agency that handled the investigation of the death.

Firearms involved in an accidental death or suicide accompany the body of a deceased person to the medical examiner's office.

A 1994 law required the medical examiner's office to destroy firearms that came into its possession. Previously, firearms were auctioned off along with other personal property unclaimed by the next of kin, according to Dr. Kathryn Berg, assistant chief medical examiner for Hennepin County.

The new law also requires that before a body that has not undergone an autopsy can be cremated, the medical examiner must examine the body and sign an approval form. This is existing policy of the Hennepin County medical examiner's office.

The law becomes effective upon approval by the Hennepin County Board of Commissioners.

Hennepin County is the only county in Minnesota that has been authorized by state law to create an office of medical examiner. Other counties have elected or appointed coroners who investigate certain deaths, or have appointed medical examiners, who are generally medical doctors certified as pathologists.

The legislation was sponsored by Rep. Steve Kelley (DFL-Hopkins) and Sen. Don Betzold (DFL-Fridley).

HF1553/SF1209*/CH89

Buying playground equipment

A new law allows the Chanhassen Park and Recreation Department to be the first city to purchase playground equipment based on the amount and quality of equipment offered.

Under the law, the city may exempt playground equipment from state competitive bidding laws. Chanhassen will undertake the new method of buying equipment on a two-year trial basis, said Todd Hoffman, the city's park and recreation director.

Currently, when submitting bids for the new slides, jungle gyms, and so forth, Chanhassen, like all cities, must prepare bid specifications outlining the specific equipment the department wants and how much it is willing to spend.

"You prepare the specifications, but you get five different bid proposals because playground equipment is all different and no one can give you specifically what you've asked for," Hoffman said.

Because state law mandates cities accept the lowest bid, they often must go with the manufacturer providing cheaply made items, Hoffman said.

The new law will allow his city to submit open bids to playground equipment vendors.

"So we'll say 'what can you give us for \$75,000' and we'll go with the one which offers us the most and the best equipment," Hoffman said.

The city council must approve all purchases. Hoffman's department purchases new playground equipment annually, he said.

Under the law, the city has through 1996 to submit playground equipment bids through the open bidding process. City officials must report to the Legislature by Feb. 1, 1997, on how the project worked.

In addition, Hoffman said he plans to talk to officials from other cities and to playground equipment vendors to see how they think the new purchasing method worked.

The law is effective after the Chanhassen City Council formally adopts it.

Rep. Tom Workman (IR-Chanhassen) and Sen. Edward Oliver (IR-Deephaven) sponsored the measure.

HF1709*/SF1523/CH153

Duluth sewer fix

The Duluth sanitary sewer district will spend \$400,000 to find ways to keep rainwater from overflowing sewer lines and sending raw sewage into Lake Superior and the St. Louis River, under a new law.

A second part of that law allows the sewer district to operate as a public utility. Under current law, Minneapolis, St. Paul, and Duluth cannot operate their sanitary sewer systems as public utilities — that is, charge individual customers for their sewer use. Instead, the system is required to be financed through city taxes.

The state has already waived that law for Minneapolis and St. Paul and their sewer systems are now public utilities. The new law allows Duluth to join them, said Al Rankin, Duluth sewer division project coordinator.

The sewer division does not automatically become a public utility under the new law. Officials there must follow a prescribed procedure, which includes holding public hearings and working with the city council.

The law, effective April 26, 1995, also allows the division to spend \$400,000 of its money to set up a “demonstration project” in hopes of finding ways to curb the city’s continued sewer overflow problems.

For years, Duluth has been struggling with rain water leaking into the sewer system from a variety sources, home foundation drains among them. The storm water overloads pumping stations and the raw overflow bubbles up onto city streets and into Lake Superior and the St. Louis River.

The sewer division had to seek legislative approval to spend \$400,000 on a pilot project aimed at finding ways to ease the overflow, because the project requires improvements to sewer lines stemming from private homes. Legislative approval must be sought for the city to spend money on private properties, Rankin said.

The measure was sponsored by Rep. Thomas Huntley (DFL-Duluth) and Sen. Sam Solon (DFL-Duluth).

HF1063*/SF858/CH90

Random audits

Minnesota cities and towns with annual revenues of \$100,000 or less and combined clerk and treasurer offices will be audited once every five years, and then for only one of those years, under a new law.

The measure clarifies a 1994 law that allowed for an audit once every five years for

some smaller cities and towns. That law, however, did not specify whether each of the years in the five-year period, or only one year chosen at random, had to be audited.

The new law, effective March 30, 1995, clarifies that auditors or accountants will audit only one year, chosen at random, for each five-year period.

Prior to the 1994 law change, towns and cities with a combined clerk and treasurer — regardless of size — had to be audited by the state auditor or a public accountant every year.

The measure was sponsored by Rep. Roger Cooper (DFL-Bird Island) and Sen. Dallas Sams (DFL-Staples).

HF305*/SF265/CH27

Paying the bills

Minnesota towns may not have the hustle and bustle of big cities, but they’ve got to pay the bills just the same.

A new law, effective Aug. 1, 1995, will allow towns in Minnesota to have petty cash funds to pay the bills. Previously, only cities and counties had the authority.

In the past, when town officials wanted to pay the phone bill, electric bill, or other monthly normal operating expense, they had to wait until the regular meeting of the town board and seek approval.

The new law will help speed up the process and make it more practical, said David Fricke, executive director of the Minnesota Association of Townships. It does not specify how much money can be in a petty cash fund. The law does state that the town board at its regular meetings must receive an itemized list of what bills the petty cash fund is paying off.

The measure, sponsored by Rep. Jeff Bertram (DFL-Paynesville) and Sen. Joe Bertram (DFL-Paynesville), prohibits using the petty cash fund to pay the salary and personnel expenses of a town officer or employee.

HF362*/SF266/CH15

Compensating landowners

Minnesotans who live in townships and have some of their property condemned for recorded public town roads must be compensated, under a new state law.

The measure, effective April 19, 1995, came about following a court case brought by a Wabado Township property owner in Cass County who was not compensated for land taken when the township expanded a road.

In 1994, the Minnesota Court of Appeals ruled that the statute dealing with official recorded town road maps was unconstitutional because it did not offer any mechanism to award damages when a property owner lost land to a town road, said John Dooley, an attorney with the Minnesota Association of Townships.

Roads can exist in towns for decades, be maintained by townships but never be officially recorded by townships. The benefit of officially recording roads is that right-of-ways are established and the town can establish a public road easement for as long as needed. Under Minnesota statute, however, some town roads recorded must be 66 feet wide. That requirement often necessitates the expansion of township roads, and the taking of private property.

The new law was sponsored by Rep. Leslie Schumacher (DFL-Princeton) and Sen. Jerry Janezich (DFL-Chisholm).

HF715*/SF453/CH45

Noisy town hall

Two towns in Aitkin County will be allowed to work around a state statute which says town meetings are to be held the second Tuesday in March.

A new 1995 law pertains specifically to Glen and Kimberly, two towns sharing a town hall.

The town boards can’t hold town meetings on the same state-mandated day — the second Tuesday in March — because the hall becomes too noisy, said Rep. Becky Lourey (DFL-Kerrick) who sponsored the legislation in the House.

Under the new law, either town may hold its town meeting the day before or the day after the second Tuesday in March. The other town would meet on the mandatory meeting day.

The boards would determine between them which will meet on what date.

The proposal, effective Aug. 1, 1995, was sponsored in the Senate by Sen. Florian Chmielewski (DFL-Sturgeon Lake).

HF37*/SF49/CH10

Millions in bonding projects

(See Bonding, page 3)

Town supervisor vacancies

(See Elections, page 20)

Omnibus pension bill

(See Employment, page 21)

Waste Management Act changes

(See Environment, page 28)

Natural disaster relief

(See Environment, page 32)

Offensive place names

(See Government, page 41)

Temporary liquor licenses

(See government, page 42)

Seized goods for sale

(See Government, page 42)

**Affordable housing -
Local housing**

(See Housing, page 49)

Handicapped transit expands

(See Transportation, page 72)

**Omnibus tax bill -
TIF district changes**

(See Taxes, page 66)

**Omnibus tax bill -
Board of Innovation**

(See Taxes, page 67)

Selling junked cars

(See Transportation, page 73)

Running for office

(See Vetoed Bills, page 75)

Tax redistribution

(See Vetoed Bills, page 77)

Sentencing guidelines

(See Living Dead Bills, page 83)

Wetlands protection

(See Living Dead Bills, page 85)

Local government salaries

(See Living Dead Bills, page 90)

Airport study

(See Living Dead Bills, page 92)

TAXES

Omnibus tax bill

All those owning cabins in Minnesota — including non-residents — will get a small property tax break, under a provision of the new state tax law.

The current property tax rate on seasonal recreational property is 2 percent of the property's value up to \$72,000, and 2.5 percent on the value over \$72,000.

Under the new law, the 2 percent rate on the first \$72,000 in value will be cut to 1.9 percent for taxes payable in 1997. For taxes payable in 1998, it will decrease to 1.8 percent. (The 2.5 percent tax rate for property value above \$72,000 will not change.)

The tax break will mean a loss of \$24.14 million in property tax revenue over the 1998-1999 biennium. (Art. 3, Sec. 10)

The tax law also eliminates the exemption for certain wind energy property.

The measure does not cut \$57 million in local government aid for the current year, as called for by Gov. Arne Carlson. But an across-the-board cut of \$16 million in Homestead and Agricultural Credit Aid to local governments will take effect in the second year of the biennium.

The new law sets aside a budget reserve of \$350 million for the state and also includes the following tax changes.

The tax measure was sponsored by Rep. Ann Rest (DFL-New Hope).

HF1864*/SFnone/CH264

Wind energy property tax

The current property tax exemption for wind energy conversion systems will end, under the law.

Although it pertains statewide, in the immediate future it will only affect Lincoln and Pipestone counties, both property-poor but geographically poised near the "Buffalo Ridge," an area that wind energy experts have called one of the best resources in the United States to tap wind and convert it to electricity.

And with last year's law mandating that Northern States Power Co. (NSP) produce 425 megawatts of wind energy by Dec. 31, 2002, (as a condition for allowing the company to store spent nuclear fuel at Prairie Island), there are many more wind turbines coming to the area.

Under the new measure, new wind energy systems generating less than two megawatts of electricity will remain tax exempt, as will the 73 existing wind towers in Lincoln County. Beginning with taxes payable in 1997, all other new wind energy systems will be subject to property tax.

The owner of the wind power system will pay at the commercial-industrial property tax rate: 3 percent of the first \$100,000 of the wind energy system's value and 4.6 percent



All cabin owners — both residents and non-residents — will see their property taxes reduced. The current property tax rate on seasonal recreation property is 2 percent of the property's value up to \$72,000, and 2.5 percent on the value over \$72,000. Under a new law, the 2 percent rate on the first \$72,000 in value would be cut to 1.9 percent for taxes payable in 1997. For taxes payable in 1998, it would dip again to 1.8 percent. (The 2.5 percent tax rate for property value above \$72,000 would not change.) (HF1864*/SFnone/CH264)

on any value exceeding \$100,000.

But the tax will not apply to the entire value of the wind power structure — each of which is estimated at between \$325,000 and \$400,000. Only the value of the structure's foundation will be taxed — or about 8 percent of the entire system's value. After five years, 30 percent of the towers' value will be taxed, in addition to the foundation tax.

Since NSP already has taken bids for the equipment to produce the first 100 megawatts of wind energy, the law will allow NSP to pass the cost of property taxes resulting from these wind energy systems on to rate payers. (Art. 3, Secs. 4, 12, 17-18)

TIF district changes

Under current Minnesota law, cities can offer tax breaks to companies to help create jobs in their communities. In exchange for creating jobs, a city can agree to forego property taxes on a business for a set number of years.

Proponents say these tax increment financing (TIF) district arrangements place businesses — and jobs — in Minnesota cities that would otherwise be built elsewhere. Opponents have said they cost too much in lost property tax revenue — about \$260 million per year, statewide, by some counts — and at times provide tax breaks to businesses that would have been built anyway without the state's help.

Several bills were heard this session to limit the way different cities sometimes compete with one another to lure businesses to either move to or expand in their cities through the creation of TIF districts.

Under provisions in the new tax law, cities will be required to show that the use of a TIF district would increase the taxable market value of a site over what would have occurred without TIF, effective June 30, 1995.

Additionally, more details about TIF districts will need to be disclosed in legal sections of newspapers, effective Jan. 1, 1996. Under current law, the disclosure doesn't have to be published if the city files an annual report with the state auditor. (Enforcement of the TIF law also will be shifted to the Office of the State Auditor from the Department of Revenue.)

Also, special laws extending the duration of a TIF district will need to be approved by all affected local units of government — the city or town, school district, and county. The change will affect any special law enacted after June 1, 1995. (This also will apply to all

the extensions granted in the measure, except for Lake City.)

Provisions in the House tax bill calling for the repayment of TIF benefits to the city if the property is sold or transferred — repayment of up to 100 percent of the benefit if sold within five years — were deleted by House-Senate conferees. (Art. 5, Secs. 18, 19, 34, 35)

Help for landlords

A program established in 1994 to encourage St. Paul landlords to reinvest more money in their rental properties will be extended for another year.

Owners of single-family and duplex rental units will get a property tax break for repairing or upgrading their properties, under the program.

The goal is to establish more safe, affordable housing for renters and to improve St. Paul neighborhoods.

A total of \$1 million was earmarked for the program, and only half of the money was used in the first year of the program.

To participate, a landlord must pay a fee to hire a housing evaluator to inspect the rental unit or units, repair the property based on the evaluator's findings, have the property re-inspected after repairs, and gain approval from city officials. (Any life and safety hazards identified in the inspection will need to be repaired even if the building owner withdraws from the program.) The provisions extending the program became effective June 2, 1995. (Art. 3, Sec. 38)

Effective Aug. 1, 1995, a similar one-year program (except that it also applies to apartment property) will be established in Brooklyn Park, under the law. (Art. 3, Sec. 43)

Since renters' rebates are tied to the amount of property taxes paid by the building owner, renters' credits in St. Paul and Brooklyn Park will be based on 20 percent of rent paid for next year, effective Aug. 1, 1995. (Art. 3, Secs. 44-45)

Property tax reductions

Those who own apartment buildings with four or more units in small cities outside the seven-county metro area and in counties contiguous to the seven metro counties will see their property taxes decline.

Currently, those property owners are taxed at 3.4 percent of the property's value. Under the new law that will decrease to 2.3 percent for taxes payable in 1996.

To be eligible for the lower rate, a small city

must be outside the designated area and cannot be within 15 miles of a city that has a population of more than 5,000.

The provision is also designed as an incentive to encourage the building of such units, which are in short supply in Greater Minnesota's small cities.

Additionally, the 2 percent property tax rate on all manufactured home parks (trailer homes) will be made permanent. Under current law, it was scheduled to increase to 2.3 percent in 1996. (Art. 3, Sec. 10)

'Targeting' refund program

A state property tax refund program once scheduled to end after the 1996 tax year will be made permanent and fully funded by the state.

The state's "targeting" refund program helps property owners whose taxes go up more than 12 percent and increase by at least \$100 over the previous year.

Under current law, the state can only give a maximum of \$5.5 million in refunds under the program in a given year. When property taxes increase sharply across the state — as they did for the 1994 tax year — those funds don't provide help to everyone who is eligible.

(In 1994, lawmakers made an exception to the law and spent \$11.7 million to cover all those eligible for targeted refunds.)

The maximum refund under the targeting program is \$1,000. The new measure is effective for refunds payable as property tax deductions in 1998 and thereafter. (Art. 4, Sec. 11)

Sales tax changes?

Should clothing be taxed? Or should more services be subject to a sales tax?

A new provision, effective June 2, 1995, establishes a 17-member advisory council to study and recommend possible changes in the sales tax system.

The council will be composed of five members each from the House and Senate, the commissioner of revenue, and six members of the public.

The council will suggest changes to the current sales tax system, and will specifically examine alternative forms of taxation, including a value-added tax or another form of consumption tax. Current tax exemptions also will be examined for possible alteration or elimination.

The council must consider equity, efficiency, and ease of understanding in formulating its proposals for changing the current sales tax system.

Its findings will be presented to lawmakers by Feb. 1, 1996 — in time for consideration by the 1996 Legislature. (Art. 2, Sec. 42)

Tax-exempt horses (and feed)

In 1994, lawmakers exempted many horse purchases (except race horses) from the state sales tax. When that law goes into effect June 30, 1995, it's estimated to save horse buyers \$200,000 a year.

This year, lawmakers have decided race horses ought to be sold tax-free as well. Horse feed and bedding used in breeding and keeping horses also will be exempt, effective for sales after June 30, 1995. (Art. 2, Sec. 29)

Tax-exempt materials

Materials and supplies used to construct an indoor ice arena will be exempt from the sales tax if it will be used primarily for youth activities or owned and operated under a joint powers agreement with a school district, under a provision effective for sales after June 30, 1995, and before July 1, 1996.

This provision goes hand-in-hand with the "Mighty Ducks" provisions of the new state government finance law (HF1001/SF1678*/CH254), which will mark \$2.9 million to help build and renovate ice arenas throughout the state.

Also, construction materials used to improve and expand the Duluth Convention Center and an agricultural processing facility in Brooten, Minn., will be exempt from the sales tax, under the new tax provisions effective Aug. 1, 1995. (Art. 2, Secs. 31-32, 41)

Tax-exempt farm machinery

The current sales tax exemption for used farm machinery, set to expire on June 30, 1995, will be extended until June 1, 1996.

The extension, effective Aug. 1, 1995, will cost the general fund \$300,000 and the Local Government Trust Fund \$1.3 million in lost revenue in fiscal year 1996. (Art. 2, Sec. 30)

1-900 calls

Since 1992, there has been a 50-cent per-call tax on 1-900, 1-976, and other fee-per-call services.

This year, lawmakers moved to repeal the tax entirely, effective June 30, 1995.

The original law was targeted at phone sex operations, but most are located out of state, and therefore, aren't subject to the tax. Some also skirt the tax by providing a 1-800 number and then use the connection to refer callers to 1-900 extensions.

Those who are paying the tax include legitimate information services that have testified the tax has put them at a competitive disadvantage because out-of-state services are exempt from the surcharge if they bill callers directly.

The Department of Revenue estimates the state will lose about \$400,000 over the biennium due to the tax being repealed. (Art. 2, Sec. 43)

Board of Innovation

The State Board of Innovation and Cooperation will get \$2 million, effective July 1, 1995. Of the total appropriation, \$1 million will be spent on grants over the next biennium to enhance local government cost-saving efforts through consolidation and cooperation.

The board also is directed to study unfunded state mandates and the feasibility of consolidating counties.

The board was created by the 1993 Legislature and has a three-pronged mission: grant waivers of state rules to local units of government; provide grants to cooperating units of government; and to facilitate mergers of local governments.

In his budget proposal, Gov. Arne Carlson targeted the board for elimination, which was estimated to bring a cost savings of \$3.4 million over the next biennium.

In a related provision to find greater efficiency in government, the Commission on Planning and Fiscal Policy will create a subcommittee to consider alternative methods of local government aid delivery and the efficiency and effectiveness of local government service delivery. The subcommittee shall report by Feb. 1, 1996, to the commission and the chairs of the House and Senate tax committees.

Because a provision of a new government reorganization law (HF1542/SF1246*/CH248) calls for the commission to be eliminated, the study will be done by Legislative Coordinating Commission staff. (Art. 8)

Cambridge Bank settlement

Effective July 1, 1995, a new tax provision authorizes the Department of Finance, upon the request of the governor, to issue an unspecified amount of state revenue bonds to pay for the judgment against the state in the Cambridge State Bank case.

A 1994 Minnesota Supreme Court decision requires the state to provide tax refunds to certain banks and financial institutions totaling about \$320 million over the next four years.

The new law specifies that Minnesota taxpayers are not responsible for the debt, and the bonds and any accrued interest are not to be paid by a statewide tax.

Instead, they would be secured by lottery revenues (up to 60 percent), various state fees, and reimbursements from regional treatment centers and state nursing homes. (Art. 6)

HF1864*/SFnone/CH264

K-12 education - Special education

(See Education, page 18)

Gambling property taxes

(See Gambling, page 35)

Affordable housing

(See Housing, page 49)

Tax redistribution

(See Vetoed Bills, page 77)

School property tax reform

(See Living Dead Bills, page 91)

Property tax reform

(See Living Dead Bills, page 91)

Selected new, increased fees adopted in 1995

Area/Purpose	Current Fee	New Fee	Chapter	Article	Section	Effective Date
Business Caterer's permit to sell intoxicating liquor	0	\$200 annually	198		9	8/1/95
Education Background check fee charged to employees of a school	0	\$2	226	3	2	1/1/96
Gambling Pull tab dispensing devices	0	up to \$5,000 per device	254		78	7/1/95
Game & Fish Youth deer license (for residents under age 16)	\$22 (for regular firearms license)	\$5	220		135	7/1/95
Government Acupuncture practitioner's license	0	\$150 initial license; \$150 annual renewal	177		9	7/1/95
Fireworks display operator's certification	0	\$100	226	4	23, Subd. 3	1/1/96
TACIP fee to fund telephone services for communication-impaired people extended to cellular telephones	0	\$0.17 per month	201		1	8/1/95
Marriage license fee	\$65	\$70	257	4	11	7/1/95
Human Services Electronic benefit "cash card" replacement fee	0	\$2	254	2	34	7/1/95
Transaction fee, per use of card (first four transactions per month are free)	0	\$1	254	2	34	7/1/95
Maximum monthly transaction fee per cardholder	0	\$10	254	2	34	7/1/95
Insurance Viatical settlement provider/broker license fee	0	\$750 for initial license; \$250 annual renewal	151		5	1/1/96
Transportation Collector plate transfer fee	0	\$5	132		6	8/1/95
Driver's license reinstatement surcharge*	0	\$10	226	5	2	7/1/95
License plates for manufacturer's test vehicles	0	\$40 for first four plates; 25 each additional, per year	74		2	4/20/95
License surcharge for boats, snowmobiles, off-road vehicles, and off highway motorcycles	\$0.50	\$2	220		59, 60, 61	7/1/95
Filing fee for a certificate of title for a boat	\$3.25	\$3.50**	220		75	7/1/95
Commercial driver's license reinstatement fee surcharge	0	\$3.50 handling charge (when collected by county-operated office of the deputy registrar)	265		20	7/1/95

* Under current law, those whose licenses are suspended due to a DWI offense must pay \$250 to have it reinstated. The \$10 surcharge is in addition to the \$250 fee.

** Filing fee is in addition to other fees and taxes related to watercraft licensure.



TRANSPORTATION

Omnibus transportation bill

Minnesota will spend \$2.5 billion on roads, bridges, and aviation projects over the next biennium.

Most of the money — about \$2.2 billion — will go to the Minnesota Department of Transportation (MnDOT).

The law also appropriates \$83 million to the Metropolitan Council for the next two-year spending cycle. The council is responsible for coordinating the metropolitan area public transportation system and operating the largest part of the service — what was formerly the MTC. Of that money \$30.6 million will go to Metro Mobility, which provides rides to approximately 24,000 people with disabilities around the metropolitan area — a \$1.3 million increase (4.2 percent) over funding for the past biennium. (Art. 2, Sec. 3) This provision is effective July 1, 1995.

The new law did suffer a line-item veto, however. Gov. Arne Carlson vetoed a \$250,000 appropriation to help build the world's first bus powered by an electric strip embedded in the road. (See Vetoed Bills, page 75)

The transportation funding law, sponsored by Rep. Bernie Lieder (DFL-Crookston) and Sen. Keith Langseth (DFL-Glyndon) was incorporated into the Interstate 394 interchange proposal sponsored by Rep. Peggy Leppik (IR-Golden Valley) and Sen. Gen Olson (IR-Minnetrista).

Under that provision in the law, an additional lane of traffic is to be added in each direction to a stretch of I-394 near the Penn Avenue interchange in Minneapolis. This part of the law is effective after Metropolitan Council approval. (Art. 1)

(The new law, however, does not include any money to pay for the new lanes nor does it set a date for construction.)

HF611/SF371*/CH265

Bus safety

The new law earmarks \$354,000 to the Metropolitan Council to improve security on metropolitan area city buses.

The money will pay for Plexiglas shields to protect drivers and surveillance cameras on 59 buses that travel six "high risk routes" in the Twin Cities. Combined with the planned purchase of similarly equipped buses, there will be cameras and shields on 150 of the approximately 1,000 buses in the Metropolitan Council Transit Operations (MCTO) fleet.

The shields will protect drivers from blind



A new law gives the nod to the Department of Transportation to construct an additional lane of traffic in each direction on a stretch of Interstate 394 near the Penn Avenue interchange in Minneapolis. The law, however, does not include any money to pay for the new expansion, nor does it set a date for construction. (HF611/SF371*/CH265)

attacks from the rear or side, and the cameras would record the behavior of passengers.

Rep. Darlene Luther (DFL-Brooklyn Park) originally sponsored a bill (HF848/SF1275) calling for such security measures on buses, saying growing violence on buses demands action. Sen. Ellen Anderson (DFL-St. Paul) served as the Senate sponsor of the original bill.

Also, the Metropolitan Council is permitted to use \$625,000 to implement high-speed bus service running between suburbs, and from downtown St. Paul and downtown Minneapolis to the suburbs.

Few such routes exist now, officials say. That provision was originally sponsored as HF342 by Rep. Edwina Garcia (DFL-Richfield). Sen. Phil Riveness (DFL-Bloomington) served as the original Senate sponsor of the companion bill, SF615. (Art. 2, Sec. 3) The provision is effective July 1, 1995.

High speed rail

The law will conditionally appropriate \$500,000 over the biennium for the second phase of a study to evaluate a high-speed train linking Minnesota, Wisconsin, and Illinois by high-speed rail.

Unlike the feasibility phase of the study, which was done in 1991, the second phase will determine which train technology is best and what route the link should take.

The appropriation would come only if Wisconsin provides \$500,000 for the study and if Minnesota receives federal money to help fund the study.

The same legislation passed during the 1994 session, but Wisconsin failed to come up with its share, so the study was postponed.

The Wisconsin Legislature is expected to appropriate \$500,000 which, along with the

Minnesota money, should trigger a \$1 million federal match. The cost of the two-year study is \$2 million.

This portion of the law was originally sponsored as HF729/SF696 by Rep. Don Frerichs (IR-Rochester) in the House and by Sen. Steve Morse (DFL-Dakota) in the Senate. The provision is effective July 1, 1995. (Art. 2, Sec. 2, Subd. 4)

Wakota Bridge

The law calls for MnDOT to complete the Wakota Bridge reconstruction project at "the earliest feasible date consistent with available funding."

The present bridge is so busy that a new one is needed by the year 2000, said Rep. Sharon Marko (DFL-Newport), who sponsored the House provision in the law.

A different version of the bill called for MnDOT to complete bridge construction in specific stages to be done by specific dates. The bridge would have been completely reconstructed by August 2003.

That language was removed from the bill before the governor signed the bill into law.

A new bridge will aid more than just the communities of South St. Paul and Newport, which the bridge will connect. The entire surrounding area will benefit because the Interstate 494 interchange is heavily used, Marko said. This section is effective July 1, 1995. (Art. 2, Sec. 13)

Other road projects

The law calls for MnDOT to investigate alternative ways to fund the reconstruction of Highway 212 between Interstate 494 and Cologne, which is about 30 miles southwest of Minneapolis.

Those alternative funding methods can include public-private partnerships and toll financing, under the bill. (Art. 2, Sec. 12)

HF611/SF371*/CH265

Illegal license cover-ups

A new law makes it illegal to cover license plates with any material or protective shield.

Previously, Minnesota law explicitly stated that license plates should be "legible and unobstructed and free from grease, dust, or other blurring material so that the lettering may be plainly visible at all times." The new law amends that to say owners cannot cover license plates with any material that affects the plate's "visibility or reflectivity." Violators could face a petty misdemeanor fine of up to \$200.

The additional language was necessary because some motorists now buy pieces of opaque-colored or clear plastic shields marketed as license plate covers, said House sponsor Rep. Sharon Marko (DFL-Newport).

Some use them for decoration or to protect the plate, but even the clear ones can be difficult to see through due to faulty installation, glare, or moisture on the inside.

Additionally, car owners may not cover any lights on their vehicles with a substance not provided by the manufacturer. Violators will face the same petty misdemeanor fine of up to \$200.

Some drivers have been using a black "cover-up" which reduces headlight intensity by 80 to 90 percent, said Glenn Gramse, a major with the State Highway Patrol.

The law, effective Aug. 1, 1995, also calls upon commercial vehicle inspectors to keep copies of inspection reports for 14 months. Non-commercial vehicle owners already are required to keep inspection reports for 14 months.

The new law was sponsored in the Senate by Sen. Mark Ourada (IR-Buffalo).

HF383*/SF340/CH120

Plates for test cars

Automobile manufacturers testing their cars in Minnesota will need to purchase special license plates for the vehicles, under a new state law.

The law creates a new Minnesota license plate called a manufacturer test plate. Automobile manufacturers will buy such plates for cars which are tested in Minnesota to assess cold weather performance.

Such test cars are usually parked for long

periods of time in northern Minnesota, then driven to determine how they perform after being idle in cold weather, said Katherine Burke Moore, director of the Driver and Vehicle Services Division of the Minnesota Department of Public Safety.

The division will issue the license plates. Manufacturers must pay \$40 per year for the first four plates. Of that charge, the department keeps \$25 and the remaining \$15 goes to the general fund. Each additional plate would cost \$25 — \$10 of which is kept by the division with the remainder going to the general fund.

Currently, test cars usually come from Michigan auto plants and use Michigan manufacturer plates, Burke Moore said.

Her division will pay only about \$300 to begin making the plates, because they are pressed from standard stock used to create Minnesota license plates, she said.

Under the law, cars with such plates can be operated on streets and highways by employees of the automobile manufacturing company testing the plates.

The law, sponsored by Rep. Jim Tunheim (DFL-Kennedy) and Sen. Bob Lessard (DFL-Int'l Falls), became effective April 20, 1995.

HF971/SF172*/CH74

Vintage license plates

Vintage car owners will be able to display license plates from the year their car was made, under a new state law.

Currently, those who own restored or vintage automobiles can display special "collector license plates" that bear the year a car was built, but the plates don't look like the original license plates issued for that year.

Cars with collector plates can be used only to drive to and from collector car shows. Owners of such plates need not renew them on an annual basis. However, they may drive only 2,000 miles per year in the cars.

Under the new law, collector car owners will be allowed to use the original plates for cars that are at least 20 years old. The license plate number, however, cannot have been previously issued.

Owners of such plates will need to renew them each year. To preserve the aesthetic integrity of the original plates, owners will not have to display the month and year renewal stickers on the plate's lower corners, but they will have to carry the vehicle license registration in the car with them at all times.

The measure, effective Aug. 1, 1995, was

sponsored by Rep. Alice Seagren (IR-Bloomington) and Sen. Bill Belanger (IR-Bloomington).

HF1402*/SF1163/CH145

Vintage plate transfers

A new state law will allow the transfer of special license plates issued for vintage vehicles ranging from Model Ts to 1940s Lincoln Continentals.

Under current law, plates for classic, collector, pioneer, and street rod vehicles cannot be transferred to a new owner when the vehicles are sold; nor can the plates be switched from one car to another owned by the same person.

The new law, effective Aug. 1, 1995, will allow both practices.

A vintage car owner must pay a \$5 transfer fee to switch the special plates from one vehicle to another. A new buyer must pay a \$25 plate fee in addition to the \$5 charge for a transfer.

The measure was sponsored by Rep. Dick Pellow (IR-New Brighton) and Sen. Linda Runbeck (IR-Circle Pines).

HF273*/SF455/CH132

Licensing the fleet

More trucking companies and other businesses that own a large number of vehicles will find registering their vehicles a little more convenient, under a new state law.

The law, effective Aug. 1, 1995, will reduce from 1,000 to 100 the number of vehicles required to be eligible for fleet license registration. Fleet registration allows owners to annually register all of their vehicles at the same time.

Rep. Tom Huntley (DFL-Duluth) and Sen. Jerry Janezich (DFL-Chisholm) sponsored the new law.

HF216*/SF426/CH46

Appealing license revocation

Those who have their licenses to drive commercial vehicles such as school buses or semi-tractor trailers revoked can no longer plead their case before an administrative law judge, under a new law effective Aug. 1, 1995.

Administrative law judges hear and rule on cases concerning state agencies and make rulings based on past agency action.

In 1989, the federal government mandated that all states issue a special license to

drive commercial vehicles, separate from a driver's license used to operate a private passenger vehicle.

At that time, Minnesota already offered such a license to those who could pass a special test. But, "in some states you could pass a test to drive your Volkswagen and also then be able to drive a semi," said Katherine Burke Moore, director of the Driver and Vehicle Services Division of the Minnesota Department of Public Safety (DPS).

In addition to conforming with the federal commercial driver's license requirements in 1989, Minnesota offered a unique provision. Those drivers who saw their license revoked could contest their case before an administrative law judge or a traditional courtroom judge.

The new law eliminates the option of an administrative law judge review, recognizing a series of pitfalls.

Although only one Minnesota commercial driver has requested an administrative law judge since 1989, the review process has the potential to cost a lot and last about six months, said Burke Moore. The DPS bears the full cost of the proceedings.

Another potential problem is that drivers keep their licenses until the administrative law judge's final ruling. "So, we could see possible problems in the future," she said.

The DPS may revoke a commercial driver's license if the driver has a felony conviction in another state, is found guilty of driving drunk, commits a felony while driving or using a vehicle, commits a serious traffic violation, to name a few reasons.

Although the new law eliminates the ability of commercial drivers with revoked licenses to seek an administrative hearing, they still may take their case to court, "so they still have access to review proceedings," Burke Moore said.

The measure was sponsored by Rep. Sherry Broecker (IR-Vadnais Heights) and Sen. Arlene Lesewski (IR-Marshall).

HF1390/SF264*/CH56

Car registration refunds

Drivers who find they have registered their car twice or have otherwise overpaid for their annual vehicle tabs have three-and-one-half years to request a refund, under a new law.

"It happens sometimes that people double-register their cars," said Jack Wildes, assistant director of the Department of Public Safety's Driver and Vehicle Services Division.

"They forget they've already registered their cars or they've got two cars and they get a

notice in the mail and they think it's for their other car, so they pay again," Wildes said.

Also, drivers with license plates designating them as ex-prisoners of war are exempt from the annual vehicle registration, but some of them don't know that, Wildes said.

The new three-and-one-half-year refund timetable is effective Aug. 1, 1995.

Previously, those who overpaid had two years to request a refund. The law was confusing, however, because a separate statute set the refund timetable at two-and-one-half years, Wildes said. Also, if an error was made in computing the tax, the driver did not face a time limit in which to request a refund.

The new law standardizes those numbers, he said.

The measure was sponsored by Rep. Eileen Tompkins (IR-Apple Valley) and Sen. Paula Hanson (DFL-Ham Lake).

HF153/SF145*/CH28

Hats and driver's licenses

A new law will allow those suffering hair loss due to illness or head injury to wear a head covering in their driver's license photograph.

House sponsor Rep. Jeff Bertram (DFL-Paynesville) proposed the bill after learning of a constituent who was told she had to take off her turban before her driver's license photograph could be taken. She wore the turban to cover up hair loss due to chemotherapy treatment for cancer.

"It was very traumatic to her," Bertram said.

Public safety employees now use their discretion in letting people wear hats or a head covering for photographs. The bill also will apply to state-issued identification cards.

Additionally, the bill will allow Minnesotans with religious objections to leave their photographs off their state identification cards. Current law allows the practice for a state driver's license.

The measure, which becomes effective Aug. 1, 1995, was sponsored by Sen. Joe Bertram (DFL-Paynesville) in the Senate.

HF52/SF33*/CH7

Educating drivers

Minnesotans learning to drive will now be taught how they could be affected by the state's DWI laws.

Under the new law, all schools and private companies teaching drivers' training must

instruct their students about the hazards of driving under the influence of drugs or alcohol. All students also will hear what the criminal penalties and financial consequences are should they get caught driving under the influence.

Training courses also will teach students how drinking and using drugs can affect a person's ability to drive.

Also under the law, the written test given by the Department of Public Safety must include information on the penalties one could face for driving drunk or after using drugs. Such information must also be contained in future editions of the state driver's manual issued by the department.

Future manuals also will warn teens that, should they drive after consuming any amount of alcohol, they could face a driver's license suspension — whether they are legally drunk or not.

(The 1993 Legislature enacted the so-called "not a drop law," which calls for a mandatory 30-day driver's license suspension for anyone under the age of 21 who is caught drinking and driving.)

The measure, effective July 1, 1995, was sponsored by Rep. Doug Swenson (IR-Forest Lake) and Sen. Linda Runbeck (IR-Circle Pines).

HF901*/SF1129/CH104

Eye protection mandated

All motorcycle drivers and riders must wear glasses, goggles, visors, or some other type of eye protection, even if their vehicles have windshields, under a new law.

Both the Minnesota Motorcycle Riders Association and the Minnesota Department of Public Safety support the law which is effective Aug. 1, 1995.

State law has long required a motorcycle rider or driver to wear eye protection unless their motorcycle had a windshield. But many new windshields are too low to offer any real protection from objects that may fly up from the road, said Rep. Don Frerichs (IR-Rochester), sponsor of the bill.

The new law, effective Aug. 1, 1995, mandates drivers or riders to wear eye protection, which could be regular eyeglasses, sunglasses, a helmet visor, or "anything else that literally protects the eye," Frerichs said.

HF568*/SF528/CH40

Ensuring bike safety

Motorists who pass alongside a bicycle at closer than three feet are subject to a petty misdemeanor fine, under a new state law.

The law is intended to make the roads safer for bicyclists, said House sponsor Rep. Leslie Schumacher (DFL-Princeton).

The law, effective Aug. 1, 1995, calls for cars or other vehicles passing bicyclists to leave at least three feet of space between the vehicle and the bicycle. Current law does not stipulate a safe passing distance.

Motorists who don't observe the three-foot passing distance could be stopped by officers and slapped with a petty misdemeanor. The maximum fine is \$200.

The law also calls for drivers' examination tests to include questions about traffic laws relating to bicycles to ensure that drivers know about bicycle safety.

It also requires that the Minnesota drivers' manual — which is studied before taking the drivers' license examination — must include a section on bicycle traffic laws.

Sen. Jane Krentz (DFL-May Township) sponsored the proposal in the Senate.

HF1134/SF687*/CH72

Private driver data

The names and addresses of disabled drivers won't be available to the public, under a new state law.

The law is necessary to curb some medical equipment vendors from compiling lists of potential customers and contacting them in an attempt to make a sale, said Kurt Strom, an advocate for the State Council on Disabilities. Some disreputable vendors have made such contacts, he said.

Currently, only medical information on those disabled drivers is private — which means members of the public don't have access to that data. But the fact that a driver has a handicapped parking permit has been public.

The law also will allow disabled drivers to display their handicapped parking certificate on the dashboard if their disability prevents them from hanging it from the rear view mirror as state law currently requires.

The proposal, effective Aug. 1, 1995, was sponsored by Rep. Sherry Broecker (IR-Vadnais Heights) and Sen. Paula Hanson (DFL-Ham Lake).

HF900/SF144*/CH85

Fewer inspections

Ambulances and public vehicles used to transport people with disabilities will undergo one, not three, annual inspections, under a new law.

Before the law change, such vehicles were inspected three times each year, once by the State Highway Patrol, once by the Department of Health, and once by the Department of Transportation (MnDOT).

The new law applies to special transportation service vehicles which are ambulances, vans, and buses that carry handicapped passengers. Metropolitan buses are excluded from the designation.

Under the old system, each agency checked the vehicle for particular items. MnDOT, for example, inspected the vehicles brakes and tires, while the State Highway Patrol checked the wheelchair lifts, according to the law's House sponsor Rep. Sharon Marko (DFL-Newport).

"That wasn't very cost effective," said Bill Schreiber, director of the Office of Intergovernmental Policy within MnDOT.

The new law, effective Aug. 1, 1995, requires MnDOT to incorporate all three separate inspections into one annual inspection. A sticker then will be placed in the vehicle's windshield indicating it passed the inspection. Such vehicles do not currently receive a sticker.

The three inspecting agencies already have created a uniform inspection checklist, Schreiber said.

Sen. Don Kramer (IR-Brooklyn Center) sponsored the measure in the Senate.

HF1174*/SF1091/CH155

Handicapped transit expands

Cities outside the seven-county metropolitan area that provide public transportation for residents with disabilities can contract with counties to provide the transportation countywide, under a new law.

Previously, cities operating such services were not allowed to transport outside the city limits, said House sponsor Rep. Leslie Schumacher (DFL-Princeton).

In the past, if counties wanted to provide these "paratransit" services, they had to contract with a private company, regardless of whether it would be less expensive to contract with a city within its borders that already operated a transportation service.

The 1995 law, effective April 29, 1995,

enables counties to contract with cities for the services, Schumacher said.

Sen. Joe Bertram (DFL-Paynesville) sponsored the measure in the Senate.

HF1153*/SF1097/CH101

Pulling extra weight

Pickup trucks with a camper mounted on the truck bed can continue pulling a boat or a small snowmobile and its trailer, under a new law.

A 1993 law authorized pickup trucks carrying a "fifth-wheel mounted camper" — the type that sits in the pickup bed and hangs a bit over the tailgate — to tow a boat or snowmobile and its trailer. The authorization, however, was set to expire at the end of 1995.

The new law, effective Feb. 23, 1995, permanently allows fifth-wheel campers to tow the vehicles.

The Minnesota State Highway Patrol has found no hazards associated with the towing and reported no problems the past two years, said House sponsor Rep. Jim Tunheim (DFL-Kennedy).

Sen. Jim Vickerman (DFL-Tracy) sponsored the measure in the Senate.

HF29*/SF42/CH3

Longer semi-trucks

A new law giving over-the-road-truckers more sleeping room inside their cabs came into effect May 25, 1995.

The law allows semi-tractors, which pull trailers, to be 10 feet longer than previously allowed.

Before the law change, a semi-tractor trailer combination could not be more than 65 feet long. The new law allows a combination to equal 75 feet in length.

The law does not affect the length of the trailer, which can be either 53- or 48-feet long, House sponsor Rep. Ted Winter (DFL-Fulda) has said.

The additional 10 feet will be added to the "tractor cab," which will widen the cab bed. Truck drivers sleep in their cabs when they park their truck overnight at truck stops.

Sen. Steve Murphy (DFL-Red Wing) sponsored the measure in the Senate.

HF1207*/SF571/CH223

Selling junked cars

Effective Aug. 1, 1995, junked vehicles that have been towed to private or public impound lots could be immediately sold, under a new state law.

Junked vehicles — vehicles with little value that don't run — frequently sit at impound lots with little or no chance that their rightful owners will claim them.

The public impound lot usually ends up losing money whenever such a vehicle is towed, said House sponsor Rep. Jeff Bertram (DFL-Paynesville).

The measure would allow junk vehicles to be sold immediately at public auctions or sold as scrap. Present law says the vehicle may be sold 15 days after the owner receives notice that the impound lot has the car.

A "junk vehicle" is defined as one that is at least three or more years old, extensively damaged, apparently inoperable, not registered, and has value only as scrap.

The law also will allow the towing of "unauthorized" vehicles — those left unattended on public property more than 24 hours after being tagged for unauthorized parking.

Currently, local governments can tow only "abandoned" vehicles — vehicles that have sat for long periods on public or private property. (Vehicles also can be towed immediately for specific reasons outlined in Minnesota law, such as if a car is parked in a location that creates a traffic hazard.)

Such vehicles could be sold at a public auction 45 days after such notice is given to the vehicle's owner.

The law also will allow impound lot owners to notify a vehicle owner of the proposed public sale of their car. Under present law, only units of local government can give such notice.

The measure was sponsored in the Senate by Sen. Joe Bertram (DFL-Paynesville).
HF586*/SF553/CH137

'No headwall' zone

Home and business owners cannot construct small walls, called "headwalls" along their driveways under a new law.

Some driveways have culverts running beneath them to allow water runoff to flow under the driveway. The embankment around such a culvert must legally be sloped to prevent serious accidents by drivers who may run off the road in that spot, said Rep. Bernie Lieder (DFL-Crookston), who sponsored the provision in the House.

But some home and business owners build headwalls at the top of the culvert for decorative purposes, said Bill Schreiber, director of the Office of Intergovernmental Policy at the Minnesota Department of Transportation. Those walls are usually made from wood or stone and could lead to a serious accident, should a driver strike one.

The 1995 law outlaws their construction on any road in the state and assigns a misdemeanor penalty for violators (up to 90 days in jail and a \$700 fine).

The law, effective Aug. 1, 1995, makes an exception for people who obtain a permit from their city, county, or the Minnesota Department of Transportation to put up a wall.

Sen. Joe Bertram (DFL-Paynesville) sponsored the measure in the Senate.

HF95*/SF132/CH23

Bridge of Hope

A bridge over the Mississippi River at St. Cloud will be named the "Bridge of Hope," under a new state law.

The bill's sponsor, Rep. Jim Knobloch (IR-St. Cloud), said the Highway 15 bridge will be named in honor of Jacob Wetterling and other abducted and missing children.

Jacob Wetterling of St. Joseph, Minn., was abducted near his home in 1989 and is still missing.

The Minnesota Department of Transportation (MnDOT) will create a suitable design for signs and plaques marking the bridge. Members of the local community will reimburse MnDOT for costs incurred in "marking and memorializing" the bridge.

Sen. Joe Bertram (DFL-Paynesville) sponsored the measure in the Senate.

The new law becomes effective Aug. 1, 1995.

HF175/SF194*/CH50

Betty Adkins Bridge

A new state law will name a bridge near Elk River, Minn., after a former state senator who represented the area for 12 years.

The bridge over the Mississippi River near Elk River connecting Highway 101 in Wright County with Highway 169 in Sherburne County will be designated the "Betty Adkins Bridge."

The commissioner of transportation will furnish and erect plaques or signs to mark and memorialize the bridge.

Betty Adkins, of St. Michael, Minn., was first elected to the Senate in 1982 and served through the 1994 session. At the time, she was chair of the Senate Metropolitan and Local Government Committee.

The measure, effective Aug. 1, 1995, was sponsored by Rep. Bruce Anderson (IR-Buffalo Township) and Sen. Mark Ourada (IR-Buffalo).

HF6/SF50*/CH19

Rescuing rail travel

A resolution asking Congress to continue funding the Amtrak passenger rail service has been signed by Gov. Arne Carlson.

Congress is discussing major cuts to the federally subsidized Amtrak budget. House sponsor Rep. Mark Mahon (DFL-Bloomington) said the nation's only passenger rail service would not be viable without federal funding.

"No passenger rail service in the world makes money," he said.

Last year, Amtrak received a \$952 million subsidy from the federal government. One Amtrak route passes through St. Paul on a line running between Seattle and Chicago.

About 160,000 people take the train each year in Minnesota. About 130,000 of them arrive in or depart from St. Paul, according to Mahon. Amtrak employs 74 Minnesotans, who make a combined \$3 million annually, he said.

The measure was sponsored in the Senate by Sen. Steve Murphy (DFL-Red Wing).

HF821*/SF700/Res. 3

Straw bales, wide loads

(See Agriculture, page 1)

Millions in bonding projects

(See Bonding, page 3)

Snowmobiling, boating, DWIs

(See Crime, page 14)

Omnibus judiciary funding law - Revoking driver's licenses

(See Crime, page 14)

Seizing cars from drunks

(See Crime, page 15)

K-12 education - School bus safety

(See Education, page 19)

Emission omissions

(See Environment, page 32)

**Improving child support -
Motor vehicle liens**

(See Family, page 34)

Repair shop loaner cars

(See Insurance, page 57)

Radar jamming

(See Law, page 60)

Public safety radio system

(See Local Government, page 62)

Status quo for Met Council pay

(See Local Government, page 63)

Compensating landowners

(See Local Government, page 64)

**Selected new, increased
fees adopted in 1995**

(See Taxes, page 68)

Private traffic escorts

(See Vetoed Bills, page 75)

Plate impoundment

(See Vetoed Bills, page 76)

Driver's license refund

(See Vetoed Bills, page 77)

Electric bus

(See Vetoed Bills, page 80)

Gas tax increase

(See Living Dead Bills, page 82)

Airbag replacement

(See Living Dead Bills, page 82)

School bus ads

(See Living Dead Bills, page 84)

DWIs and truckers

(See Living Dead Bills, page 91)

Airport study

(See Living Dead Bills, page 92)

Designated highways

(See Living Dead Bills, page 92)

Proof of certification

(See Living Dead Bills, page 92)

Vetoed Bills

Governor vetoes 20 bills

Editor's Note: A total of 268 bills and three resolutions reached the governor's desk during the 1995 regular legislative session and a three-day special session.

The governor vetoed 13 chapters and line-item vetoed appropriations from seven more chapters.

The summaries in this section give brief descriptions of each bill vetoed and some of the reasons for the governor's actions.

The bills are 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.

But the important thing to remember in the first year of the biennium is that the governor has three days from the time of "presentment" to veto a bill.

If the governor doesn't sign the bill within this time frame, it will become law without his signature. (Sundays aren't counted in the three-day time limit, but holidays are.)

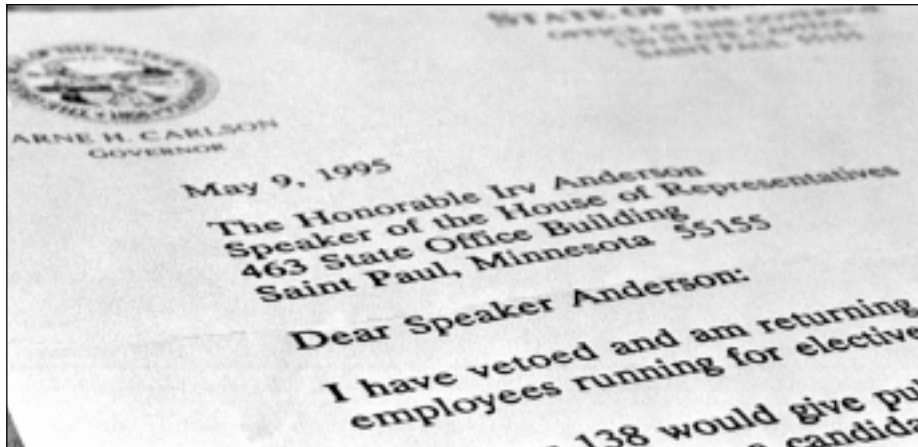
For bills passed in the Special Session, however, the governor has 14 days from "presentment" to veto them — the same rules that apply in the second year of a biennium. If the governor takes no action on a bill during this time, the bill is vetoed in what is referred to as a "pocket veto."

Bills vetoed 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 or she objects. As with all vetoes, the governor must include a statement listing the reasons for the line-item veto with the returned bill.

The governor's veto authority is outlined in the Minnesota Constitution (Art. IV, Sec. 23).



Gov. Arne Carlson vetoed 13 bills outright and deleted appropriations from seven additional bills. Since taking office, Carlson has vetoed 119 bills, which is more than any other governor in state history.

Full vetoes (13)

Private traffic escorts

A bill to allow private escort services to perform traffic control duties for oversized loads on Minnesota roads has been vetoed by the governor.

Such duties can now be performed only by police officers or members of the Minnesota State Patrol.

House sponsor Rep. Carlos Mariani (DFL-St. Paul) has said that private security company employees have been controlling traffic for years, and cited funeral processions as an example.

But Gov. Arne Carlson said it was a safety issue.

"This bill will endanger public safety," Carlson wrote in his veto message. He noted state troopers and local police are trained to direct traffic, have medical training, and can issue tickets to those who disobey their traffic instructions.

"Private escort services simply are not capable of providing such an important and comprehensive series of safety measures," he wrote.

The proposal was sponsored in the Senate by Sen. Jim Vickerman (DFL-Tracy).

HF1485*/SF1171/CH117

Running for office

A bill that would have allowed any public employee to stay on the job while running for political office was vetoed by the governor.

Under current law, state employees have such a right.

But at least 18 counties require their employees to take a leave of absence after filing to run for an elective office. House sponsor Rep. Don Ostrom (DFL-Mankato) has said that is unfair.

During committee testimony, witnesses explained that such a policy discourages many from running for elective office.

Brad Peterson, the current sheriff of Blue Earth County, successfully ran for office despite being forced to take an unpaid leave from his former county job. It cost him \$7,000 in lost wages and an additional \$1,500 to keep his health insurance active.

The bill also would have provided job security for those public employees who chose to take a leave of absence to run for office. It would have given all public employees the right to an unpaid leave of absence upon becoming a candidate for any elected political office.

Such rights are now granted to state employees.

Gov. Arne Carlson called the bill "unacceptable." By giving all public employees the benefit of a leave of absence, it provides a "significant advantage over private employees when running for elective office," he said.

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

HF624*/SF493/CH138

Plate impoundment

A bill designed to keep more chronic DWI offenders off the roads was vetoed by the governor, who called the proposal an “unfunded mandate to the Department of Public Safety.”

Under current law, when a person’s driver’s license is suspended for a third DWI offense in five years (or a fourth within 15 years), his or her license plates also are impounded for as long as the offender’s driver’s license is suspended. For a third-time offender, that’s a minimum of one year.

But chronic DWI offenders are smart, House sponsor Rep. Wes Skoglund (DFL-Mpls) has said. Once their plates are impounded, they often begin to drive another car that belongs to a friend or spouse.

Should they get caught under the influence in someone else’s car, those license plates are then impounded. But all the car owner has to do is sign a statement that he or she was unaware of the DWI violation and new plates are issued — free of charge.

The vetoed bill still would have given the plates back to the car owner (if the car was reported missing) but the plates would have been coded with specific letters, so that law enforcement officials would know the car had been involved in a prior DWI offense. The plates would have remained on the car for a minimum of one year.

The coded plates would have provided law enforcement officers with “reasonable suspicion” to pull the car over should the driver not be the registered owner of the car. From the patrol vehicle, an officer can check the car’s registration and the license status of the car owner, which contains a description of the owner. If the driver didn’t match the description, the officer would have had cause to stop the car.

Gov. Arne Carlson said the goals of the bill were laudable, but the cost to the Department of Public Safety would have been \$124,000 per year. The department estimated the bill would have called for three new employees to process 10,000 plates per year.

Carlson said it was “unfortunate” the bill did not provide the necessary funding.

Sen. John Marty (DFL-Roseville) sponsored the bill in the Senate.

HF416/SF308*/CH157

State employee suggestions

A bill that would have included a note with the paycheck of each state employee requesting suggestions on how to improve state government was vetoed by the governor.

Under the bill, any suggestions would have been forwarded to the House Ways and Means Committee and the Senate Governmental Operations and Veterans Committee.

House sponsor Rep. Linda Wejcman (DFL-Mpls) has said the suggestion program would have helped identify ways to make government more efficient.

“Let’s ask employees, ‘What do we ask you to do that really doesn’t matter?’” she said.

The governor disagreed.

“This picayune bill is entirely unnecessary,” Gov. Arne Carlson said. “Bills of this nature, mandating the exact steps as to how an employee makes a suggestion on how to improve service, are senseless.

“It has been a policy of my administration to actively solicit employee input and involve them in the operation of their agencies. However, this legislation would require that suggestions go directly to legislative oversight committees, not the people responsible for responding and acting upon the suggestion in a timely fashion.”

Sen. Ellen Anderson (DFL-St. Paul) sponsored the bill in the Senate.

HF1524/SF1402*/CH160

Pension enhancement

Gov. Arne Carlson vetoed a bill that would have increased pension benefits for St. Paul teachers.

The bill would have modified the post-retirement benefit increase for those enrolled in the St. Paul Teachers Retirement Fund Association (StPTRFA). It would have awarded to those individuals lump sum post-retirement adjustments which do not depend on investment performance.

Carlson said he vetoed the bill because the St. Paul teacher’s retirement plan is not adequately funded and cannot afford to make benefit improvements.

“The status of the plan has improved, but not enough to change my position on this matter,” Carlson wrote in his veto message.

Also, the state pays \$500,000 each year to help improve the plan’s funding, he wrote.

“It was not my expectation the StPTRFA would then give this state aid away in post-retirement benefit increases,” Carlson said in his veto message.

In 1992, Carlson vetoed a bill that would have awarded a similar increased pension benefit to those teachers. He said at that time the fund was not sound enough to offer additional benefits.

In addition to the St. Paul provision, the bill made various changes and adjustments to local public employee pension plans.

The bill was sponsored in the House by Rep. Richard Jefferson (DFL-Mpls) and in the Senate by Sen. Lawrence Pogemiller (DFL-Mpls).

HF493*/SF803/CH172

Pumped hydropower

A bill that would have provided a financial incentive for a power company to solve a water problem at the Hill Annex Mine State Park was vetoed by the governor.

At the state park in Calumet, Minn., which is northwest of Grand Rapids, tour buses travel to the bottom of a 500-foot-deep pit, which continually fills with water, Bill Morrissey of the DNR has explained.

The DNR spent \$150,000 last year pumping water out of the pit.

The bill would have directed the Department of Finance to extend a 1.5 cents per kilowatt hour subsidy to a facility that uses “pumped hydropower” to drain the water late at night when demand for electricity is low, then release it in a different direction to generate power during the day when demand for electricity is high.

The bill also would have changed language in the guidelines for the legislative Electric Energy Task Force to add “closed system pumped hydropower” to the list of preferred electric energy generation sources.

In his veto letter, Gov. Arne Carlson said that he didn’t consider pumped hydropower as an “energy conscious and environmentally sound” source of power.

The governor said closed system pumped hydropower “is a means of generating electricity that consumes more energy than it produces and clearly does not rank among the energy alternatives that we have encouraged the public and private sectors to develop.”

He disapproved of subsidizing pumped hydropower projects, saying that it could cost taxpayers \$5 million per year beginning in 1998.

Rep. Loren Solberg (DFL-Bovey) and Sen. Bob Lessard (DFL-Int’l Falls) sponsored the bill.

HF248/SF375*/CH173

Driver's license refund

The governor has vetoed a bill that would have given Minnesotans a refund on their \$18.50 fee for a driver's license if they waited more than six weeks for it.

"This bill is a knee-jerk, quick-fix reaction to the contract problems the Driver and Vehicle Services Division experienced last summer in converting from the old manner of distributing licenses to a computer-based imaging system," Gov. Arne Carlson said in his veto message.

Many consumers waited months to receive their new driver's license, complete with a new design and tamperproof security feature, in the mail.

"It would be easy to assert that the department made a mistake and should, therefore, pay. But that would be fallacious," Carlson said.

Katherine Burke Moore, who heads the Driver and Vehicle Services Division of the Department of Public Safety, has said the problem arose after the department found a new vendor to create the licenses. That company, Deluxe Corp. of Shoreview, Minn., did not have enough time to work the considerable kinks out of its system before it began distributing new licenses, she said.

"The basic assumption that the Department of Public Safety receives all of the \$18.50 cost of a driver's license — and thus should refund the money — is simply wrong," Carlson wrote.

First, \$3.50 goes to deputy registrars across the state who work in individual county license bureaus. The department receives \$11.85 to fund various programs such as driver training, driver exams, and the upkeep of accident records. And the remainder goes to the Trunk Highway Fund to improve highways.

"This is the same as cutting the Legislature's overall budget because one subcommittee made a process error," Carlson said in his veto message. "It is unreasonable and unacceptable to put the state at such a large financial risk. It would also harm too many good programs."

The bill's refund provision also would have applied to driver's instruction permits, which Minnesotans use as special licenses while learning to drive, and identification cards, which do not function as driver's licenses but serve as official identification cards because they display the holder's photograph.

The bill, sponsored by Rep. Phil Carruthers (DFL-Brooklyn Center) and Sen. Steve

Murphy (DFL-Red Wing), made an exception for receiving the refund if the delay was due to a work stoppage, a requirement of a federal law, or a court order imposed after July 1, 1995.

HF797/SF537*/CH196

Tax redistribution

Gov. Arne Carlson has vetoed a controversial metropolitan area tax-sharing proposal stating: "Past legislatures have wisely rejected the concept of pooling residential property taxes."

The bill would have shifted a portion of the tax dollars from some wealthy suburbs to less fortunate inner-ring suburbs and the core cities of Minneapolis and St. Paul. The bill promised to reduce property taxes in 85 percent of the metro area, but taxes would likely increase in the remaining 15 percent of the region.

It would have created a pool of funds for metropolitan redistribution drawn from the growth in property tax revenue generated on the value of homes greater than \$200,000.

House sponsor Rep. Myron Orfield (DFL-Mpls) aimed to achieve greater equity in basic public services provided in metropolitan area communities, ease competition for tax base, and make land-use planning more possible. He predicted that \$12 million would be redistributed, under the bill.

Carlson gave a variety of reasons for vetoing the bill in his veto message last May. Among them: "First, this pooling approach sets many communities up for a property tax increase. Clearly, taking money from some suburban communities reduces their rev-

enue. . . . Second, this bill worsens an already grossly unfair, inequitable property tax system. It punishes communities which are successful and rewards others for being inefficient"

This is the third consecutive year Orfield has pushed legislation to give wealthier suburbs a greater role in sharing the social burden faced by central cities and aging suburbs.

Orfield's bills in each of the previous two years focused on housing in the metro area. Carlson vetoed those as well.

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

HF431*/SF277/CH197

Tracing phone calls

A bill to ensure the safety of anyone calling 911 from a business that routes its phone calls to several locations was vetoed by the governor.

Currently, when most callers make an emergency 911 call, their address is displayed on the dispatcher's computer screen.

But some large businesses (or other buildings such as dormitories) use a "private branch exchange," through which all outgoing and incoming phone calls are routed. So when callers from such a business make emergency phone calls, only the location of the central exchange appears on the dispatcher's computer screen.

In some cases, the company's "phone center" may be miles away from the emergency being reported.

For example, a Norwest Bank employee once called police to report a robbery in progress at a branch location. The respond-



Gov. Arne Carlson vetoed a controversial metropolitan area tax-sharing proposal which would have shifted a portion of the tax dollars from some wealthy suburbs to inner-ring suburbs and the core cities of Minneapolis and St. Paul. (HF431*/SF277/CH197)

ing officers arrived not at the bank where the robbery was occurring, but at the downtown Norwest computer center where the company's telephone center is located, said House sponsor Rep. Mike Delmont (DFL-Lexington).

Also, calls from 80 individual Minneapolis School District schools and district sites all switch through the central district office location, so any emergency call made from one of the 80 sites would appear to have come from that central office, said Delmont.

The bill would have ensured that businesses and buildings with private switch telephone service include "station number identification," which means dispatchers could identify the location of each call that is placed.

The average cost to a business or unit of government to include the technology is estimated to be a \$15,000 one-time cost, Delmont has said.

But Carlson said the legislation "would impose costs on a broad range of private businesses and public agencies. . . . Unfunded mandates are unacceptable." He did note that the proposed changes "could have a beneficial effect."

Disappointed that the bill was not presented with a note describing its fiscal implications, Carlson suggested that the bill be reconsidered "when there is a better understanding of the full extent of its cost."

Sen. Kevin Chandler (DFL-White Bear Lake) sponsored the proposal in the Senate. HF1290/SF734*/CH209

Chiropractic care for vets

A bill making mostly technical changes to laws dealing with military affairs and armory buildings was vetoed by the governor.

The last section of the bill would have changed the law to say that residents of veterans homes "may be provided" free chiropractic care. Current law says residents shall get free chiropractic services "as appropriations permit."

Gov. Arne Carlson said the change amounts to "an unfunded mandate resulting in a biennial cost of \$800,000 to the Veterans Home Board." He said he could not "sign into law a bill that would negatively impact the board to such an extent."

The bill was sponsored by Rep. Betty McCollum (DFL-North St. Paul) and Sen. Don Betzold (DFL-Brooklyn Center).

HF185/SF381*/CH210

Sprinklers for high-rises

For the second consecutive year, the governor has vetoed a bill that would have required high-rise buildings to be equipped with sprinkler systems.

The bill would have required most buildings over 74 feet high and not equipped with sprinkler systems to have the systems installed within the next 15 years.

The measure would have affected only older commercial buildings and apartment buildings. Since 1974, state law has required newly constructed high-rise buildings to be equipped with sprinkler systems.

Buildings that are 70 percent owner-occupied — as most condominiums are — would have been exempted from the proposal.

Public housing agencies and others owning subsidized housing would have been provided extensions to the time limit if public funds were not available to complete the sprinkler installation.

But Carlson didn't like the cost implications of the bill.

"This legislation creates no financing arrangement for financially strapped public housing agencies to install these expensive systems. Cost considerations for private owners are not addressed," he wrote. "While the legislation permits a 15-year installation schedule, it is arbitrary and impracticable without providing owners reasonable financial incentives."

The bill was sponsored by Rep. Bob Johnson (DFL-Bemidji) and Sen. Carl Kroening (DFL-Mpls).

HF1064/SF529*/CH217

Elevator repairs

Work performed on a passenger or freight elevator would have had to have been done by a state licensed elevator mechanic, under a bill vetoed by the governor.

The bill required that a licensed person or company obtain a state permit before installing, altering, repairing, or removing an elevator.

Current law requires only that a person apply for a permit before work is started.

The bill required someone to have completed the National Elevator Industry Education Program and obtain an elevator constructor license issued by the state Board of Electricity before receiving state licensure. A licensed elevator mechanic could have supervised up to five helpers, under the bill.

Demolition work or minor repairs were exempted by the bill.

Gov. Arne Carlson said the bill "would force persons who are already qualified to perform elevator installation and repair to go through an additional, duplicative process of education and registration. This necessarily puts another level of bureaucracy in place, a practice I am vehemently opposed to."

The bill was sponsored by Rep. Phil Caruthers (DFL-Brooklyn Center) and Sen. Paula Hanson (DFL-Ham Lake).

HF398/SF255*/CH221

Friendly government

Any individual or small business applying to a state agency for a license would have gotten a refund, upon request, if they didn't receive it within six weeks, under a bill vetoed by the governor.

The money-back guarantee also would have applied to permits, variances, orders, or other documents, but not driver's licenses. Gov. Arne Carlson, however, didn't like the idea.

"I do not believe that expensive legislation is in the best interest of the public," he said. "Promptness is clearly an issue and the intent of this bill contains considerable merit. Rest assured, that everything will be done to provide for administrative promptness relative to the public's needs."

The bill was sponsored by Rep. Phil Caruthers (DFL-Brooklyn Center) and Sen. Steve Murphy (DFL-Red Wing).

HF796/SF538*/CH237

Line-item vetoes (7)

Welfare line-item vetoed

Although Gov. Arne Carlson signed most of the 1995 welfare reform bill, he line-item vetoed a food stamp outreach program and a cash assistance program for single adults totaling nearly \$6.6 million.

The governor cut a \$6.42 million component of the bill that would have replaced the state's Work Readiness program for single, able-bodied adults with a one-month per year payment of \$203 to individuals. The replacement program, which Carlson called an "ineffective use of taxpayer dollars," was to have been called the Temporary County Assistance Program. (Art. 6, Sec. 16, Subd. 2)

The new law does repeal Work Readiness, which offered cash assistance and job services to employable people who qualify for General Assistance.

Carlson, an opponent of Work Readiness, wrote in his veto message: "This new program seems to be a revamped version of the Work Readiness program which I eliminated in my budget recommendations to the Legislature. As I have stated consistently since the beginning of the 1995 Legislative Session, we must eliminate welfare for able bodied adults without children. We cannot afford to carry those who should carry their own weight."

The governor also vetoed a \$150,000 appropriation for a food stamp outreach program that would have informed people about filing for food stamps. (Art. 2, Sec. 48, Subd. 2)

"Outreach programs of this type have been implemented with very little additional effect in the past, and I do not feel that it is appropriate to use taxpayer dollars with the sole intent of expanding enrollment in welfare entitlement programs," said Carlson in his veto message.

Overall, the new welfare reform law requires some new Minnesota welfare recipients to take part in a tough new jobs program and mandates that some teen-aged moms on welfare live at home beginning Oct. 1, 1995.

Rep. Bob Anderson (DFL-Ottertail) and Sen. Don Samuelson (DFL-Brainerd) sponsored the legislation.

HF5*/SF1/CH178

Environment funds pared

Though the governor signed the environmental and natural resources finance bill, he line-item vetoed five items totaling \$445,000.

The governor deleted the following appropriations without explanation:

- \$150,000 for the Beaver Damage Control Joint Powers Board in northern Minnesota (Beaver dams in ditches, rivers, and coulees have created flooding in the flat terrain up north) (Sec. 7, Subd. 4);
- \$100,000 for operational costs at Cuyuna Country State Recreation Area near Aitkin, Minn. (Sec. 5, Subd. 5);
- \$100,000 to create the Passing On the Farm Center at the Southwest Technical College in Granite Falls, Minn. The center was to have expanded an existing local program that assists families and others who are in the process of transferring the farm from one generation to the next. The dollars

would have made the project statewide in scope and brought it under the state's umbrella. In the past, the project has received funding from the Southwestern Minnesota Initiative Fund, Sisters of Notre Dame, and several other organizations and was limited to southwestern Minnesota (Sec. 7, Subd. 4);

- \$75,000 in 1996 "to preserve and enhance" oak savannah stands in St. Paul and Ramsey County (Sec. 5, Subd. 4); and
- \$20,000 in 1996 for staff and research support for the Livestock Processing Markets Task Force (Sec. 7, Subd. 4).

The bill was sponsored by Rep. Chuck Brown (DFL-Appleton) and Sen. Steve Morse (DFL-Dakota).

HF1857/SF106*/CH220

Development dollars cut

The governor deleted nearly \$1.85 million from the omnibus economic development bill.

The following appropriations were deleted:

- \$947,000 for grants to the Natural Resources Research Institute. The Duluth-based institute is an affiliate organization of Minnesota Technology, Inc. The bill also specified two \$100,000 studies that were included in the vetoed funds. The first was to study water quality impacts and permitting requirements related to peat harvesting. The second was to go to the Rainy River Community College to study restoration options for harvested peatlands (Sec. 3);
- \$500,000 to the Minnesota Housing Finance Agency for grants and loans marked for lead paint and lead contaminated soil abatement (Sec. 6);
- \$200,000 for the affirmative enterprise program run by the Department of Trade and Economic Development (Sec. 2, Subd. 2); and
- \$200,000 for the emergency mortgage foreclosure prevention and emergency rental assistance program (also administered by the Minnesota Housing Finance Agency (Sec. 6).

The measure was sponsored by Rep. Carl Kroening (DFL-Mpls). Rep. Jim Rice (DFL-Mpls) chaired the committee which assembled the House version.

SF1670*/HFnone/CH224

Crime funds cut

Gov. Arne Carlson signed the two-year budget bill for crime and corrections funding, but line-item vetoed \$1.45 million from the proposal.

He said the programs lacked "clear direction," and were not "worthy of public expenditure at this time."

The following appropriations were deleted:

- \$500,000 for grants to school districts for alternative programming for at-risk students (Art. 1, Sec. 16);
- \$300,000 for grants to develop three truancy centers. The centers were to be places where police officers could bring truants for assessment and possible referral for other social services (Art. 1, Sec. 7, Subd. 9);
- \$250,000 to fund a juvenile violence prevention and enforcement unit (Art. 1, Sec. 2, Subd. 5);
- \$200,000 for the development of an advanced law enforcement degree program at Metropolitan State University (Art. 1, Sec. 9);
- \$120,000 for the Department of Public Safety to reimburse bomb disposal units for "reasonable expenses" incurred for neutralizing bombs (Art. 1, Sec. 7, Subd. 4); and
- \$75,000 for a newly created fund to provide emergency assistance to crime victims. Such expenses would include replacing stolen property or installing home security devices (Art. 1, Sec. 9).

The measure was sponsored by Sen. Carl Kroening (DFL-Mpls). Rep. Jim Rice (DFL-Mpls) chaired the committee which assembled the House version.

HF1700*/SF1653/CH226

Dental, doctor funds

The governor deleted \$800,000 in appropriations from this year's bill making changes to the MinnesotaCare program.

The bill was signed into law minus the cuts and will expand the number of Minnesotans eligible for MinnesotaCare, the state-subsidized health insurance program.

A total of \$600,000 would have covered the dental expenses for indigents served by the University of Minnesota Dental School (Art. 11, Sec. 2, Subd. 4).

Another \$200,000 would have gone to the University of Minnesota-Duluth Medical School (Art. 11, Sec. 2, Subd. 4).

The bill was sponsored by Rep. Roger

Cooper (DFL-Bird Island) and Sen. Linda Berglin (DFL-Mpls).
HF1077/SF845*/CH234

Restoring computer funds

The governor restored \$1 million that lawmakers wanted to cut from the budget of the Department of Finance.

The omnibus state government finance bill called for a \$500,000 cut to the department each year of the biennium.

The dollars, according to the governor's office, will be used to improve and update the department's computer network.

The bill was sponsored by Rep. Tom Rukavina (DFL-Virginia) and Sen. Richard Cohen (DFL-St. Paul).

HF1001/SF1678*/CH254

Electric bus

Gov. Arne Carlson vetoed a \$250,000 appropriation to help build the world's first bus powered by an electric strip embedded in the road.

The developers of the bus hope it is one day used as public transportation in Minnesota and internationally.

That money would have been matched by federal and private dollars and would have helped pay for vehicle testing.

In 1994, the Legislature appropriated \$200,000 to the St. Cloud-based Saints Road Project to study how the electric bus developed by the company would move through snow and ice.

The 1995 bill called on the Metropolitan Council Transit Operation to analyze the findings of the bus testing study.

But "serious concerns have been raised" about the system, Carlson said. "Development of this technology does not appear practical for public transit. Because there is little promise of use on our public road system, continued subsidy and study would not be an appropriate use of trunk highway funds." (Art. 2, Sec. 2)

The dollars were found in the omnibus transportation finance bill, sponsored by Rep. Bernie Lieder (DFL-Crookston) and Sen. Keith Langseth (DFL-Glyndon) (HF1793/SF1536*), which was incorporated into another proposal sponsored by Rep. Peggy Lepik (IR-Golden Valley) and Sen. Gen Olson (IR-Minnetrista).

HF611/SF371*/CH265

Living Dead Bills

Editor's Note: While *New Laws 1995* 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 1995 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 1996 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 repass the bill in the second.

Bills remaining in standing committees at the end of the 1995 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 1995 and 1996 legislative sessions.

Agriculture

State crop insurance

A new insurance program to entice more farmers to buy crop insurance won approval from the House Agriculture Committee, but then stalled.

The proposal would have given \$250,000 in the current fiscal year to the Department of Agriculture to set up a broad outline of how the program should operate.

Under the proposal, private insurance companies would have assumed at least 80 per-



More than 1,900 bills were introduced in the House during the 1995 Legislative Session. Those that didn't pass remain alive for the 1996 session, the second year of the biennium. They are now "living dead" bills.

cent of the total insurance risk, but the state would have been liable for the balance — a plan to make premiums more attractive to farmers.

The state program would have been designed to supplement — not replace — federal crop insurance. But it also would have been set up to cover losses not covered by federal insurance programs, such as when a farmer is unable to plant.

Any profits the state realizes would have been plowed back into the program to further subsidize insurance premiums.

A similar state-run insurance proposal was included in the 1994 farm relief bill but was deleted on the House floor.

Rep. Ted Winter (DFL-Fulda) sponsored the bill.

HF410/SFnone

Business

Smokes for kids

Store owners will not be obligated to train their employees on state law regarding tobacco sales to minors.

A bill requiring employers to do so stalled this session.

The bill also would have required cities and counties to conduct "sting" operations (send underage teens into stores to try to purchase cigarettes) to test compliance with state law barring tobacco sales to minors.

It passed the Senate but was not heard by the full House.

Rep. Wayne Simoneau (DFL-Fridley) and Sen. Dallas Sams (DFL-Staples) sponsored the measure.

Representatives of anti-smoking and public health groups, the Smoke Free 2000 Coalition, characterized the legislation as a "tobacco industry bill . . . a sham solution to the problem of reducing illegal sales to minors."

HF108/SF558

The coalition favored an alternative proposal that would have required retail shops statewide to purchase a license to sell tobacco products and that would have slapped business owners with steep fines for repeated sales to minors. That bill also failed to survive this session.

The bill, sponsored by Rep. Ann Rest (DFL-New Hope) and Sen. Ember Reichgott Junge (DFL-New Hope), would have fined a store owner \$50 for a first offense. A second offense would have brought a \$200 fine, and a third within two years would have meant a \$400 fine. Four-time violators would have lost their tobacco retailer's license for a minimum of 30 days.

Under current law, only a store employee who sells tobacco to a minor can be charged with a gross misdemeanor, punishable by up to one year in jail and a \$3,000 fine; a store owner has no liability.

HF903/SF703

Mandating portable toilets

In 1994, the Minnesota Legislature passed the potty parity law giving women access to more rest rooms. But the 1995 Legislature wasn't as kind to construction workers.

A bill to require portable toilets on nearly all construction job sites stalled this session. It failed to pass out of the House Commerce, Tourism and Consumer Affairs Committee.

The bill specified that no construction, remodeling, or demolition project could begin unless "sanitary rest room facilities" are provided for workers "within a reasonable distance" from the building site. Remote construction sites "where temporary rest room facilities are unavailable" would have been exempted.

Representatives from the Minnesota Portable Restroom Operators Association told legislators that portable toilets are available for workers on relatively few single family home construction sites.

House bill sponsor Rep. Edwina Garcia (DFL-Richfield) told fellow lawmakers that the proposal would promote good sanitation and the prevention of communicable diseases.

Sen. Sandy Pappas (DFL-St. Paul) sponsored the bill in the Senate, where it did not receive a hearing.

HF1318/SF1028

Keg ban nixed

An effort to ban the retail sale of kegs was tapped out during the 1995 session.

Supporters said a plan to allow kegs only in on-sale establishments would have reduced underage drinking by putting an end to "keggers," where beer often is cheap and plentiful.

But the bill, which specifically would have banned the retail sale of any container holding more than five gallons of beer, including kegs and "party balls," failed to make it out of committee in the House.

The bill, sponsored by Rep. Mary Jo McGuire (DFL-Falcon Heights), was tabled in the House Regulated Industries and Energy Committee before being sent to the Commerce, Tourism and Consumer Affairs Committee, where the bill never received a hearing.

Members of the liquor industry opposed the bill, arguing such a ban would have done little to reduce underage drinking but would have caused a costly inconvenience for the majority of keg buyers (those with legitimate intentions).

HF102/SFnone

Consumers

Gas tax increase

Minnesotans won't have to shell out an extra nickel per gallon for gasoline this summer, but some necessary work on state highways and bridges may not get done either.

A proposal for a 5-cents per gallon gasoline tax increase cleared the Senate Transportation and Public Transit Committee but ran out of gas in the Taxes and Tax Laws Committee.

The proposal, carried by Sen. Carol Flynn (DFL-Mpls), also would have indexed the gasoline tax to the U.S. Consumer Price Index to provide for further gas tax increases.

Revenue from the gas tax is earmarked for highways and bridges.

The proposal also authorized the Metropolitan Council to impose another half percent sales tax in the metro area for maintaining and improving public transit services.

Finally, the measure required the study of road pricing options, such as toll roads and congestion prices. Revenue from road pricing would have financed major transportation projects, according to the proposal.

The measure resulted from the work of the Advisory Council on Major Transportation Projects. The companion bill, sponsored by Rep. Bernie Lieder (DFL-Crookston), was not acted upon in the House.

SF832/HF1121

Airbag replacement

A bill to require that airbags deployed in a collision be replaced before vehicles are resold did not emerge from the committee process in either the House or the Senate this session.

The bill would have punished both the repair person and the vehicle owner with a misdemeanor offense if they knowingly did not repair or replace an airbag. In addition, they could be held liable in a civil suit later by someone injured in a crash.

The measure also would have required all insurance companies to offer coverage for airbags "deployed or damaged" in an accident. Most — but not all — insurance companies already cover the repair and replacement of airbags.

Rep. Matt Entenza (DFL-St. Paul), the House bill sponsor, explained that if a vehicle is in an accident that deployed the airbag and is later sold, a new owner might think that the

safety equipment is still in place — until he or she crashes.

It is estimated to cost \$400 to \$1,000 to replace an airbag, Entenza said.

Sen. Jim Vickerman (DFL-Tracy) sponsored the bill in the Senate.

HF531/SF729

Licensing for counselors

A bill to license mental health counselors in Minnesota passed a few committees during the 1995 Legislative Session but stalled early in both House and Senate committees.

The bill would have created new license categories for counselors: "licensed professional counselor" and "licensed associate counselor."

The proposal would have created a board to license mental health counselors and defined the field as offering counseling for compensation that includes: aptitude appraisal, guidance, and personnel consulting; referral activities; and research activities.

Those counselors practicing without a license or using the titles "professional counselor," "licensed professional counselor," or "licensed associate counselor" would have been subject to misdemeanor penalties (up to 90 days in jail and a \$700 fine).

Right now "anybody can say they are a psychotherapist," said Ludwig Spolyar, a member of the Minnesota Association of Counseling and Development who testified during session in favor of the bill.

"The licensure of professional counselors will help close the loop in providing the public with qualified and accountable mental health services," he has said.

Rep. Roger Cooper (DFL-Bird Island) and Sen. Sam Solon (DFL-Duluth) sponsored the bill.

HF66/SF891

Crime

Community notification

A bill that would notify neighbors when serious sex offenders are released into their communities won approval from the House, but didn't survive conference committee negotiations.

The measure would have allowed law enforcement officials to disclose information about high-risk offenders as "necessary to protect the public and to counteract the offender's dangerousness."

What information is released and to whom disclosure is made would have depended on the "level of danger posed by the offender," as defined in the bill.

Offenders would have been classified as either low, intermediate, or high risk.

Those considered to be high risk would have included those who have refused or failed treatment and have been determined "highly likely to re-offend." Violent, repeat offenders who abuse children also would have been considered high risk.

The bill was patterned after a Washington state law that has been in effect for five years. Fourteen states have similar notification laws.

The state of Washington has released thousands of sex offenders in the five years that the law has been in effect. In most cases, law enforcement officials are the only ones who have been notified. According to a December 1993 Washington study, members of the community were notified in just 176 cases. There were 14 cases involving harassment of the released offender after the community notification.

Since 1980, the number of sex offenders in Minnesota prisons has increased 230 percent. Today, 1 in 5 prisoners are incarcerated for a sex offense.

Rep. Dave Bishop (IR-Rochester) and Sen. Randy Kelly (DFL-St. Paul) sponsored the bill.

HF181/SF1560

Seat belt violations

For the third straight session, legislation permitting police officers to pull over drivers for not wearing a seat belt failed to become law.

The bill won approval from the House Judiciary Committee, but progressed no further. It did not receive a hearing in the Senate.

In 1994, the full House defeated the same proposal on a 46-83 vote.



Failure to wear a seat belt would have been reason enough for a cop to pull you over and issue a ticket, under a bill heard in the House. The bill, however, did not survive the 1995 session. (HF471/SF409)

The measure, sponsored by Rep. Lee Greenfield (DFL-Mpls), would have made a seat belt violation a "primary offense." Currently, law enforcement officers need another reason to pull you over before issuing a \$25 seat belt citation.

Failure to wear a seat belt is a primary offense in 10 states and a secondary offense in 35 others. As of February 1994, five states had no safety belt use law in effect.

Lawmakers passed the original mandatory seat belt law in 1986, but waited until 1988 to add a \$10 fine for failure to follow it. The fine was bumped to \$25 in 1991.

The fine generates about \$1 million per year. Ninety percent of the money funds the state's eight regional emergency medical services systems for personnel education and training, equipment, and vehicle purchases. The remaining 10 percent goes toward traffic safety education programs conducted by state troopers.

Sen. Linda Berglin (DFL-Mpls) sponsored the Senate proposal.

HF471/SF409

Sentencing guidelines

A bill to address the dramatic expansion of Minnesota's prison population and the corresponding increase in corrections costs failed to win passage in the 1995 session.

The bill would have saved the state the cost of 600 prison beds a year by reducing the presumptive sentences of many non-violent offenders under the sentencing guidelines and referring them to county facilities.

Diverting the offenders to county services would save the state \$14 million per year, \$5 million of which would be paid to the counties for incarceration costs, leaving the state with a net savings of \$9 million a year.

Both the Senate Crime Prevention Committee and the House Judiciary Committee discussed the bill but did not vote on it.

The bill was sponsored by Sen. Gary Laidig (IR-Stillwater) and Rep. Dave Bishop (IR-Rochester).

SF470/HF550

Education

Encouraging the pledge

A measure that would have urged school districts to make the Pledge of Allegiance a classroom fixture did not pass the legislative test in 1995.

A bill that aimed to "strongly encourage" schools to lead "willing students" in reciting the pledge passed the House Education Committee, but never received another hearing.

The measure would have encouraged schools to lead K-12 students in reciting the pledge at least once a week. The proposal was introduced in the Senate but never received a hearing.

Rep. Kris Hasskamp (DFL-Crosby) and Sen. Pat Pariseau (IR-Farmington) sponsored the measure.

HF112/SF151

Sex and silence

Absent from the new omnibus K-12 education law are two House provisions dealing with sex education and school prayer.

One would have allowed local school boards to decide if a moment of silence should be observed in class; another would have barred schools from offering any curriculum that encourages sex among minors.

Although both provisions were in the original House version of the bill, neither were in the Senate's version. During the conference committee, both provisions were deleted.

Rep. Alice Johnson (DFL-Spring Lake Park) and Sen. Larry Pogemiller (DFL-Mpls) sponsored the new K-12 finance law.

Special Session HF4/SFnone/CH3 (formerly HF1000*/SF944)

School bus ads

A plan to let tennis shoe companies, fast food chains, and others help pay for school transportation stalled in 1995.

The measure would have allowed advertising inside school buses and required that all money made from the ads be deposited in each district's transportation account.

Approved by the House Education Committee, it was later amended on the House floor to allow ads on bus exteriors as well. That move sent the bill back to the House Transportation and Transit Committee and there it stayed. The Senate companion was never heard in the Senate.

Rep. David Tomassoni (DFL-Chisholm) and Sen. Jerry Janezich (DFL-Chisholm) sponsored the bill.

HF326/SF312

Elections

Primary election changes

Thoughts of switching the date of the state's primary election to increase voter participation fell by the wayside during the 1995 session.

A bill to move the state's primary election up nearly three months — to the third Tuesday in June instead of in September — was never heard by the full House, although the Senate approved it.

The precinct party caucuses would have continued to be held the second Tuesday in March.

The measure incorporated many sugges-

tions of Secretary of State Joan Growe's Commission on Electoral Reform, an 18-member commission that focused on increasing voter turnout by making changes to state election law.

Moving up the primary elections — where members of the same political party face off to determine who advances to meet candidates from the opposing party or parties in November — would give candidates more time to debate and the press more time to examine the issues, Growe has said.

The bill also called for the elimination of the presidential primary election, which is now held in April.

Sen. Carol Flynn (DFL-Mpls) and Rep. Bernie Lieder (DFL-Crookston) sponsored the bill.

HF142/SF115

Election day campaigning

Although approved by the Senate, candidates will have to wait still longer for a state law giving them permission to campaign on election day.

A bill to allow election day campaigning won approval from one House panel, but then stalled.

The state Office of the Attorney General has said the one-day prohibition on campaigning is virtually unenforceable and is most likely unconstitutional.

Rep. Richard Jefferson (DFL-Mpls) and Sen. Dallas Sams (DFL-Staples) sponsored the bill.

HF289/SF315

Voting absentee

Any eligible voter could have cast an absentee ballot up to 30 days before any election, but a bill to do just that didn't survive the 1995 session.

The Senate approved the bill, as did a House panel, but the full House never heard it.

Currently, absentee ballots only can be requested by voters who will be absent from their precinct on election day, are hospitalized, ill, disabled, or can't vote on election day for religious reasons. But many other voters have difficulty voting in their home precinct.

The Legislature allowed anyone in Ramsey, Hennepin, Anoka, and Becker counties to vote absentee during the 1992 election.

The bill would have allowed voters state-

wide to cast ballots in person at their county auditor's office or a site designated by the auditor's office during the 30 days before an election.

Sen. John Marty (DFL-Roseville) and Rep. Richard Jefferson (DFL-Mpls) sponsored the measure.

HF167/SF35

Voters' guide

A bill to mail booklets to Minnesota's eligible voters before caucuses and elections containing short candidate biographies and other voter information stalled after gaining approval from a House committee.

The bill stemmed from a recommendation of The Growe Commission on Electoral Reforms. The commission proposed a variety of changes to Minnesota's election laws to encourage increased voter turnout.

The guides were to be mailed to voters at least 21 days before each election. Each candidate could have included a 50-word biography in the guide in addition to their name, address, and telephone number.

A similar bill was considered during the 1993 Legislative Session but failed to survive.

Rep. Bernie Lieder (DFL-Crookston) and Sen. Carol Flynn (DFL-Mpls) sponsored the measure.

HF621/SF590

Employment

No minimum wage hike

House and Senate proposals to increase Minnesota's minimum wage failed to win approval in 1995.

The Senate passed a bill that would have boosted the hourly minimum wage by 25 cents and by another 50 cents after six months on the job. But the House never voted on such a measure.

Sponsored by Sen. Randy Kelly (DFL-St. Paul), the Senate bill would have increased the minimum wage by 25 cents Oct. 1, 1995. After that, additional 25-cent raises would have been required after 90 and 180 days of employment.

The House version of that bill, however, took a different approach. It would have boosted the hourly minimum wage by a dollar over a two-year span. The measure passed the House Labor-Management Relations Committee but never came up for a vote on the floor.

The bill, sponsored by Rep. Tom Rukavina (DFL-Virginia), would have increased the minimum wage by 50 cents in October 1995 and again by the same amount in October 1996. After 1996, the minimum would have risen according to annual increases in the Consumer Price Index.

The failure of both House and Senate proposals will leave Minnesota's minimum wage at \$4.25 an hour for large businesses and \$4 an hour for businesses with less than \$362,500 in annual sales.

HF401/SF302

Tackling 'corporate welfare'

A bill designed to make some businesses receiving state aid pay their newly hired employees at least \$7.21 per hour won approval from the House, but didn't quite make it into law.

While some provisions in the bill did become law (calling for Minnesota businesses receiving more than \$25,000 from the state in grants or loans; and those receiving certain tax breaks regardless of the dollar value, to show job growth within two years or repay their state aid), those companies won't have to pay their employees enough to at least meet the federal poverty level for a family of four. That amounts to about \$15,000 a year.

The wage hike would have applied to new employees hired by qualifying companies after Aug. 1, 1995.

Rep. Karen Clark (DFL-Mpls) and Sen. John Hottinger (DFL-Mankato) sponsored the proposal.

HF869/SF705

Environment

Wetlands protection

Counties won't be given the authority some say they need to allow development on wetlands in Minnesota.

A bill that would have allowed counties to create their own less restrictive wetland protection and management plans was shot down in the Senate during the 1995 Special Session.

Local governments have argued current state rules are overly restrictive and unnecessarily prevent land development, especially in northern Minnesota.

The Wetlands Conservation Act now requires developers, local governments, property owners, or others to replace any wetlands



A bill that would have allowed counties to create their own less restrictive wetland protection and management plans passed the House during the 1995 Special Session, but was rejected in the Senate on a procedural vote. (Special Session: HF5, formerly HF787*/SF1116)

that are drained to build roads, housing, and other developments.

The bill would have provided breaks to those counties having 80 percent of their "presettlement wetlands" still intact.

In those counties, which are located almost exclusively in north and northeastern Minnesota, wetlands less than 10,000 square feet in size would have been exempted from the current Wetlands Conservation Act. Currently, wetlands less than 400 square feet are exempt.

The House passed the bill during its 1995 Special Session, but it was rejected in the Senate on a procedural vote.

Rep. Jim Tunheim (DFL-Kennedy) sponsored the special session bill.

The legislation that passed both houses during the regular session was sponsored by Rep. Willard Munger (DFL-Duluth) and Sen. Gene Merriam (DFL-Coon Rapids).

Special Session: HF5 (formerly HF787*/SF1116)

Angler's right to know

A bill to help anglers and others using Minnesota's waterways trace the source of pollutants being discharged into the state's rivers and lakes stalled this session.

The measure would have required companies that are legally discharging toxic substances into Minnesota waters to "post a sign that is visible and legible" near the point of discharge.

Under the proposed "Angler's Right-To-Know Act," the sign would have indicated the name of the company and that it was discharging "low levels of toxic substances"

under a permit from the Minnesota Pollution Control Agency (MPCA). A contact name and company telephone number also would have been listed, along with the general telephone number of the MPCA.

House bill sponsor Rep. Charlie Weaver (IR-Anoka) said his intention was to provide Minnesotans with more information about pollution in waterways.

Business community representatives argued the legislation would unfairly target private companies and clutter scenic waterways with signs.

The proposal stalled in the House Judiciary Committee and was never heard in the Senate.

Sen. Ellen Anderson (DFL-St. Paul) carried the bill in the Senate.

HF286/SF661

Collecting agates

Once again a Minnesota rock, gem, and mineral interpretive center — featuring the famed Lake Superior agate, Minnesota's official gemstone — didn't pass legislative muster.

The proposal stalled in a House finance committee and was never considered by the Senate.

A similar proposal for the center, which would be at Moose Lake State Park (just south of Duluth on Interstate 35), stalled during the 1993 session.

In addition to agates, the center would have displayed other rocks, gems, and minerals "indigenous to Minnesota."

The proposal sought \$67,500 to begin architectural and engineering design work.

Eventually, the center's price tag would amount to about \$450,000.

"We've been offered a number of agate collections," explained Bill Morrissey, director of state parks for the DNR. The state would get the prized agate collection of the late William Boltz of Topeka, Kan., if a suitable center is created. Lake Superior agates were moved south by the Kansan Glacier, according to Morrissey.

Rep. Becky Lourey (DFL-Kerrick) and Sen. Florian Chmielewski (DFL-Sturgeon Lake) sponsored the bill.

HF218/SF20

Family

Breast-feeding

A bill that would have specified in law that mothers may breast-feed their babies in virtually any location — public or private — didn't survive the 1995 session.

The proposal would have amended the indecent exposure statute so a woman may breast-feed her baby anywhere she is otherwise allowed.

The measure also would have stated in law the benefits of breast-feeding.

"The Legislature further finds and declares that breast milk offers better nutrition, immunity, and digestion, and may raise a baby's IQ. . . . The social constraints of modern society militate against the choice of breast-feeding and lead new mothers with demanding time schedules to opt for formula feeding for reasons such as embarrassment and the fear of social ostracism," stated the House version of the bill.

"The promotion of family values and infant health demand putting an end to the vicious cycle of embarrassment and ignorance that constricts women and men alike in the subject of breast-feeding and represents hostility to mothers and babies in our culture based on archaic and outdated moral taboos."

Rep. Richard Mulder (IR-Ivanhoe) and Sen. Arlene Lesewski (IR-Marshall) sponsored the bill, which passed the Senate 58-0. The bill passed out of the House Health and Human Services Committee but never received a debate before the full House.

In committee, Mulder said it is not that police have been arresting mothers, but women have been asked to leave shopping centers and move to bathrooms.

He said he just wanted to make sure mothers and the public know "breast-feeding is normal and OK to do."

HF1369/SF1188

TV sex, violence

A House resolution calling on television programmers to promote "positive family values" and reduce portrayals of sex and violence will have to wait for another legislative session.

The measure, sponsored by Rep. Eileen Tompkins (IR-Apple Valley), passed out of one committee but sat for two months waiting to be heard on the House floor. The resolution was never taken up.

(Tompkins sponsored a similar proposal which stalled in 1992.)

The resolution contended that television programs showing "violence and sexually explicit material contribute to a rise in the incidence of sexual crimes, violent assaults, and family breakdowns."

Television networks also encourage an "acceptance of divorce" through programs displaying a "liberalized attitude toward divorce," according to the resolution.

The resolution directed networks to "actively reduce the amount of violence-laden, sexually explicit material" on TV and to produce "television material that promotes positive family values and helps to strengthen the family."

The proposal had no Senate companion.

HF396/SFnone

Gambling

Video gambling

Supporters of video gambling in Minnesota bars and restaurants were disappointed for the fifth consecutive year. Proposals to allow video poker, blackjack, and other games in Minnesota bars and restaurants failed in 1995.

Bar and restaurant owners say they need the gambling machines to compete with American Indian-owned casinos in Minnesota. The casinos offer video gambling.

The House Governmental Operations Committee rejected a bill that would have allowed up to 10 video slots in each of the state's 3,400 bars and restaurants and devoted a portion of the proceeds to schools and environmental programs.

Rep. David Tomassoni (DFL-Chisholm) and Sen. Carl Kroening (DFL-Mpls) sponsored the bill. The Senate bill did not make it out of the Senate committee process.

HF1405/SF1143

Sen. Charlie Berg (DFL-Chokio) also sponsored a video gambling bill that would have set up a pilot project allowing up to five video slots in bars in select Minnesota counties. The proposal ran into opposition in the Senate Gaming Regulation Committee and was never put to a vote.

SF402/HFnone



Proposals to allow video poker, video blackjack, and other games in Minnesota bars and restaurants failed in 1995, for the fifth consecutive year. One proposal would have allowed up to 10 video machines in each of about 3,400 Minnesota bars and restaurants (HF1405). A separate proposal would have allowed up to five machines in each bar in a select group of counties (SF402).

Gambling ads continue

Depending on your point of view, those clever — or annoying — ads for casinos, horse racing, and lotteries will continue in Minnesota.

Legislation to ban all forms of gambling advertising and promotion, except for that published or aired solely on American Indian lands, was approved by the Senate Gambling Regulation Committee but stalled in the Environment and Natural Resources Committee.

The proposal also would have required lottery retailers to post notices giving the approximate odds of winning each prize in each lottery game.

The measure was sponsored by Sen. John Marty (DFL-Roseville) and Rep. Doug Swenson (IR-Forest Lake). The bill was not heard in the House.

SF304/HF1622

Revisiting tribal compacts

Two legislative efforts to spur renegotiation of the gambling compacts now in effect between the state and the 11 Minnesota American Indian bands failed to win passage this year.

The compacts set the parameters for legal gambling at American Indian-owned casinos.

Some argue Minnesota casinos have an unfair competitive advantage because they offer gambling that other non-Indian businesses cannot offer.

The Senate passed a bill (SF1044/HFnone), sponsored by Rep. Charlie Berg (DFL-Chokio), that would have required the governor to take all necessary steps to renegotiate the compacts. The House, however, did not take up the Senate proposal.

A separate measure (HF1084/SFnone), sponsored by Rep. Phyllis Kahn (DFL-Mpls), called for a resolution urging Congress to put a closing date on the 22 compacts now in existence between the state and Indian bands. The compacts have no expiration date.

Kahn's bill received a hearing in the Gambling Division of the House Governmental Operations Committee but languished without a vote.

Both proposals drew opposition from band officials, who argued the compacts are the result of negotiations between sovereign powers and should be honored as such.

Game & Fish

To kill a mourning dove

Mourning doves can nest in Minnesota without fear of buckshot — at least for another year.

A bill to restore the hunting season on mourning doves, which was last held in 1947, stalled this session.

Rep. Doug Peterson (DFL-Madison) attached his proposal to the omnibus environment and natural resources finance bill but the provision was later deleted in the House Ways and Means Committee (HF1857/SF106*/CH220).

The DNR would have determined the hunting season dates and rules for hunting mourning doves. Hunters would have had to buy a small game license and a \$5 mourning dove stamp, under the proposal.

Shooting mourning doves would have been allowed only in parts of southern and western Minnesota.

Kevin Lines, farmland wildlife program leader for the DNR, said the mourning dove is the "number one game bird in North America." Some 50 million birds are killed each year out of a population of 500 million.

Since shooting mourning doves has been illegal during his lifetime, Lines said he never has hunted the birds, but "colleagues in other states rave about its table qualities."

A similar proposal was approved by a Senate panel as part of the omnibus game and fish bill but the provision was later deleted on the Senate floor.

Special Session: SF1/HFnone/CH1 (formerly HF683/SF621*)

Enticing deer

A bill that would have allowed bow hunters to set out fruit and grain to attract deer — a practice called "deer baiting" — was quickly rejected this session.

The House Environment and Natural Resources Committee rejected the bill and it was never introduced in the Senate.

Under the proposal, a hunter could have set out up to 10 gallons of "grains, fruits, vegetables, nuts, hay, or other foods . . . for the purpose of attracting and enticing deer."

The reason for setting out "biodegradable bait" is to bring deer "in close enough to get a clean shot," according to House sponsor Rep. Tom Bakk (DFL-Cook) The practice

would have been allowed only during the archery season.

The Department of Natural Resource (DNR) was strongly opposed to baiting as a method for taking deer.

"Once it starts, baiting increases," said Tim Bremicker, director of the DNR's wildlife section. He noted that in Michigan "it's a large commercial industry" and that the deer baiting issue is "extremely divisive . . . extremely controversial" in both Wisconsin and Michigan.

Bremicker said that baiting affects the movement of deer, creates conflicts among hunters defending their personal bait sites, and increases the use of vehicles on public lands.

HF745/SFnone

Government

Unicameral legislature

Proposals to turn Minnesota's Legislature into a unicameral body did not progress this year.

A handful of such bills are introduced every year, but so far all have languished without public hearings.

A total of five bills called for a constitutional amendment to provide for a unicameral legislative body. All would have placed the unicameral question on the 1996 general election ballot.

If approved, the one body legislature would take effect in January 2003. (Currently, Nebraska is the only state with a unicameral legislature.)

The measures differed in the number of members, the name of the legislative body, and whether the legislators would serve two- or four-year terms.

Senate sponsors were: Sen. Gene Merriam (DFL-Coon Rapids), who authored two such proposals; Sen. Cal Larson (IR-Fergus Falls); Sen. Dave Kleis (IR-St. Cloud); and Sen. John Marty (DFL-Roseville).

Only two of the Senate bills had House companions. They were sponsored by Rep. Mindy Greiling (DFL-Roseville) and Rep. Alice Hausman (DFL-St. Paul).

SF38/HF77; SF69/HFnone; SF80/HF70; SF1780/HFnone; Special Session: SF4/HFnone

Term limit bill stalls

A proposal to limit terms of office for legislators, constitutional officers, and members of Congress didn't go far during the 1995 Legislative Session, but it did receive a hearing — its first ever.

Term limit bills have been introduced in the Legislature for several years, but until this session neither the House nor the Senate had given the proposals a hearing.

Although the House heard the bill this year, the Senate did not.

The 1995 bill called for a 1996 ballot question giving voters the option to approve term limits and amend the Minnesota Constitution.

State legislators would have been limited to 10 years in office. Representatives serve two-year terms and senators four-year terms. But because legislative districts are reapportioned every 10 years, state senators serve a two-year term each decade.

The bill also would have restricted the governor, lieutenant governor, secretary of state, state treasurer, attorney general, and state auditor from seeking more than two terms in office.

Also, Minnesota members of Congress could not have held office for more than 12 years, under the bill.

The bill would have applied to current office holders as well as newly elected ones.

Sen. David Knutson (IR-Burnsville) and Rep. Tim Pawlenty (IR-Eagan) sponsored the measure.

HF7/SF48

Legislative ethics

A bill to loosen some restrictions in the 1994 ethics law which banned most gifts to lawmakers failed to survive the 1995 regular and special sessions.

The measure would have allowed legislators to accept a "cup of coffee or other refreshments not to exceed \$5 in value . . . as part of ordinary office hospitality."

Under the current law, lobbyists are prohibited from providing any food or drink to a legislator and a legislator is prohibited from accepting.

During the 1995 regular session, both the House and Senate passed different, less restrictive ethics bills. A handful of lawmakers from both bodies worked out a compromise. The Senate passed the compromise during the 1995 Special Session. The House, however, never voted on the proposal.

Sen. John Marty (DFL-Roseville) and Rep. Dave Bishop (IR-Rochester) sponsored the bill.

Special Session: SF2 (formerly HF856/SF339*)

Top government salaries

The heads of state departments, boards and agencies won't see a pay raise this year. Neither will lawmakers, constitutional officers, or judges.

Under a bill approved by the Senate, but not the House, the current three-tiered system of paying top-level state employees would have been replaced with a two-tiered system.

The bill would have divided state agency heads into two salary ranges, each of which would have been tied to the governor's salary, currently at \$114,506. In the first range, commissioner salaries could not have exceeded 85 percent of the governor's salary (\$97,330); the second range would have been capped at 75 percent (\$85,880).

The first range was nearly \$20,000 more than the highest cap under current law; the second nearly \$8,000 higher.

Gov. Arne Carlson has argued that salary increases are needed to attract top candidates for high-level state jobs. Although state department and agency heads last received a salary increase in 1990, the caps have not been changed since 1987.

Under current law, the salaries of top-level state officials are divided into three ranges, depending on the size of the agency. The ranges are capped at \$78,000, \$67,500 and \$60,000, respectively.

Elected officials, including legislators, constitutional officers and judges, would have received raises in 1997 and 1998 of 3 percent, or the average pay increase in contract agreements with state employees, whichever was less.

The bill was sponsored by Rep. Greg Davids (IR-Preston) and Sen. Roy Terwilliger (IR-Bloomington).

HF1710/SF1406

Global affairs

A proposal to form a new state agency to improve Minnesota's performance as an international player stalled early during the 1995 session.

Rep. Mike Jaros (DFL-Duluth) sponsored the bill to establish a Minnesota office of international affairs.

Under the proposal, the new office would have overseen international relations activities including attracting and hosting foreign visitors, providing information on protocol, and promoting cultural exchanges between Minnesota and other countries.

The measure was discussed but never voted on by the House International Trade and Economic Development Committee. There was no Senate companion.

Jaros sponsored similar legislation in 1994, but the measure died in conference committee.

HF373/SFnone

Human rights feedback

A bill to encourage feedback and suggestions to improve the state's Department of Human Rights failed to gain approval during the 1995 session.

The measure required that the department send an evaluation form to every complainant with a grievance currently before the department or whose case was closed during the year.

The evaluation form would have sought the person's assessment of the way their grievance was processed by the department and invited suggestions for improving the handling of such grievances.

The bill also required the department to summarize the responses and report their findings to the Legislature. In addition, it requested that the Legislative Audit Commission consider directing the legislative auditor to review the department.

The measure, which originally called for the abolishment of the Department of Human Rights and the transfer of its responsibilities to the Office of the Attorney General, was heard and amended by the Senate Governmental Operations and Veterans Committee. It was later referred to the Finance Committee, where it was not heard.

The bill was sponsored by Sen. Ellen Anderson (DFL-St. Paul); there was no House companion.

SF1384/HFnone

Conference of the States

A resolution calling for action to address what supporters say is an imbalance of power between the federal and state governments passed the House but failed to clear the Senate committee process.

The measure specified that five people be appointed to represent Minnesota at a Conference of the States, an event that would be promoted and convened by the Council of State Governments. The goal of the proposed conference was to formulate a plan to restore checks and balances between states and the federal government.

The resolution cited the expansion of power at the federal level, the growth of the deficit, and the proliferation of unfunded mandates handed down from the federal government to the states as creating a need for action by the states.

The bill required adoption by at least 26 legislatures before the conference could convene.

The measure was sponsored by Sen. Dan Stevens (IR-Mora) and House Speaker Irv Anderson (DFL-Int'l Falls).

SF587/HF22

Government reorganization

Plans for sweeping changes in the structure of state government had mixed success this session. A proposal to abolish the Department of Education and create a new Department of Children, Families and Learning survived to become law in the omnibus K-12 Education Finance bill.

Other reform measures, however, did not prevail.

One measure would have abolished the Department of Natural Resources and other environmental agencies and combined them into one department charged with protecting the environment, protecting farmland, and managing natural resources.

The proposal, sponsored by Sen. Lawrence Pogemiller (DFL-Mpls), was approved by the Senate Environment and Natural Resources Committee but then stalled.

Ultimately, parts of the measure were transformed into a bill (HF1542/SF1246*/CH248) that included a proposal for a task force to form recommendations for an appropriate structure for environmental and natural resources functions.

SF785/HFnone

The second measure would have abolished the Department of Public Service and

transferred its responsibilities to other agencies. The plan, sponsored by Sen. Phil Riveness (DFL-Bloomington), was heard first in the Senate's Governmental Operations and Veterans Committee and was re-referred to the Jobs, Energy and Community Development Committee without recommendations.

Parts of the plan surfaced in the same bill (HF1542/SF1246*/CH248) containing the environmental agency language.

Rep. Howard Orenstein (DFL-St. Paul) carried the House companion.

SF956/HF1036

Health

A man's right to know

A bill to require a "fertile male" seeking a vasectomy to wait at least 24 hours before undergoing the procedure, died this session.

Rep. Dave Bishop (IR-Rochester) filed his bill shortly after a House committee approved a 24-hour waiting period for women seeking abortions.

Both proposals were introduced as amendments to the welfare reform bill, which eventually became law (HF5*/SF1/CH178) without either the abortion or the vasectomy waiting period.

Under Bishop's proposal, a "fertile male" seeking a vasectomy would have had to wait at least 24 hours before undergoing the procedure so he could be informed about the procedure's medical risks. The man also would have been required to sign a statement certifying that he has been given the required information about the procedure.

The fertile male's parents, wife, and her parents, also would have been notified about the "date, time, and place of the planned vasectomy." This covers what Bishop refers to as the "generational interests" that would be affected by a vasectomy.

Bishop, who favors abortion rights, insisted that his proposal was serious. "This is the law in Canada," he said, adding that the Canadians have a 48-hour waiting period before a vasectomy is performed and require counseling for both spouses.

HF180/SFnone

Medicinal marijuana

A bill to sanction marijuana use if it is prescribed by a doctor for medical reasons once again stalled this legislative session.

Bill sponsor Rep. Karen Clark (DFL-Mpls) has pushed for the proposal in recent years but has been met with strong opposition from some members. Opponents worry that legalized medicinal marijuana will open the door to addiction and eventually, legalized recreational use of the drug.

Advocates argue that marijuana helps alleviate the pain and nausea common among cancer patients undergoing chemotherapy and the pain of patients suffering from epilepsy, HIV/AIDS, spastic conditions, and other ailments.

The legislation would have exempted from criminal penalties doctors who prescribe marijuana, pharmacists who fill the prescriptions, and patients who use it.

Rep. Tony Onnen (IR-Cokato) successfully offered an amendment that would have restricted the use of medicinal marijuana to only people with certain conditions and only for those who haven't found relief from other drugs. Some of the conditions included cancer, epilepsy, spastic conditions such as cerebral palsy, glaucoma, cystic fibrosis, HIV/AIDS, and severe intractable pain.

Another section of the Onnen amendment required that the medicinal marijuana come from a licensed federal manufacturing facility. The federal government currently contracts with a farm to grow the plant and supply it to a few seriously ill people.

The amended bill passed out of the House Health and Human Services Committee, but was not heard in the Judiciary Committee.

Sen. Allan Spear (DFL-Mpls) sponsored the bill in the Senate where it stalled in its first committee.

HF1136/SF1308

Abortion waiting period

A measure to require a woman to wait 24 hours before having an abortion stalled this session but not before nearly killing a welfare reform proposal.

The proposal would have required a physician or the physician's agent to tell the woman — at least 24 hours before the abortion — the probable age of the fetus, the nature of the procedure, the risks of the procedure, available alternatives, that she has the right to review specific printed materials and the risks of carrying the fetus to term. The measure

allowed the information to be provided by telephone as well as in person.

The proposal also required a woman to be given the name of the physician who was to perform the procedure before the abortion was performed. Under the proposal, the woman also had to acknowledge that she had received the required information.

The waiting period was attached to the welfare reform bill in the House Health and Human Services Committee but taken out in the Ways and Means Committee. An emotional debate to reattach the amendment to the bill on the House floor was unsuccessful, in part, because Gov. Arne Carlson threatened to veto the welfare bill if it contained the abortion waiting period language.

The waiting period bill also was heard in the Senate Health and Human Services Committee but failed, on a unanimous vote, to gain committee approval. Although numerous bills were introduced in the Legislature calling for a waiting period, only one bill had both a House and Senate sponsor: Sen. Sheila Kiscaden (IR-Rochester) and Rep. Peggy Lepik (IR-Golden Valley).

SF843/HF1391

Higher Education

College for sale, cheap

A failed proposal would have allowed some of Minnesota's technical and community colleges to be sold for \$1.

The bargains, however, only would have been available to cities, counties, or school boards that had an alternative public use planned for the facilities.

Minnesota's 55 technical and community colleges are facing a budget squeeze that may result in some campuses closing, said Rep. Ron Kraus (IR-Albert Lea). His bill would have given cities, counties, and school boards a role in deciding if a local two-year institution should stay open or close.

Under Kraus' proposal, if a community decided to close its campus, it would have been required to propose the buildings be used for a high school, a senior citizens center, or some other public function. The plans would have needed state approval before a \$1 deal could be completed.

The bill stalled in the House Capital Investment Committee, where it drew debate but never received a vote. There was no Senate companion.

HF1591/SFnone

Housing

Landlords' eviction costs

A bill to hold landlords responsible for paying only half of the court filing fee to evict a tenant — provided the proceeding takes just one court appearance — stalled during the 1995 session.

A House committee approved the bill but neither the full House nor Senate heard it.

Bill sponsor Rep. Karen Clark (DFL-Mpls), said the \$122 state filing fee required to begin legal eviction proceedings is burdensome to property owners — particularly if they have to evict more than one tenant.

Property owners pay the filing fee for each eviction they seek.

Many eviction proceedings are typically handled with a single court appearance because tenants often fail to appear. Under the bill, if the proceeding took more than one hearing, the landlord would pay the remaining half of the filing fee.

A large portion of the \$122 fee goes to the state's Supreme Court budget, Clark said. The county in which the case is heard receives an additional \$7 to \$10 in law library fees, depending on the county.

Using 1994 figures, Clark estimated the Minnesota Supreme Court budget would have lost about \$1.4 million and the state's counties about \$104,000, if the proposal had become law.

Sen. Ellen Anderson (DFL-St. Paul) sponsored the measure in the Senate.

HF136/SF1061

Law

Death penalty

A resolution that would have permitted the death penalty in Minnesota made no progress in the 1995 session.

The bill, which proposed an amendment to the Minnesota Constitution permitting the death penalty for persons convicted of first degree murder, stalled in the Senate Crime Prevention Committee.

Sen. Dan Stevens (IR-Mora) sponsored the Senate bill and although there was no House sponsor, Rep. Hilda Bettermann (IR-Brandon) tried to attach a death penalty amendment to the judiciary finance bill on the House floor. The amendment was defeated, 38-95.

SF 104/HFnone

Striking a real cord

Consumers will be left on their own when winter rolls around again and its time to replenish the firewood supply.

A bill to help consumers make sure they're getting the wood pile they pay for failed to survive the 1995 session. The House passed the measure, but the Senate never reviewed it.

Under the bill, those who buy firewood would have known how much wood actually makes up a cord (a common measurement for wood piles) and could have requested a receipt.

Currently, there is no way a consumer is assured of receiving a standard cord of firewood. The bill specified how much wood is contained in a cord and said all firewood must be sold in cords. A cord equals a stack of wood 4 feet by 4 feet by 8 feet.

Rep. Tom Bakk (DFL-Cook) and Sen. Bob Lessard (DFL-Int'l Falls) sponsored the bill.

HF1431/SF1251

Local Government

Local government salaries

A bill to cap the salaries of most local government officials at \$78,500 started with a lot of media attention early in the session but quickly faded away.

Bill sponsor Rep. Steve Wenzel (DFL-Little Falls) tried to illustrate its need by drawing attention to what he called "The Fat Fifteen," a list of the 15 highest paid local public officials. The list included annual salaries such as \$103,596 for the Hennepin County administrator, \$96,205 for the Ramsey County human services director, and \$94,068 for the Minneapolis city engineer.

"In 84 of the 87 [Minnesota] counties there is no problem," said Wenzel. But some cities and counties in the metropolitan area have not been fiscally responsible with salaries, he had said.

The bill survived one committee but died in a second without a vote.

It would have limited the amount a city or county attorney could earn to 95 percent of the state attorney general's salary, or \$84,981. An elected county sheriff would have been limited to the salary of the state commissioner of public safety, currently \$78,500. All other elected officials and employees would have been limited to the salary of the state commissioner of finance, currently \$78,500.

Many metro area local government offi-

cials and professional associations opposed the bill and labeled it "micro management" from the state.

HF339/SFnone

Sports

Jets hockey bust

A bill to provide state aid to help move the Winnipeg Jets National Hockey League franchise to Minnesota was a last-minute entry on the legislative scene that disappeared just as quickly as it arrived.

The bill was heard in one House committee and left one committee without recommendation in the Senate.

In the end, the team found the money to stay in Winnipeg.

The Minnesota proposal would have authorized the Metropolitan Sports Facilities Commission to negotiate a deal with Richard Burke, a Medina, Minn., investor and former health care executive, or any buyer, who wished to buy the hockey team and bring it to the Target Center. The bill would have allowed the commission to sign a deal even after the Legislature adjourned.

It authorized the Metropolitan Council to issue bonds (the amount of which the bill did not specify) to the Metropolitan Sports Facilities Commission to attract an NHL team with a long-term commitment to play at the Target Center in downtown Minneapolis.

The amount in bonds, however, would have been limited to the amount that could be paid off with an annual state appropriation equal to the new state income taxes generated by the team (roughly estimated at \$1.8 million per year). Part of this money would have gone to pay for youth ice arenas in Minnesota.

Under the bill, the state would have appropriated the money annually from the general fund to the Metropolitan Council to help pay off the bonds.

Rep. Bob Milbert (DFL-South St. Paul) and Sen. James Metzger (DFL-South St. Paul) sponsored the bill.

HF1917/SF1704

Taxes

Property tax reform

The 1995 Legislature began analyzing a proposal that would reform Minnesota's property tax and education funding systems, and although the bill stalled, it continues to spawn discussions and is expected to come up again in 1996.

The measure, carried by Sen. Steven Novak (DFL-New Brighton) and Rep. Dee Long (DFL-Mpls), proposed fundamental changes in Minnesota's tax structure and would have shifted the bulk of education funding from local property taxes to the state.

The proposal would have restructured income, sales, and property taxes and raised additional funding for education. Much of the increased revenue would come from a greatly expanded sales tax base.

Under the measure, most consumer services would have been subject to sales tax, and over time, the sales tax would have been reduced to 5.5 percent. The proposal included a business activities tax based on the apportioned gross margin of the business.

The bill also would have required the universal filing of income taxes and made the tax structure more progressive. It would have eliminated the current property classification system and established a new system based on full market value.

The bill called for a freeze or cut in property taxes on homes and farms and specified that homeowners pay the lesser of the 1995 tax or 1.5 percent of the pay 1996 market value. K-12 education would no longer rely on local property taxes except for referendum levies and capital levies. The measure also would cut the rate for commercial industrial property taxes.

The bill received a hearing in the Senate Taxes and Tax Laws Committee. Its House companion was introduced but not discussed.

SF1568/HF1854

School property tax reform

A proposal that would have let Minnesota voters decide if local property taxes should continue to fund K-12 education stalled in the 1995 session.

The measure would have placed a referendum on the 1996 general election ballot proposing an amendment to the Minnesota Constitution to eliminate the use of locally levied property taxes to pay for school operating costs.

If voters approved, the amendment would have eliminated \$1.7 billion in local property taxes that now go to K-12 education and shifted school operating costs exclusively to the state.

The 1997 Legislature would have had to decide how to replace the property tax funds.

The bill, sponsored by Rep. Ann Rest (DFL-New Hope) and Sen. Doug Johnson (DFL-Cook), passed the House but did not come up for a vote in the Senate.

HF1844/SF1681

Transportation

DWIs and truckers

The commercial drivers' licenses of truckers caught driving under the influence in their family car would have been suspended under a bill that started out with a lot of attention but eventually faded away this session.

Under the bill, truckers, snow plow drivers, and others arrested for driving under the influence in the family car would have had their commercial and personal licenses suspended. The suspensions would have run concurrently.

Truckers would have lost only their licenses if they failed a sobriety test or refused to take one.

The bill, which passed the House but was not heard in the Senate, was a result of a Dec. 21, 1994, accident in Fairfax, Minn., which killed three-year-old Steven Ziegler and injured his two older brothers. A trucker who swerved to avoid a school bus drove his rig into the brothers as they waited at a bus stop.

House sponsor, Rep. Charlie Weaver (IR-Anoka) did not claim the truck driver was intoxicated or even negligent, but state records show the trucker has a spotty driving history.

Sen. Gene Merriam (DFL-Coon Rapids) sponsored the Senate bill.

HF35/SF59

Proof of certification

There will be no gold star on the driver's licenses of hunters who pass a Department of Natural Resources' firearms safety course.

A bill to allow those who have successfully completed the course to request a line on the back of the driver's license noting the certification, stalled this session. It was never heard in the Senate and won approval from just one House committee.

Hunters must show proof they passed a firearms safety course to register for big game hunting licenses in many states, although not in Minnesota, said Rep. Steve Dehler (IR-St. Joseph), who sponsored the House bill.

When Minnesota hunters wish to buy such a license in another state, the marked driver's license would have served as that proof, he said.

Sen. Jeff Bertram (DFL-Paynesville) sponsored the Senate bill.

HF878/SF1096

Pay up or no tabs

Car owners with outstanding parking tickets won't have to worry about getting nabbed when its time to renew their annual license plate tabs.

A bill to allow deputy registrars to search Department of Public Safety records before issuing a vehicle owner new plate tabs to determine if they have any outstanding tickets, didn't survive the 1995 session.

Under the bill, if the records search showed outstanding parking tickets, the owner could have paid the deputy registrar at that time, or the district court. If they didn't pay up, they couldn't renew their license plate tabs.

All parking fines would have increased by \$1 to cover the cost of the registrars' search.

The House bill languished in the Judiciary Committee; the Senate version never received a hearing.

Sen. Carl Kroening (DFL-Mpls) and Rep. Wayne Simoneau (DFL-Fridley) sponsored the bill.

HF426/SF756

Airport study

For now, there are no plans to move the runways at Minneapolis-St. Paul International Airport.

A bill to study whether the airport runways should be moved to Rosemount, Minn. — while leaving the terminal at its present Bloomington site — stalled this session.

A House panel approved the bill, but it never made it to the full House for a vote and there was no Senate companion bill.

Under a plan proposed by Rep. Dee Long (DFL-Mpls), air passengers would drive to the present Bloomington airport terminal to check their baggage. They would then be shuttled by commuter train to the Rosemount site. The University of Minnesota owns a parcel of land of about 7,000-acres in Rosemount that could be accessible by railway, Long said.

In 1989, the Legislature charged the Metropolitan Airports Commission and the Metropolitan Council with studying the feasibility and cost of relocating the airport. The commission also was to look at the cost of adding additional runways at the existing airport.

The commission has since specified three parcels of land, each around 9,500 acres, in Dakota County, as acceptable sites for a new airport. But Long has said expanding the airport by relocating only the runways makes sense.

HF385/SFnone

Dedicated highways

Two bills that would have designated portions of two Minnesota highways as memorials — one to Minnesota's veterans and the other to POW/MIAs — will have to wait for future legislatures to pass.

The first bill would have designated Highway 115 as the "Veterans Memorial Highway." The 15-mile highway in central Minnesota runs along the south side of the Camp Ripley Military Reserve adjacent to the future site of the Minnesota veterans memorial cemetery.

The bill had passed both bodies and made it to a conference committee, but neither the House nor the Senate ever voted on the measure again.

Rep. Steve Wenzel (DFL-Little Falls) and Sen. Don Samuelson (DFL-Brainerd) sponsored the bill.

HF413/SF370

The second bill would have designated the

nearly 100-mile stretch of Highway 169 and Highway 18 from Elk River, Minn., to Brainerd, Minn., as the "POW/MIA Memorial Highway." (Highway 169 intersects with Highway 18 in Garrison, Minn.)

The House approved the bill, but it never made it out of the Senate.

Samuelson and Rep. Kris Hasskamp (DFL-Crosby) sponsored the bill.

HF750/SF757

Veterans

Bonus for Gulf vets

Minnesota's Persian Gulf War veterans will have to wait to receive a cash bonus from the state.

A bill to start the process stalled this session after winning approval by a House panel.

The measure, sponsored by Rep. Betty McCollum (DFL-North St. Paul), called for voters in the 1996 general election to decide on a proposed constitutional amendment authorizing the sale of state bonds to pay a bonus to Gulf War veterans.

Voters must approve the state's intent to borrow money through bonding if the state uses the money to pay individuals.

The bill contained no specific bonus dollar amount, merely the call for a constitutional amendment. A bonus could have cost the state up to \$16 million, based on bonuses paid to Minnesota Vietnam War veterans.

Had voters approved the amendment, the 1997 Legislature would have needed to pass legislation detailing who would be eligible for the bonuses and the amount of each one before they could be paid.

Sen. James Metzen (DFL-South St. Paul) sponsored the bill in the Senate, where the bill was never heard.

HF532/SF530

A second and generally similar bill, HF566, was also heard by the panel; it was sponsored by Rep. Mike Osskopp (IR-Lake City). The Senate companion, SF536, was sponsored by Sen. Steve Murphy (DFL-Red Wing).

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Editor's Note: The Summary section of New Laws 1995 includes information about all 265 bills and three resolutions the Legislature approved during the 1995 Session, and the three bills approved during the 1995 Special Session.

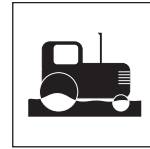
Of the bills the Legislature (House and Senate) approved, Gov. Arne Carlson vetoed 13 and line-item vetoed seven.

Most of the bills in this section are categorized numerically by chapter number under the House committee of origin (the committee to which the speaker of the House first referred them). Each entry includes: a brief title; House file, Senate file, and chapter numbers; chief authors; the official technical title as it appeared on the version of the bill the governor considered; the enactment date; and the effective date(s).

The following term definitions will be helpful in reading this section:

- **Enactment date** — The date the governor signed the bill into law.
- **Vetoed** — The governor did not approve the bill.
- **Line-item veto** — The governor signed the appropriations bill, but vetoed individual item(s) to which he objected.
- * — 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, 1995** — 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, 1995** — 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

Elk crop damage compensation procedures modified

HF337 (Otremba)

SF739* (Scheevel)

Chapter 33: relating to agriculture; changing certain procedures for compensating crop owners for damage by elk; amending *Minnesota Statutes 1994*, section 3.7371, subdivision 3.

Enactment: 4/5/95

Effective: 8/1/95

Farmed cervidae provisions modified

HF1176 (Peterson)

SF1043* (Berg)

Chapter 39: relating to agriculture; modifying provisions related to farmed cervidae; amending *Minnesota Statutes 1994*, sections 17.451, subdivision 2; and 17.452, subdivisions 10 and 12.

Enactment: 4/12/95

Effective: 8/1/95

Pesticide dealer, applicator requirements modified

HF1332 (Cooper)

SF839* (Dille)

Chapter 95: relating to agriculture; modifying pesticide posting requirements; changing certain pesticide dealer requirements; changing expiration of pesticide applicator certifications; requiring consideration of passive bioremediation in certain cases; providing for land application of agricultural chemical contaminated soil and other media; changing classification and endorsement requirements to operate a vehicle carrying liquid fertilizer; amending *Minnesota Statutes 1994*, sections 18B.07, subdivision 3; 18B.31; 18B.36, subdivision 2; 18D.01, by adding a subdivision; 18D.105, subdivision 3a; and 171.02, subdivision 2a; proposing coding for new law in *Minnesota Statutes*, chapter 18D.

Enactment: 4/26/95

Effective: 4/27/95

Cooperative optional voting systems provided

HF1082* (Olson, E.)

SF1407 (Hottinger)

Chapter 150: relating to cooperatives; permitting certain optional voting systems for cooperatives that have other cooperatives as members; amending *Minnesota Statutes 1994*, sections 308A.131, subdivision 1; 308A.635, subdivision 1; and 308A.641.

Enactment: 5/10/95

Effective: 5/11/95

Agricultural chemical response reimbursement procedures clarified

HF1377* (Dehler)

SF1270 (Dille)

Chapter 182: relating to agriculture; clarifying certain procedures for agricultural chemical response reimbursement; amending *Minnesota Statutes 1994*, sections 18E.02, by adding a subdivision; and 18E.04, subdivisions 2 and 4.

Enactment: 5/18/95

Effective: 8/1/95

Omnibus environment and natural resources appropriations bill

HF1857 (Brown)

SF106* (Morse)

Chapter 220: relating to the organization and operation of state government; appropriating money for environmental, natural resource, and agricultural purposes; adding provisions relating to native vegetation; modifying provisions relating to disposition of certain revenues from state trust lands, sales of software, agricultural and environmental loans and grants, food handlers, ethanol and oxygenated fuels, registration fees for recreational vehicles and boats, the citizens' council on Voyageurs National Park, local recreation grants, state trails and canal and boating routes, zoo admission charges, watercraft surcharge, trout and salmon stamp, deer hunting licenses, water information, watershed district rules, sewage sludge, expenditure of money in the environmental trust fund, well sealing grants, pollution control agency fees, used motor oil and filters, and payments in lieu of taxes; establishing the Passing on the Farm Center; adding provisions relating to forest resource management; establishing special critical habitat license plates; authorizing establishment of a shooting area in Sand Dunes State Forest; abolishing the harmful substance compensation board and account; extending performance reporting requirements; providing for

easements across state trails in certain circumstances; establishing a council and task forces; repealing requirements relating to fish taken in Canada; amending *Minnesota Statutes 1994*, sections 15.50, by adding a subdivision; 15.91, subdivision 1; 16A.125; 16B.405, subdivision 2; 17.117, subdivisions 2, 4, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 14, 16, and by adding subdivisions; 28A.03; 28A.08; 41A.09, by adding subdivisions; 41B.02, subdivision 20; 41B.03, subdivision 6; 41B.04, subdivision 17; 41B.043, subdivisions 1b, 2, and 3; 41B.045, subdivision 2; 41B.046, subdivision 1, and by adding a subdivision; 84.631; 84.788, subdivision 3; 84.798, subdivision 3; 84.82, subdivision 2; 84.922, subdivision 2; 84.943, subdivision 3; 84B.11, subdivision 1; 85.015, subdivision 11, and by adding a subdivision; 85.019; 85.32, subdivision 1; 85A.02, subdivision 17; 86.72, subdivision 1; 86B.415, subdivisions 7 and 8; 86B.870, subdivision 1; 89.001, subdivision 8; 92.46, subdivision 1; 97C.305, subdivision 1; 103A.43; 103D.335, subdivision 19; 103F.725, subdivision 1a; 103H.151, by adding a subdivision; 103I.331, subdivision 4; 115A.03, subdivision 29; 115A.908, subdivision 3; 115B.20, subdivision 1; 115B.25, subdivision 1a; 115B.26, subdivision 2; 115B.41, subdivision 1; 115B.42; 115C.03, subdivision 9; 116.07, subdivision 4d; 116.12, subdivision 1; 116.96, subdivision 5; 116C.69, subdivision 3; 116P.11; 239.011, subdivision 2; 239.54; 239.791, subdivision 8; 296.02, by adding a subdivision; 325E.10, subdivision 1; 325E.11; 446A.07, subdivision 8; 446A.071, subdivision 2; 473.845, subdivision 2; 477A.12; and 477A.14; Laws 1992, chapter 558, section 17; proposing coding for new law in *Minnesota Statutes*, chapters 17; 28A; 84; 89; 116; 168; 177; and 325E; proposing coding for new law as *Minnesota Statutes*, chapter 89A; repealing *Minnesota Statutes 1994*, sections 28A.08, subdivision 2; 41A.09, subdivisions 2, 3, 4, 5, and 6; 97B.301, subdivision 5; 115B.26, subdivision 1; 239.791, subdivisions 4, 5, 6, and 9; 296.02, subdivision 7; 325E.0951, subdivision 5; and 446A.071, subdivision 7; Laws 1993, chapter 172, section 10.

Enactment: 5/24/95

Line-item vetoes:

Page 11, Sec. 5, Subd. 4, Lines 47-50

Page 12, Sec. 5, Subd. 5; Lines 13-16

Page 22, Sec. 7, Subd. 4, Lines 44-49

Page 23, Sec. 7, Subd. 4, Lines 9-25

Page 23, Sec. 7, Subd. 4, Lines 52-54

Effective: Various dates, see bill

Notification of farming operation rule changes required

HF1478* (Otremba)

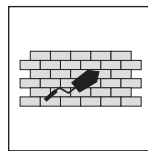
SF1159 (Sams)

Chapter 233: relating to state government; requiring notice to the commissioner of agriculture and certain other actions before an agency adopts or repeals rules that affect farming operations; providing for development of best management practices for feedlots; changing requirements for animal feedlot permits and sewage treatment system licenses; allowing composting of sheep carcasses; regulating administrative rulemaking; revising the procedures for the adoption and review of agency rules; requiring fees to cover costs; making technical changes; appropriating money; amending *Minnesota Statutes 1994*, sections 3.842, subdivisions 2, 4, and by adding a subdivision; 4A.05, subdivision 2; 14.04; 14.05, subdivision 2, and by adding a subdivision; 14.06; 14.08; 14.09; 14.131; 14.14, subdivision 1a, and by adding a subdivision; 14.15, subdivisions 3 and 4; 14.16, subdivision 1; 14.18, subdivision 1; 14.19; 14.22, subdivision 1; 14.23; 14.24; 14.25; 14.26; 14.365; 14.48; 14.51; 16A.1285, subdivisions 2, 4, and 5; 17.138, by adding a subdivision; 17.84; 18E.03, subdivision 3; 35.82, subdivision 2; 43A.04, by adding a subdivision; 62N.05, by adding a subdivision; 84.027, by adding a subdivision; 115.55, subdivision 2; 115.56, subdivision 2; 116.07, subdivisions 4, 4d, and 7; 144.98, subdivision 3; 221.0335; 326.2421, subdivision 3; and 341.10; *Minnesota Rules*, parts 1540.2140; 7001.0140, subpart 2; 7001.0180; 8130.3500, subpart 3; and 8130.6500, subpart 5; proposing coding for new law in *Minnesota Statutes*, chapters 14; and 97A; repealing *Minnesota Statutes 1994*, sections 3.846; 14.10; 14.11; 14.115; 14.12; 14.1311; 14.235; 14.29; 14.30; 14.305; 14.31; 14.32; 14.33; 14.34; 14.35; 14.36; and 17.83; *Minnesota Rules*, chapters 2650; 7047; 7600; 7625; and 9540; *Minnesota Rules*, parts 1540.0010, subparts 12, 18, 21, 22, and 24; 1540.0060; 1540.0070; 1540.0080; 1540.0100; 1540.0110; 1540.0120; 1540.0130; 1540.0140; 1540.0150; 1540.0160; 1540.0170; 1540.0180; 1540.0190; 1540.0200; 1540.0210; 1540.0220; 1540.0230; 1540.0240; 1540.0260; 1540.0320; 1540.0330; 1540.0340; 1540.0350; 1540.0370; 1540.0380; 1540.0390; 1540.0400; 1540.0410; 1540.0420; 1540.0440;

1540.0450; 1540.0460; 1540.0490; 1540.2760; 1540.2770; 1540.2780;
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 1540.0770; 1540.0780; 1540.0800; 1540.2820; 1540.2830; 1540.2840;
 1540.0810; 1540.0830; 1540.0880; 1540.3420; 1540.3430; 1540.3440;
 1540.0890; 1540.0900; 1540.0910; 1540.3450; 1540.3460; 1540.3470;
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 1540.1120; 1540.1130; 1540.1140; 1540.4320; 1540.4330; 1540.4340;
 1540.1150; 1540.1160; 1540.1170; 2642.0120, subpart 1; 2655.1000;
 1540.1180; 1540.1190; 1540.1200; 2660.0070; 2770.7400; 4610.2210;
 1540.1210; 1540.1220; 1540.1230; 7002.0410 to 7002.0490; 7100.0300 to
 1540.1240; 1540.1250; 1540.1255; 7100.0350; 7510.6100 to 7510.6910;
 1540.1260; 1540.1280; 1540.1290; 8120.1100, subpart 3; 8121.0500, subpart
 1540.1300; 1540.1310; 1540.1320; 2; and 8130.9912 to 8130.9992.
 1540.1330; 1540.1340; 1540.1350; **Enactment:** 5/25/95
 1540.1360; 1540.1380; 1540.1400; **Effective:** Various dates, see bill
 1540.1410; 1540.1420; 1540.1430;
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 1540.1470; 1540.1490; 1540.1500;
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 1540.1600; 1540.1610; 1540.1620;
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 1540.1660; 1540.1670; 1540.1680;
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 1540.1920; 1540.1930; 1540.1940;
 1540.1950; 1540.1960; 1540.1970;
 1540.1980; 1540.1990; 1540.2000;
 1540.2010; 1540.2015; 1540.2020;
 1540.2090; 1540.2100; 1540.2110;
 1540.2120; 1540.2180; 1540.2190;
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 1540.2560; 1540.2570; 1540.2580;
 1540.2590; 1540.2610; 1540.2630;
 1540.2640; 1540.2650; 1540.2660;
 1540.2720; 1540.2730; 1540.2740;

Farm co-op agricultural wind energy development loans provided

HF1669 (Winter)
 SF1551* (Johnson, J.B.)
Chapter 245: relating to agricultural economics; providing loans and incentives for agricultural energy resources development for family farms and cooperatives; amending *Minnesota Statutes 1994*, sections 41B.02, subdivision 19; 41B.046, subdivision 1, and by adding a subdivision; and 216C.41, subdivisions 1, 2, 3, and 4.
Enactment: 6/1/95
Effective: 6/2/95



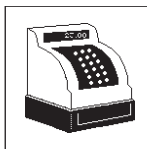
Capital Investment

Omnibus bonding bill
 HF1* (Kalis)
 SF8 (Merriam)
Chapter SS2: relating to capital improvements; authorizing spending to acquire and better public land and buildings and other public improvements of a capital nature with certain conditions; authorizing sale of state bonds; requiring periodic reports on the status of authorized and outstanding state bonds; reducing 1995 appropriations; appropriating money; amending *Minnesota Statutes 1994*, sections 16A.672, by adding subdivisions; 16A.695, subdivisions 1, 2, 3,

and by adding a subdivision; 16B.24, by adding a subdivision; 16B.335, subdivisions 1, 2, and 5; 124.431, subdivisions 2, 5, 6, 7, and 10; 124.494, subdivisions 2, 3, and 4; 136.62, subdivision 9, and by adding a subdivision; 136A.28, subdivision 7; and 446A.12, subdivision 1; Laws 1994, chapter 632, article 3, section 12; Laws 1994, chapter 643, sections 2, subdivision 15; 10, subdivision 10; 11, subdivisions 8 and 13; 19, subdivision 8; 21, subdivision 4; 23, subdivisions 7 and 28; and 26, subdivisions 3 and 4; proposing coding for new law in *Minnesota Statutes*, chapter 16A; repealing Laws 1991, chapter 265, article 5, section 23, as amended.
Enactment: 6/8/95
Effective: 6/9/95

Public bond issuance conditions, requirements provided

HF1614 (Rest)
 SF1393* (Pogemiller)
Chapter 256: relating to public finance; providing conditions and requirements for the issuance of debt and use of the proceeds; authorizing use of capital improvement bonds for indoor ice arenas; exempting issuance of certain debt from election requirements; modifying loans to political subdivisions for fire or rescue purposes; authorizing operation of certain recreational facilities; authorizing continuing disclosure agreements; providing for funding of self-insurance by political subdivisions; providing for the issuance of temporary obligations and modifying issuance and lease procedures; renaming and modifying technical provisions relating to incentives in enterprise zones; amending *Minnesota Statutes 1994*, sections 373.40, subdivision 1; 447.46; 462C.05, subdivision 1; 465.73; 469.041; 469.060, subdivision 1; 469.102, subdivision 1; 469.305, subdivisions 1 and 3; 469.306; 469.307; 469.309; 469.31; 471.16, subdivision 1; 471.191, subdivisions 1 and 2; 471.98, subdivision 3; 471.981, subdivisions 2, 4a, 4b, and 4c; 475.51, subdivision 4; 475.52, subdivision 6; 475.58, subdivision 1, and by adding a subdivision; 475.60, by adding a subdivision; 475.61, by adding a subdivision; 475.63; and 475.79; Laws 1994, chapter 643, section 14, subdivision 6; proposing coding for new law in *Minnesota Statutes*, chapter 373; repealing *Minnesota Statutes 1994*, section 469.305, subdivision 2.
Enactment: 6/1/95
Effective: 6/2/95



Commerce, Tourism & Consumer Affairs

Securities licensee enforcement actions regulated

HF554* (Entenza)

SF620 (Oliver)

Chapter 11: relating to securities; regulating enforcement actions against licensees; modifying the definition of investment metal; amending *Minnesota Statutes 1994*, sections 80A.07, subdivision 5; and 80A.14, subdivision 10.

Enactment: 3/17/95

Effective: 3/18/95

Peace officers granted limited notary public powers

HF564* (Mahon)

SF748 (Riveness)

Chapter 37: relating to notaries; providing licensed peace officers with the powers of a notary public for administering oaths upon information submitted to establish probable cause; amending *Minnesota Statutes 1994*, section 358.15.

Enactment: 4/12/95

Effective: 8/1/95

Barber services performed for charity given exemption from registration

HF1747 (Jaros)

SF838* (Solon)

Chapter 59: relating to barbers; exempting persons performing barbering services for charitable purposes from registration and other requirements; amending *Minnesota Statutes 1994*, section 154.04.

Enactment: 4/18/95

Effective: 8/1/95

Transient merchant sales of baby food, health items regulated

HF1091* (Entenza)

SF1337 (Hottinger)

Chapter 64: relating to commerce; regulating sales by transient merchants; prohibiting the sale of certain items by certain merchants; prescribing penalties; amending *Minnesota Statutes 1994*, sections 329.099; and 329.14; proposing coding for new law in *Minnesota Statutes*, chapter 329.

Enactment: 4/19/95

Effective: 8/1/95

Mortgage loan negotiator, mortgage broker regulatory provisions modified

HF457* (Perl)

SF469 (Solon)

Chapter 68: relating to commerce; real estate; regulating certain licensees and registrants and recovery fund actions; amending *Minnesota Statutes 1994*, sections 82.18; 82.19, subdivision 7; 82.195, subdivision 1; 82.20, subdivision 13; 82.34, subdivision 7; 82A.11, subdivision 3; 83.26, subdivision 2; 83.28, subdivision 5; 386.65, subdivision 1; 386.66; 386.67; 386.68; and 386.69.

Enactment: 4/20/95

Effective: 4/21/95

Restraint of trade sales discrimination law price markup provisions repealed

HF661 (Murphy)

SF446* (Solon)

Chapter 73: relating to commerce; restraint of trade; repealing price markup provisions in the sales discrimination law; amending *Minnesota Statutes 1994*, section 325D.06; and repealing *Minnesota Statutes 1994*, section 325D.08.

Enactment: 4/19/95

Effective: 4/20/95

Wood types specified for exterior deck, patio, and balcony construction

HF1645* (Olson, M.)

SF1390 (Ourada)

Chapter 100: relating to commerce; specifying kinds of wood for certain exterior construction applications; amending *Minnesota Statutes 1994*, section 16B.61, subdivision 3.

Enactment: 4/28/95

Effective: 3/20/95

Motor vehicle sales dealership establishment and relocation regulated

HF340* (Pugh)

SF305 (Chandler)

Chapter 107: relating to commerce; motor vehicle sales and distribution; regulating the establishment and relocation of dealerships; amending *Minnesota Statutes 1994*, section 80E.14.

Enactment: 5/1/95

Effective: 8/1/95

Corporate purchase right authority clarified and filings regulated

HF399* (Perl)

SF559 (Finn)

Chapter 128: relating to business organizations; clarifying corporate authority with respect to rights to purchase; regulating filings

and related matters; providing for service of process; amending *Minnesota Statutes 1994*, sections 5.22, subdivision 1; 48.185, subdivision 7; 79A.06, subdivision 5; 168.27, subdivision 19a; 221.67; 302A.115, subdivision 1; 302A.121, subdivision 1; 302A.409, subdivision 3; 302A.701; 302A.901, subdivision 1; 303.03; 303.06, subdivision 1; 303.13, subdivision 1; 303.14, subdivision 3; 308A.121, subdivision 1; 309.56, subdivision 1; 317A.115, subdivision 2; 317A.823, subdivision 1; 317A.901, subdivision 1; 319A.03; 319A.06, subdivision 2; 322A.02; 322A.761; 322B.12, subdivision 1; 322B.80, subdivision 1; 322B.876, subdivision 1; 322B.955; 322B.960, subdivisions 1 and 3; 323.02, by adding a subdivision; 323.44, subdivisions 2, 4, 5, and 6; 323.45, subdivisions 1 and 5; 323.46; 323.47, subdivision 1; 325F.70, subdivision 2; 330.11, subdivision 3; 333.001; 333.01; 333.055, subdivision 4; 333.21, subdivision 1; 336.9-403; 336A.11, subdivision 2; 540.152; and 543.08; proposing coding for new law in *Minnesota Statutes*, chapters 5; and 323; repealing *Minnesota Statutes 1994*, sections 302A.901, subdivisions 2, 2a, 3, and 4; 303.13, subdivisions 2, 3, 4, and 5; 317A.901, subdivisions 2, 3, and 4; 322B.876, subdivisions 2, 3, and 4; 322B.901; and 323.47, subdivisions 2, 3, and 4.

Enactment: 5/5/95

Effective: Various dates, see bill

Videotape captioning for deaf or hearing-impaired persons required

HF1048* (Entenza)

SF846 (Neuville)

Chapter 143: relating to commerce; regulating videotape distributions; requiring certain captioning for deaf or hard of hearing persons; providing penalties and remedies; proposing coding for new law in *Minnesota Statutes*, chapter 325I.

Enactment: 5/10/95

Effective: 8/1/95

Federal Lien Registration Act provisions modified

HF1052* (Entenza)

SF565 (Betzold)

Chapter 144: relating to the federal lien registration act; imposing duties on filing officers; providing for filing of notices and of certificates of discharge; designating an official index; providing for the transmission of certain information; amending *Minnesota Statutes 1994*, sections 272.481; 272.482; 272.483; and 272.488, subdivisions 1, 2, 3,

4, and by adding subdivisions.

Enactment: 5/10/95

Effective: 5/11/95

Investment securities order flow direction payment disclosure required

HF1371* (Opatz)

SF1272 (Metzen)

Chapter 148: relating to commerce; securities; regulating disclosure of payment received for directing order flow; amending *Minnesota Statutes 1994*, section 80A.06, subdivision 5.

Enactment: 5/10/95

Effective: 5/11/95

Elevator safety provisions modified

HF1469 (Bradley)

SF870* (Hanson)

Chapter 166: relating to elevator safety; changing responsibility for certain administrative and enforcement activities; changing certain exemptions; imposing penalties; amending *Minnesota Statutes 1994*, sections 16B.61, subdivisions 1 and 1a; 16B.72; 16B.73; 183.351, subdivisions 2 and 5; 183.353; 183.354; 183.355, subdivisions 1, 3, and by adding a subdivision; 183.357, subdivisions 1 and 3; 183.358; and 326.244, subdivision 5; proposing coding for new law in *Minnesota Statutes*, chapter 183.

Enactment: 5/15/95

Effective: 8/1/95

Residential building contractor license requirements modified, garage defined

HF536* (Entenza)

SF1263 (Limmer)

Chapter 169: relating to commerce; residential building contractors; regulating licensees; providing a clarification; amending *Minnesota Statutes 1994*, sections 326.83, subdivision 5, and by adding a subdivision; 326.84, subdivision 3; 326.91, subdivision 1; 326.95, subdivision 2; and 326.975, subdivision 1.

Enactment: 5/17/95

Effective: Various dates, 5/18/95 (Secs. 1, 3, 4, 7); 4/1/94 retroactive (Sec. 6)

Disabled assistive device warranties provided

HF990* (Entenza)

SF1479 (Anderson)

Chapter 193: relating to consumer protection; providing warranties for new assistive devices; providing enforcement procedures; proposing coding for new law in *Minnesota Statutes*, chapter 325G.

Enactment: 5/19/95

Effective: 8/1/95

UCC revised article 8 enacted regulating investment securities

HF1185 (Smith)

SF732* (Betzold)

Chapter 194: relating to commerce; enacting the revised article 8 of the uniform commercial code proposed by the national conference of commissioners on uniform state laws; regulating investment securities; amending *Minnesota Statutes 1994*, sections 336.1-105; 336.1-206; 336.4-104; 336.5-114; 336.9-103; 336.9-105; 336.9-106; 336.9-203; 336.9-301; 336.9-302; 336.9-304; 336.9-305; 336.9-306; 336.9-309; 336.9-312; and 336.10-104; proposing coding for new law in *Minnesota Statutes*, chapter 336; repealing *Minnesota Statutes 1994*, sections 336.8-101; 336.8-102; 336.8-103; 336.8-104; 336.8-105; 336.8-106; 336.8-107; 336.8-108; 336.8-201; 336.8-202; 336.8-203; 336.8-204; 336.8-205; 336.8-206; 336.8-207; 336.8-208; 336.8-301; 336.8-302; 336.8-303; 336.8-304; 336.8-305; 336.8-306; 336.8-307; 336.8-308; 336.8-309; 336.8-310; 336.8-311; 336.8-312; 336.8-313; 336.8-314; 336.8-315; 336.8-316; 336.8-317; 336.8-318; 336.8-319; 336.8-320; 336.8-321; 336.8-401; 336.8-402; 336.8-403; 336.8-404; 336.8-405; 336.8-406; 336.8-407; and 336.8-408.

Enactment: 5/22/95

Effective: 8/1/95

Relating to brewers with retail on-sale licenses, home brewing, liquor licenses

HF1132* (Jennings)

SF936 (Solon)

Chapter 198: relating to alcoholic beverages; providing restrictions on brewers who have retail on-sale licenses; imposing licensing and permitting requirements; requiring a license for charging for possession of alcoholic beverages; requiring a permit to allow consumption and display of all alcoholic beverages; authorizing additional licenses in Minneapolis; authorizing Clay, Stearns, and St. Louis counties and the city of International Falls to issue on-sale licenses; requiring a study of application of primary source law; defining home brewing equipment; listing items that may be sold in exclusive liquor stores; repealing requirement for permit for transportation of alcoholic beverages; amending *Minnesota Statutes 1994*, sections 340A.101, subdivisions 10, 25, and by adding a subdivision; 340A.301, subdivisions 6

and 7; 340A.401; 340A.404, subdivision 2, and by adding a subdivision; 340A.412, by adding a subdivision; and 340A.414, subdivision 1; proposing coding for new law in *Minnesota Statutes*, chapter 340A; repealing *Minnesota Statutes 1994*, sections 340A.301, subdivision 10; and 340A.32.

Enactment: 5/22/95

Effective: Various dates, see bill

Geoscientist licensure required

HF1666 (Bertram)

SF1170* (Metzen)

Chapter 206: relating to occupations and professions; requiring licensure or certification of geoscientists; adding geoscientists to the board of architecture, engineering, land surveying, landscape architecture, and interior design; providing for certain duties for the board; providing for signatures on certain documents; appropriating money; amending *Minnesota Statutes 1994*, sections 214.01, subdivision 3; 214.04, subdivision 3; 319A.02, subdivision 2; 326.02, subdivisions 1, 4, 4a, and by adding a subdivision; 326.03, subdivisions 1 and 4; 326.04; 326.05; 326.06; 326.07; 326.08, subdivision 2; 326.09; 326.10, subdivisions 1, 2, and 7; 326.11, subdivision 1; 326.111, subdivisions 1, 2, 3, 4, and 6; 326.12; 326.13; and 326.14.

Enactment: 5/22/95

Effective: 7/1/95

Automatic sprinkler installation required in certain high-rise buildings

HF1064 (Johnson, R.)

SF529* (Kroening)

Chapter 217: relating to public safety; requiring installation of automatic sprinkler systems in certain existing high-rise buildings; proposing coding for new law in *Minnesota Statutes*, chapter 299F.

Vetoed: 5/25/95

Charitable organizations regulated; money appropriated

HF809 (Entenza)

SF579* (Chandler)

Chapter 235: relating to commerce; regulating charitable organizations; regulating filing statement; appropriating money; amending *Minnesota Statutes 1994*, sections 309.501, subdivision 1; 309.52, subdivisions 2 and 7; 309.53, subdivisions 1, 2, 3, and 8; 309.531, subdivisions 1 and 4; 309.54, subdivision 1; 309.556, subdivision 1; 501B.36; 501B.37, subdivision 2, and by adding a subdivision; and 501B.38; repealing *Minnesota Statutes*

1994, section 309.53, subdivision 1a.

Enactment: 6/1/95

Effective: 7/1/95



Economic Development, Infrastructure & Regulation Finance

St. Paul Teacher Training Institute city authority expanded

HF887* (Rice)

SF764 (Kelly)

Chapter 22: relating to public administration; providing St. Paul with additional authority in regard to the teacher training institute; amending Laws 1994, chapter 643, section 72.

Enactment: 3/27/95

Effective: 8/1/95

Regional arts council appropriations allocated

HF1194* (Rukavina)

SF947 (Krentz)

Chapter 126: relating to state government; allocating certain appropriations to regional arts councils; amending *Minnesota Statutes 1994*, section 129D.01; proposing coding for new law in *Minnesota Statutes*, chapter 129D.

Enactment: 5/5/95

Effective: 8/1/95

Omnibus economic/community development appropriations bill

HF(none)

SF1670* (Kroening)

Chapter 224: relating to the organization and operation of state government; appropriating money for economic 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; requiring studies and reports; amending *Minnesota Statutes 1994*, sections 5.14; 16B.08, subdivision 7; 44A.01, subdivision 2; 97A.531, by adding a subdivision; 116J.552, subdivision 2; 116J.555, subdivision 2; 116J.873, subdivision 3, and by adding a subdivision; 116J.982, subdivision 3; 116M.16, subdivision 2; 116M.18, subdivi-

sions 4, 5, and by adding a subdivision; 116N.03, subdivision 2; 116N.08, subdivisions 5, 6, and by adding a subdivision; 124.85, by adding a subdivision; 175.171; 176.011, subdivision 7a; 176.231, by adding a subdivision; 207A.01; 216B.16, subdivision 2, and by adding a subdivision; 216B.2424; 216B.27, subdivision 4; 237.701, subdivision 1; 245A.11, subdivision 2; 268A.01, subdivisions 4, 5, 6, 9, and 10; 268A.03; 268A.06, subdivision 1; 268A.07; 268A.08, subdivisions 1 and 2; 268A.13; 298.22, subdivision 2; 298.223, subdivision 2; 462.357, subdivision 7; 462A.05, subdivisions 14, 15c, and 30; 462A.201, subdivision 2; 462A.202, subdivisions 2 and 6; 462A.204, subdivision 1; 462A.205, subdivision 4; 462A.206, subdivisions 2 and 5; 462A.21, subdivisions 3b, 8, 8b, 13, 21, and by adding subdivisions; 469.0171; 504.33, subdivisions 2 and 3; 504.34, subdivisions 1 and 2; and 504.35; Laws 1993, chapter 369, section 9, subdivisions 2 and 3; Laws 1994, chapter 573, section 5, subdivision 2; chapter 643, section 19, subdivision 9; proposing coding for new law in *Minnesota Statutes*, chapters 97A; 116J; 176; 178; 268A; 383B; and 462A; repealing *Minnesota Statutes 1994*, sections 97A.531, subdivisions 2, 3, 4, 5, and 6; 116J.874, subdivision 6; 268A.01, subdivisions 7, 11, and 12; 268A.09; 298.2211, subdivision 3a; and 462A.21, subdivision 8c; Laws 1990, chapter 521, section 4.

Enactment: 5/25/95

Line-item vetoes:

Page 2, Sec. 2, Subd. 2, Lines 37-40

Page 6, Sec. 3, Line 25 (everything after the word "year")

Page 6, Sec. 3, Line 26 (everything before the word "are")

Page 6, Sec. 3, Lines 28-60 and Page 7, Lines 1-8)

Page 12, Sec. 6, Lines 19-23)

Page 12, Sec. 6, Line 40, (everything after the word "year")

Line 41, (everything before the word "for")

Effective: Various dates, see bill



Education

Omnibus K-12 education finance appropriations bill

HF4* (Johnson, A.)

SF5 (Pogemiller)

Chapter SS3: relating to government financing; providing for education general and uniform revenue; education transportation; education special programs; community programs; education facilities; education organization and cooperation; education excellence; other education programs; miscellaneous education provisions; libraries; state agencies; education technology; technical and conforming amendments; budget reserve and cost management; education targeted needs revenue; establishing the department of children, families, and learning; providing for penalties; appropriating money; amending *Minnesota Statutes 1994*, sections 6.62, subdivision 1; 13.43, subdivision 2; 16A.152, subdivisions 2, 4, and by adding a subdivision; 16B.465; 43A.316, subdivision 2; 62L.08, subdivision 7a; 116J.655; 120.064; 120.101, subdivision 5c, and by adding a subdivision; 120.17, subdivisions 3a, 3b, and by adding a subdivision; 120.74, subdivision 1; 120.75, subdivision 1; 121.11, subdivision 7c; 121.15, subdivision 6; 121.207, subdivisions 2 and 3; 121.702, by adding a subdivision; 121.705; 121.706; 121.707, subdivisions 2, 3, 4, 6, and 7; 121.708; 121.709; 121.710; 121.8355, subdivision 2; 121.885, subdivisions 1 and 4; 121.904, subdivisions 4a and 4c; 121.912, subdivisions 1, 1b, and 6; 121.931; 121.932; 121.933, subdivision 1; 121.935; 122.21, subdivision 4; 122.532, subdivision 3a; 122.895, subdivisions 1, 8, and 9; 122.91, subdivisions 1, 2, and 2a; 122.92, subdivision 1; 122.93, subdivision 1; 122.94, subdivision 1; 123.34, by adding a subdivision; 123.35, subdivision 19b; 123.351, subdivisions 1, 3, 4, and 5; 123.3514, subdivisions 4d, 7, 8, and by adding a subdivision; 123.39, subdivision 1; 123.70, subdivision 8; 123.78, subdivision 1; 123.79, subdivision 1; 123.7991, subdivisions 2 and 3; 123.805, subdivisions 1 and 2; 124.06; 124.14, by adding a subdivision; 124.155, subdivision 2; 124.17, subdivisions 1, 1d, 2f, and by adding a subdivision; 124.193; 124.195,

subdivision 10, and by adding subdivisions; 124.2139; 124.214, subdivisions 2 and 3; 124.223; 124.225, subdivisions 1, 3a, 7b, 7d, 7f, 8a, 8l, 8m, 9, and by adding subdivisions; 124.226, subdivisions 3, 4, 9, and by adding a subdivision; 124.243, subdivision 2; 124.244, subdivisions 1 and 4; 124.2445; 124.2455; 124.248; 124.261, subdivision 1; 124.2711, subdivision 2a; 124.2713, subdivision 6; 124.2725, subdivisions 1, 3, 4, and 15; 124.2726, subdivisions 1, 2, and 4; 124.2728, subdivision 1; 124.273, by adding subdivisions; 124.32, subdivisions 7, 10, and 12; 124.321, subdivisions 1 and 2; 124.322; 124.323, subdivisions 1, 2, and by adding a subdivision; 124.431, subdivision 2; 124.574, subdivisions 7, 9, and by adding subdivisions; 124.83, subdivision 4; 124.84, subdivision 3; 124.91, subdivisions 3 and 5; 124.912, subdivision 1; 124.916, subdivision 2; 124.918, subdivisions 1 and 2; 124.95, subdivisions 2, 4, and 6; 124.961; 124A.02, subdivision 16; 124A.03, subdivisions 1c, 1g, 1h, and 2; 124A.0311, subdivision 4; 124A.22, subdivisions 1, 2, 3, 4, 4a, 4b, 6, 6a, 8a, 9, and by adding subdivisions; 124A.225, subdivisions 1 and 2; 124A.23, subdivisions 1 and 4; 124A.24; 124A.29, subdivision 1; 124C.07; 124C.08, subdivision 2; 124C.45, subdivision 1; 124C.46, subdivision 2; 124C.48, subdivision 1; 124C.60, subdivision 1; 125.12, subdivision 3; 125.62, subdivisions 1 and 7; 125.623, subdivision 2; 126.031, subdivision 1; 126.15, subdivision 2; 126.22, subdivisions 2 and 3; 126.49, by adding a subdivision; 126.666, subdivision 2; 126.70; 126.78, subdivision 2; 126A.01; 126A.02, subdivision 2; 126B.01; 126B.03, subdivisions 2 and 3; 127.40; 127.41; 127.42; 128A.02, subdivisions 1, 3, 5, and by adding a subdivision; 128A.021; 128A.022, subdivisions 1 and 6; 128A.024, subdivision 4; 128A.025, subdivisions 1 and 2; 128A.026; 128A.05, subdivisions 1 and 2; 128B.08; 128B.10, subdivision 1; 134.155; 134.34, subdivision 4a; 134.351, subdivision 4; 169.01, subdivision 6; 169.21, subdivision 2; 169.444, subdivision 2; 169.4502, subdivision 4; 169.4503, by adding a subdivision; 169.451, by adding a subdivision; 169.452; 169.454, subdivision 5, and by adding a subdivision; 171.01, subdivision 21; 171.18, subdivision 1; 171.321, subdivisions 3, 4, and 5; 171.3215, subdivisions 1, 2, and 3; 237.065; 256F.13, subdivision 1; 275.065, subdivision 1; 275.60; 469.1831, subdivision 4; 631.40, subdivision 1a; Laws 1965, chapter 705, section 1, subdivisions 3 and 4; Laws

1992, chapter 499, article 11, section 9, as amended; Laws 1993, chapter 224, article 8, section 21, subdivision 1; Laws 1993, chapter 224, article 12, section 32, as amended; Laws 1993, chapter 224, article 12, sections 39 and 41; Laws 1994, chapter 587, article 3, section 19, subdivision 1; Laws 1994, chapter 647, article 1, section 36; Laws 1994, chapter 647, article 3, section 25; and Laws 1994, chapter 647, article 7, section 15; proposing coding for new law in *Minnesota Statutes*, chapters 120; 123; 124; 124C; 126B; 127; 134; 136D; 145; 169; 604A; proposing coding for new law as *Minnesota Statutes*, chapter 119A; repealing *Minnesota Statutes 1994*, sections 3.198; 121.702, subdivision 9; 121.703; 121.912, subdivision 8; 121.93; 121.936; 123.58; 124.17, subdivision 1b; 124.243; 124.244; 124.273, subdivisions 1b and 2c; 124.32, subdivisions 1b, 1c, 1d, 1f, 2, and 3a; 124.574, subdivisions 2b, 3, 4, and 4a; 124.912, subdivision 8; 124.962; 124A.04, subdivision 1; 124A.26; 124A.27, subdivision 11; 125.05, subdivision 7; 125.138, subdivisions 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, and 11; 125.231, subdivision 2; 126.019; 126B.02; 126B.03, subdivision 1; 126B.04; 126B.05; 128A.02, subdivisions 2 and 4; 128A.03; Laws 1991, chapter 265, article 5, section 23, as amended; Laws 1992, chapter 499, article 7, section 27; Laws 1993, First Special Session chapter 2, article 5, sections 1; and 2, as amended; and Laws 1995, chapter 207, article 1, section 9, subdivision 3.

Enactment: 6/8/95

Effective: Various dates, see bill

Worthington School District residential program operation extended

HF679 (Winter)

SF566* (Vickerman)

Chapter 76: relating to education; allowing the residential program operated by independent school district No. 518 to remain open until July 1, 1996; amending Laws 1994, chapter 643, section 14, subdivision 8.

Enactment: 4/21/95

Effective: 4/22/95

School safety patrols authorized to include nonpupil adults as members

HF702* (Lieder)

SF522 (Stumpf)

Chapter 103: relating to traffic regulations; allowing school authorities to appoint nonpupil adults to school safety patrols; amending *Minnesota Statutes 1994*, section 126.15, subdivision 2.

Enactment: 5/1/95

Effective: 8/1/95

Brainerd Technical College money authorized for athletic facility relocation

HF146 (Hasskamp)

SF188* (Samuelson)

Chapter 208: relating to appropriations; permitting use of appropriation to relocate athletic fields and facilities at Brainerd Technical College; authorizing additional design and construction of space at certain community college campuses; requiring plans to provide for joint use of space with certain technical colleges and state universities; authorizing additional construction using nonstate resources; amending Laws 1992, chapter 558, section 2, subdivision 3; and Laws 1994, chapter 643, section 11, subdivisions 6, 10, and 11.

Enactment: 5/24/95

Effective: 5/25/95, see also SF1688, Sec. 34-36

Omnibus higher education appropriations bill

HF1856* (Kelso)

SF1234 (Stumpf)

Chapter 212: relating to education; appropriating money for education and related purposes to the higher education services office, board of trustees of the Minnesota state colleges and universities, board of regents of the University of Minnesota, and the Mayo medical foundation, with certain conditions; modifying appropriations for instructional services; permitting an admission fee waiver; modifying participation in post-secondary enrollment options; requiring and requesting a semester system and a common calendar; creating definitions and actions during financial emergencies; establishing a nursing grant program; regulating student association changes; requiring administrative interaction with students; requiring certain communication through an exclusive representative; modifying use of education institution data; extending the repeal of the farmer-lender mediation act; extending time for POST board funding change; assigning duties to the library and information services task force; establishing electronic credit tracking; setting goals for compensation plans and labor agreements; requiring review of the Akita program; requiring efficiency in use of facilities; establishing a model instruction program in translating and interpreting services; requiring distribution of career planning and job placement information; requiring sabbatical policies; abolishing the

higher education coordinating board and transferring certain duties; creating the higher education services office and the higher education services council; prescribing changes in certain financial assistance programs; consolidating and restructuring certain higher education statutes to reflect the merger of the community colleges, state universities, and technical colleges; amending *Minnesota Statutes 1994*, sections 3.9741, subdivision 2; 15.38, subdivision 3; 126.56; 126.663, subdivision 3; 135A.031, subdivision 2; 135A.08, subdivisions 1 and 2; 135A.10, subdivision 1; 135A.12, subdivision 1; 135A.15, subdivision 1; 135A.153, subdivision 1; 136A.01; 136A.03; 136A.043; 136A.05, subdivision 1; 136A.07; 136A.08; 136A.101, subdivisions 2, 3, 5, 8, and 10; 136A.121, subdivisions 5, 6, 9, 16, and by adding a subdivision; 136A.125, subdivisions 4 and 6; 136A.1359, subdivisions 1, 2, and 3; 136A.15, subdivisions 3 and 4; 136A.16, subdivision 1; 136A.233, subdivision 2; 136A.26, subdivisions 1 and 2; 136A.42; 136A.62, subdivision 1; 136A.69; 136A.81, subdivision 1; 136E.01, subdivision 1; 136E.02, subdivisions 1, 3, and 4; 136E.021, subdivision 2; 136E.04, subdivision 1, and by adding subdivisions; 136E.05; 136E.31; 136E.525, subdivisions 1, 2, and 3; 136E.692, subdivisions 1 and 3; 141.25, subdivision 8; 144.1487, subdivision 1; 144.1488, subdivisions 1 and 4; 144.1489, subdivisions 1, 3, and 4; 144.1490; 144.1491, subdivision 2; 179A.07, subdivision 4; 298.2214, subdivision 5; and 363.03, subdivision 5; Laws 1986, chapter 398, article 1, section 18, as amended; Laws 1991, chapter 356, article 9, section 9, as amended; Laws 1993, chapter 326, article 12, section 15, subdivisions 4 and 5; Laws 1993, First Special Session chapter 2, articles 1, section 2, subdivision 3, and section 9, subdivision 6; and 9, section 1, subdivision 7; Laws 1994, chapter 532, article 6, section 12; and Laws 1994, chapter 643, section 69, by adding subdivisions; proposing coding for new law in *Minnesota Statutes*, chapters 135A; 136A; and 136E; proposing coding for new law as *Minnesota Statutes*, chapter 136F; repealing *Minnesota Statutes 1994*, sections 15.38, subdivision 4; 135A.052, subdivisions 2 and 3; 135A.08, subdivision 3; 135A.09; 135A.11; 135A.12, subdivision 5; 136.01; 136.02; 136.03; 136.031; 136.036; 136.045; 136.065; 136.07; 136.09; 136.10; 136.11; 136.111; 136.12; 136.13; 136.14; 136.141; 136.142; 136.143; 136.144; 136.145; 136.146; 136.147; 136.17; 136.171; 136.172; 136.18; 136.19; 136.20;

136.21; 136.22; 136.232; 136.24; 136.25; 136.261; 136.27; 136.31; 136.311; 136.32; 136.33; 136.34; 136.35; 136.36; 136.37; 136.38; 136.40; 136.41; 136.42; 136.43; 136.44; 136.45; 136.46; 136.47; 136.48; 136.49; 136.50; 136.501; 136.502; 136.503; 136.504; 136.505; 136.506; 136.507; 136.55; 136.56; 136.57; 136.58; 136.60; 136.6011; 136.602; 136.603; 136.61; 136.62; 136.621; 136.622; 136.63; 136.65; 136.651; 136.653; 136.67; 136.70; 136.71; 136.72; 136.88; 136.90; 136A.02; 136A.04; 136A.041; 136A.125, subdivision 5; 136A.16, subdivision 11; 136A.85; 136A.86; 136A.88; 136C.01; 136C.02; 136C.03; 136C.04; 136C.041; 136C.042; 136C.043; 136C.044; 136C.05; 136C.06; 136C.07; 136C.075; 136C.08; 136C.13; 136C.15; 136C.17; 136C.31; 136C.34; 136C.41; 136C.411; 136C.43; 136C.44; 136C.50; 136C.51; 136C.60; 136C.61; 136C.62; 136C.63; 136C.64; 136C.65; 136C.66; 136C.67; 136C.68; 136C.69; 136C.70; 136C.71; 136C.75; 136D.77; 136D.81, subdivision 2; 136E.04, subdivisions 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, and 7; 136E.395; 136E.692, subdivision 4; 137.31, subdivision 6; 137.35, subdivision 4; 137.38; 144.1488, subdivision 2; and 148.236; and Laws 1993, chapter 326, article 12, section 15, subdivision 2.

Enactment: 5/24/95

Effective: Various dates, see bill



Environment & Natural Resources

Omnibus game and fish bill

HF(none)

SF1* (Lessard)

Chapter SS1: relating to natural resources; establishing hunting heritage week; migratory waterfowl; providing procedures for seizure and confiscation of property; clarifying terms of short-term angling licenses; removing certain requirements relating to fish taken in Canada; modifying reporting requirements; modifying hours for taking certain animals; modifying provisions relating to trapping; providing for posting of waters to prohibit fishing or motorboat operation; adjusting opening and closing dates of various seasons for taking fish; expanding the requirement to

possess a trout and salmon stamp; modifying northern pike length limits; changing the date by which fish houses and dark houses must be removed from the ice in certain areas; authorizing the use of floating turtle traps; removing time limits on sale of fish by commercial licensees; requiring a plan for a firearms safety program; authorizing certain stocking activities; snowmobile licensing exemptions; fishing contest regulation; ecologically harmful species; collector snowmobiles; all-terrain vehicle weight; reciprocity in game and fish violations; enforcement officer powers; disabled hunter permits; information from licensees; big game hunting hours; checking traps; fish house identification; snowmobile transit permits; amending *Minnesota Statutes 1994*, sections 18.317; 84.796; 84.81, by adding a subdivision; 84.82, subdivision 6, and by adding a subdivision; 84.92, subdivision 8; 84.968, subdivision 1; 84.9691; 84.9692, subdivisions 1, 2, and by adding a subdivision; 86B.401, subdivision 11; 97A.015, subdivisions 12, 28, and 52; 97A.045, by adding a subdivision; 97A.205; 97A.221; 97A.401, subdivision 3; 97A.451, subdivision 3; 97A.475, subdivisions 6 and 7; 97A.531, by adding a subdivision; 97B.055, subdivision 3; 97B.061; 97B.075; 97B.731, subdivision 1; 97B.931; 97C.025; 97C.081, subdivision 3; 97C.305, subdivision 1; 97C.321, subdivision 2; 97C.345, subdivisions 1, 2, and 3; 97C.355, subdivisions 2 and 7; 97C.371, subdivision 4; 97C.395, subdivision 1; 97C.605, subdivision 3; and 97C.821; Laws 1994, chapter 623, article 1, section 45; proposing coding for new law in *Minnesota Statutes*, chapters 10; 18; and 97A; repealing *Minnesota Statutes 1994*, sections 97A.531, subdivisions 2, 3, 4, 5, and 6; 97B.301, subdivision 5; and 97C.505, subdivision 4.

Enactment: 6/1/95

Effective: 6/2/95 with exceptions, 12/31/95 (Sec. 25 repealed); 5/1/96 (Sec. 26)

Legislative Electric Energy Task Force initial report deadline extended

HF31 (Munger)

SF44* (Novak)

Chapter 4: relating to energy; extending the deadline for the initial report of the legislative electric energy task force; amending *Minnesota Statutes 1994*, section 216C.051, subdivision 5.

Enactment: 2/22/95

Effective: 2/23/95

Blufflands trail system in Winona County extension authorized

HF121* (Johnson, V.)
SF310 (Morse)

Chapter 26: relating to state trails; authorizing extension of the Blufflands Trail System in Winona county; amending *Minnesota Statutes 1994*, section 85.015, subdivision 7.

Enactment: 3/29/95
Effective: 8/1/95

Deer; program for those under 16 to take deer of either sex continued

HF321* (Jennings)
SF174 (Lessard)

Chapter 32: relating to game and fish; continuing the authorization for residents under the age of 16 to take deer of either sex; amending *Minnesota Statutes 1994*, section 97B.301, subdivision 6.

Enactment: 4/5/95
Effective: 8/1/95

DNR; broadening uses permitted for emergency materials, equipment

HF812* (Ozment)
SF710 (Frederickson)

Chapter 36: relating to natural resources; broadening the uses permitted for emergency materials and equipment; amending *Minnesota Statutes 1994*, section 88.065.

Enactment: 4/12/95
Effective: 8/1/95

Western Lake Superior Sanitary District, bond compliance with revenue code

HF782* (Munger)
SF427 (Solon)

Chapter 41: relating to Western Lake Superior Sanitary District; providing for compliance with certain requirements of the Internal Revenue Code; proposing coding for new law in *Minnesota Statutes*, chapter 458D.

Enactment: 4/18/95
Effective: 8/1/95

Geographic place names; potentially offensive titles changed

HF714 (Clark)
SF574* (Finn)

Chapter 53: relating to Indians; requiring the commissioner of natural resources to change certain names of geographic features of the state.

Enactment: 4/18/95
Effective: 4/19/95

Kandiyohi County tax-forfeited land sale authorized

HF345 (Cooper)
SF239* (Johnson, D.E.)

Chapter 62: relating to state lands; authorizing the sale of certain tax-forfeited land that borders public water in Kandiyohi county.

Enactment: 4/18/95
Effective: 4/19/95

Ice fishing houses identified by owners driver's license numbers

HF1307* (Ostrom)
SF867 (Hottinger)

Chapter 65: relating to game and fish; identification required on ice fishing shelters; amending *Minnesota Statutes 1994*, section 97C.355, subdivision 1.

Enactment: 4/19/95
Effective: 8/1/95

Cook and St. Louis counties tax-forfeited land sales authorized

HF316 (Bakk)
SF133* (Johnson, D.J.)

Chapter 77: relating to state lands; authorizing the private sale of certain tax-forfeited lands bordering public waters in Cook and St. Louis counties.

Enactment: 4/21/95
Effective: 4/22/95

Tax-forfeited land sale notice requirements modified

HF1441 (Solberg)
SF1023* (Lessard)

Chapter 83: relating to public lands; notice requirements for sales of tax-forfeited lands; leasing of tax-forfeited lands; roads used by counties on tax-forfeited lands; amending *Minnesota Statutes 1994*, sections 282.02; and 282.04, subdivision 1, and by adding a subdivision.

Enactment: 4/21/95
Effective: 8/1/95, see SF106, Secs. 90, 91

Anoka land sale provisions modified

HF1255 (Weaver)
SF644* (Merriam)

Chapter 84: relating to state lands; modifying the provisions of a land sale to the city of Anoka; amending Laws 1991, chapter 185, section 2.

Enactment: 4/24/95
Effective: 4/25/95

Waste combustor operation permitted by MPCA in certain cases

HF485 (Winter)
SF445* (Lesewski)

Chapter 87: relating to the environment; requiring the pollution control agency to permit the operation of certain waste combustors.

Enactment: 4/24/95
Effective: 4/25/95

Scott County authorized to purchase trust fund land from DNR

HF806 (Macklin)
SF680* (Pariseau)

Chapter 88: relating to state lands; authorizing the commissioner of natural resources to sell certain land in Scott county.

Enactment: 4/24/95
Effective: 8/1/95

Duluth storm water infiltration and inflow prevention project authorized

HF1063* (Huntley)
SF858 (Solon)

Chapter 90: relating to the city of Duluth; making certain statutory provisions concerning public utilities applicable to the city of Duluth; authorizing a demonstration project to develop methods to prevent the infiltration and inflow of storm water into the city's sanitary sewer system.

Enactment: 4/25/95
Effective: 4/26/95

Becker County state land sale by DNR commissioner authorized

HF1457* (Olson, E.)
SF1583 (Moe)

Chapter 93: relating to state lands; authorizing the commissioner of natural resources to sell certain acquired state lands located in Becker county.

Enactment: 4/26/95
Effective: 4/27/95

Akeley land conveyance from DNR commissioner required

HF985 (Johnson, R.)
SF830* (Finn)

Chapter 108: relating to state lands; allowing the sale of certain state forest lands; requiring the commissioner of natural resources to convey certain land to the city of Akeley for public purposes; authorizing the sale of certain trust fund lands; proposing coding for new law in *Minnesota Statutes*, chapter 89.

Enactment: 5/1/95

Effective: Various dates, 8/1/95 (Sec. 1); 5/2/95 (Secs. 2-4)

Hazardous waste abandonment cause of action provided

HF1320* (Leighton)

SF1073 (Chandler)

Chapter 119: relating to the environment; establishing a private cause of action for abandonment of hazardous waste; proposing coding for new law in *Minnesota Statutes*, chapter 116.

Enactment: 5/5/95

Effective: 5/6/95

Tax-forfeited timber payments modified

HF1425* (Bakk)

SF1250 (Johnson, D.J.)

Chapter 121: relating to tax-forfeited land; modifying the terms of payment for certain tax-forfeited timber; amending *Minnesota Statutes 1994*, section 282.04, subdivision 1.

Enactment: 5/5/95

Effective: 5/6/95

State to assert ownership, control over certain waters, public lands

HF54* (Bakk)

SF279 (Johnson, D.J.)

Chapter 124: relating to state government; directing the governor, attorney general, and other public officers to perform certain duties in regard to certain waters and public lands; proposing coding for new law in *Minnesota Statutes*, chapters 1 and 84B.

Enactment: †

Effective: 5/12/95

Chlorofluorocarbon state recycling regulations to comply with federal law

HF1018* (Trimble)

SF1067 (Laidig)

Chapter 147: relating to the environment; conforming state regulation of chlorofluorocarbons to federal law; amending *Minnesota Statutes 1994*, sections 116.731, subdivisions 2, 4, and 4a; and 116.735.

Enactment: 5/10/95

Effective: 8/1/95

Dakota County authorized to sell certain tax-forfeited land to Eagan

HF474 (Commers)

SF243* (Wiener)

Chapter 159: relating to state lands; authorizing the sale of certain tax-forfeited lands bordering public waters in Dakota county to the city of Eagan.

Enactment: 5/11/95

Effective: 5/12/95

Adoption of federal energy standards

HF1256* (Kelley)

SF890 (Johnson, J.B.)

Chapter 161: relating to energy; adopting energy standards for air conditioners, certain gas-burning equipment, lamps, motors, showerheads, and faucets; amending *Minnesota Statutes 1994*, section 216C.19, subdivisions 13, 14, 16, 17, and 19.

Enactment: 5/11/95

Effective: 8/1/95

Environmental improvement pilot program established

HF1479* (Long)

SF1314 (Mondale)

Chapter 168: relating to the environment; establishing an environmental improvement pilot program to promote voluntary compliance with environmental requirements; modifying provisions relating to the voluntary investigation and cleanup program; amending *Minnesota Statutes 1994*, sections 115B.03, by adding subdivisions; 115B.17, by adding a subdivision; 115B.175, subdivisions 2 and 3; 115B.178, subdivision 1; and 116.02.

Enactment: 5/17/95

Effective: 8/1/95, 6/1/95 (Sec. 7)

Water systems, wastewater treatment facilities classified; operators certified

HF503 (Bishop)

SF273* (Price)

Chapter 180: relating to water; providing for the classification of water supply systems and wastewater treatment facilities and certification of operators by the department of health and the pollution control agency; appropriating money; amending *Minnesota Statutes 1994*, sections 115.71, subdivisions 1, 4, 8, 10, and by adding subdivisions; 115.72; 115.73; 115.75; 115.76; 115.77; and 144.99, subdivision 1; proposing coding for new law in *Minnesota Statutes*, chapter 115; repealing *Minnesota Statutes 1994*, sections 115.71, subdivisions 2, 3, and 3a; 115.74; 115.78; 115.79; 115.80; and 115.82.

Enactment: 5/18/95

Effective: 7/1/95

Metro area surface, groundwater management, coordination provided

HF1238* (Trimble)

SF897 (Price)

Chapter 184: relating to waters; planning,

development, review, reporting, and coordination of surface and groundwater management in the metropolitan area; amending *Minnesota Statutes 1994*, sections 103B.205, by adding a subdivision; 103B.211, subdivision 1; 103B.231, subdivisions 3, 4, 6, 7, 8, 9, 11, and by adding a subdivision; 103B.235, subdivision 3; 103B.241, subdivision 1; 103B.245, subdivisions 1 and 4; 103B.251, subdivisions 3 and 7; 103B.255, subdivisions 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, and 12; 103B.311, subdivisions 4 and 6; 103B.3369, subdivisions 5 and 6; 103B.355; and 103B.611, subdivisions 1 and 2; proposing coding for new law in *Minnesota Statutes*, chapter 103B; repealing *Minnesota Statutes 1994*, sections 103B.227, subdivision 6; 103B.231, subdivisions 5 and 12; and 103B.3365.

Enactment: 5/18/94

Effective: 8/1/95 with exceptions, 5/19/95 (Sec. 29)

Great horned owl trapping by turkey farmers authorized

HF120 (Tunheim)

SF155* (Stumpf)

Chapter 188: relating to wild animals; authorizing poultry farmers to trap great horned owls; amending *Minnesota Statutes 1994*, section 97B.705.

Enactment: †

Effective: 5/19/95

Relating to the Water and Soil Resources Board

HF1055* (Dauner)

SF898 (Price)

Chapter 199: relating to waters; eliminating the position of board of water and soil resources secretary; increasing board members' compensation; duties of advisory committees; rule approval procedure; guidelines for management plans; exemptions from review; appeals from rules, permit decisions, and orders; informal dispute resolution; assessment basis; benefits or damages to state-owned land; property acquisition procedures; water resource studies and programs; eminent domain procedure; amending *Minnesota Statutes 1994*, sections 103D.101, subdivision 4; 103D.205, subdivisions 1 and 4; 103D.221, subdivision 2; 103D.255, subdivision 1; 103D.261, subdivision 1; 103D.271, subdivisions 2 and 4; 103D.305, subdivision 1; 103D.311, subdivision 4; 103D.315, subdivisions 1, 8, and 11; 103D.321, subdivision 2; 103D.331; 103D.335, subdivisions 5, 6, 11, 13, and by adding a subdivision; 103D.341, subdivi-

† Chapter became law without the governor's signature

sion 2; 103D.351; 103D.401, subdivisions 1 and 2; 103D.405, subdivision 1; 103D.515, subdivision 4; 103D.531; 103D.535, subdivisions 1, 4, and 5; 103D.537; 103D.611, subdivisions 1, 4, and 5; 103D.621, subdivision 4; 103D.625, subdivisions 3 and 4; 103D.631, subdivision 2; 103D.635, subdivisions 1 and 3; 103D.705, subdivision 1; 103D.711, subdivision 2; 103D.715, subdivisions 3 and 4; 103D.721, subdivisions 2 and 3; 103D.741, subdivision 1; 103D.745, subdivisions 2 and 3; 103D.811, subdivisions 1 and 3; 103D.901, subdivisions 2, 4, and 5; 103D.905, subdivisions 3 and 5; 103D.921, subdivisions 1 and 3; 103D.925; and 117.011; proposing coding for new law in *Minnesota Statutes*, chapter 103D.

Enactment: 5/22/95

Effective: 8/1/95

Motor vehicle emission inspection requirement waived in certain cases

HF2* (Johnson, A.)

SF27 (Metzen)

Chapter 204: relating to the environment; automobile emissions; providing that a vehicle need not be inspected until the year of its registration is five years more than its model year; changing the inspection fee; providing for advertising restrictions and temporary registrations; requiring a report; amending *Minnesota Statutes 1994*, sections 116.61, subdivision 1, and by adding a subdivision; 116.62, by adding subdivisions; and 116.64, subdivision 1.

Enactment: 5/22/95

Effective: Various dates, 8/1/95 (Secs. 1-3, 5-7); 5/23/95 (Sec. 4)

State park additions, state wayside deletions provided

HF479* (Bakk)

SF548 (Morse)

Chapter 215: relating to parks and recreation; additions to and deletions from state parks; establishing a new state park and deleting two state waysides; amending *Minnesota Statutes 1994*, section 85.054, by adding a subdivision; repealing *Minnesota Statutes 1994*, section 85.013, subdivisions 13 and 20.

Enactment: 5/24/95

Effective: 8/1/95

Water resources protection laws provided technical corrections

HF1101* (Trimble)

SF1405 (Frederickson)

Chapter 218: relating to water; making miscellaneous technical corrections to water law; delegation of permit authority; minimal impact permits; removal of hazardous dams; requiring the commissioner of natural resources to issue a permit authorizing Hennepin county to construct a seawall on Lake Minnetonka; amending *Minnesota Statutes 1994*, sections 103F.215, subdivision 1; 103F.221, subdivision 1; 103G.005, subdivision 14; 103G.105; 103G.111, subdivision 1; 103G.121, subdivision 1; 103G.135; 103G.245, subdivisions 3 and 5; 103G.271, subdivision 2; 103G.275, subdivision 1; 103G.295, subdivision 4; 103G.301, subdivision 2; 103G.315, subdivisions 12 and 15; 103G.511, subdivision 12; 103G.515, by adding a subdivision; and 103G.611, subdivision 3.

Enactment: 5/24/95

Effective: 5/25/95

Fillmore, Koochiching, and St. Louis counties tax-forfeited land sales

HF1582 (Rukavina)

SF1444* (Solon)

Chapter 238: relating to state lands; providing for the sale of certain tax-forfeited lands in St. Louis, Koochiching, Hennepin, and Fillmore counties; authorizing conveyance of certain state lands to the city of Eveleth; authorizing conveyance of lots within the Mississippi headwaters corridor; authorizing a sale of land to the city of Mankato; amending Laws 1995, chapter 108, section 5.

Enactment: 5/25/95

Effective: 5/26/95, see also SF830

Meeker County tax-forfeited land sale authorized

HF1539 (Ness)

SF1280* (Dille)

Chapter 243: relating to state lands; authorizing public sale of certain tax-forfeited land that borders public water in Meeker county.

Enactment: 5/25/95

Effective: 5/26/95

Waste Management Act provisions modified

HF672 (Wagenius)

SF462* (Johnson, J.B.)

Chapter 247: relating to the environment; implementing the transfer of solid waste management duties of the metropolitan coun-

cil to the office of environmental assistance; providing for the management of waste; providing penalties; amending *Minnesota Statutes 1992*, section 115A.33, as reenacted; *Minnesota Statutes 1994*, sections 16B.122, subdivision 3; 115.071, subdivision 1; 115A.055; 115A.07, subdivision 3; 115A.072, subdivisions 1, 3, and 4; 115A.12; 115A.14, subdivision 4; 115A.15, subdivision 9; 115A.191, subdivisions 1 and 2; 115A.32; 115A.411; 115A.42; 115A.45; 115A.46, subdivisions 1 and 5; 115A.55, subdivision 3, and by adding a subdivision; 115A.5501, subdivisions 2, 3, and 4; 115A.5502; 115A.551, subdivisions 2a, 4, 5, 6, and 7; 115A.554; 115A.557, subdivisions 3 and 4; 115A.558; 115A.63, subdivision 3; 115A.84, subdivision 3; 115A.86, subdivision 2; 115A.919, subdivision 3; 115A.921, subdivision 1; 115A.923, subdivision 1; 115A.9302, subdivisions 1 and 2; 115A.951, subdivision 4; 115A.96, subdivision 2; 115A.965, subdivision 1; 115A.9651, subdivision 2; 115A.97, subdivisions 5 and 6; 115A.981, subdivision 3; 115D.03, subdivision 5, and by adding a subdivision; 115D.05; 115D.07, subdivisions 1 and 2; 115D.08, subdivision 1; 115D.10; 116.07, subdivisions 4a and 4j; 116.072; 116.66, subdivisions 2 and 4; 116.92, subdivision 4; 325E.0951, subdivision 5; 400.16; 400.161; 473.149, subdivisions 1, 2d, 2e, 3, 4, and 6; 473.151; 473.516, subdivision 2; 473.801, subdivision 1, and by adding subdivisions; 473.8011; 473.803, subdivisions 1, 1c, 2, 2a, 3, 4, and 5; 473.804; 473.811, subdivisions 1, 4a, 5, 5c, 7, and 8; 473.813, subdivision 2; 473.823, subdivisions 3, 5, and 6; 473.843, subdivision 1; 473.844, subdivisions 1a and 4; 473.8441, subdivisions 2, 4, and 5; 473.845, subdivision 4; 473.846; and 473.848, subdivisions 2 and 4; Laws 1994, chapters 585, section 51; 628, article 3, section 209; proposing coding for new law in *Minnesota Statutes*, chapters 16B; 115A; 116; and 480; repealing *Minnesota Statutes 1994*, sections 115A.165; 115A.81, subdivision 3; 115A.90, subdivision 3; 116.94; 383D.71, subdivision 2; 473.149, subdivisions 2, 2a, 2c, 2f, and 5; 473.181, subdivision 4; and 473.803, subdivisions 1b and 1e.

Enactment: 6/1/95

Effective: Various dates, see bill

Eden Prairie tax-forfeited land conveyance from Hennepin County

HF1767 (Paulsen)
SF127* (Terwilliger)

Chapter 249: relating to state lands; authorizing the conveyance of certain tax-forfeited and acquired land that borders public water or natural wetlands in Hennepin county.

Enactment: 6/1/95

Effective: 6/2/95

Dry cleaner environmental response, reimbursement law adopted

HF1423 (Hausman)
SF1122* (Lessard)

Chapter 252: relating to the environment; establishing a program for funding response actions to address environmental contamination from drycleaning facilities; appropriating money; proposing coding for new law in *Minnesota Statutes*, chapter 115B.

Enactment: 6/1/95

Effective: Various dates, see bill



Environment & Natural Resources Finance

Wind energy conversion system siting regulated; rulemaking authorized

HF1014 (Hausman)
SF1076* (Johnson, J.B.)

Chapter 203: relating to energy; exempting wind energy conversion systems siting from the power plant siting act; authorizing rulemaking; proposing coding for new law in *Minnesota Statutes*, chapter 116C.

Enactment: 5/22/95

Effective: 8/1/95



Financial Institutions & Insurance

Crop hail insurance rate changed

HF570 (Davids)
SF318* (Lesewski)

Chapter 24: relating to insurance; changing the date on which crop hail insurance rates must be filed with the commissioner; amending *Minnesota Statutes 1994*, section 60A.32; repealing *Minnesota Statutes 1994*, section 70A.06, subdivision 5.

Enactment: 3/27/95

Effective: 8/1/95

Medicare supplement to provide coverage (equip., supplies) for diabetes

HF350 (Pugh)
SF34* (Wiener)

Chapter 52: relating to insurance; health; requiring plans issued to supplement Medicare to provide coverage for equipment and supplies for the management and treatment of diabetes; amending *Minnesota Statutes 1994*, section 62A.45.

Enactment: 4/19/95

Effective: 1/1/96 with qualifications, and applies to a plan providing the coverage specified in section 62A.011, subd. 3, clause (10), issued or renewed on or after that date to provide coverage to Minnesota residents

Medicare supplement policy reinstatement regulated

HF687 (Lourey)
SF474* (Johnson, J.B.)

Chapter 75: relating to insurance; Medicare-related coverage; regulating policy reinstatement; amending *Minnesota Statutes 1994*, sections 62A.04, subdivision 2; and 62D.12, by adding a subdivision.

Enactment: 4/21/95

Effective: 8/1/95

MinnesotaCare comprehensive health association benefits modified

HF1130 (Simoneau)
SF893* (Price)

Chapter 96: relating to insurance; the comprehensive health association; changing benefits; changing the association's enrollment freeze date; amending *Minnesota Statutes 1994*,

sections 62E.12; and 62Q.18, subdivision 8.

Enactment: 4/26/95

Effective: 8/1/95

Insurance premium reduction provided for vehicles with anti-theft devices

HF877* (Simoneau)
SF949 (Solon)

Chapter 115: relating to insurance; private passenger vehicle insurance; providing for a premium reduction for vehicles having anti-theft alarms or devices; defining terms; proposing coding for new law in *Minnesota Statutes*, chapter 65B.

Enactment: 5/3/95

Effective: 1/1/96

Group life insurance policy proceeds alternative payment methods required

HF68* (Simoneau)
SF68 (Solon)

Chapter 116: relating to insurance; requiring insurers to offer alternative methods for the payment of group life policy proceeds; amending *Minnesota Statutes 1994*, section 61A.09, subdivision 1.

Enactment: 5/3/95

Effective: 1/1/96

Rental vehicle automobile insurance rate provisions modified

HF1308 (McCollum)
SF973* (Metzen)

Chapter 140: relating to insurance; automobile; permitting users of rental vehicles to benefit from lower price rental periods without losing coverage; amending *Minnesota Statutes 1994*, section 65B.49, subdivision 5a.

Enactment: 5/8/95

Effective: 8/1/95

Life insurance living benefits settlements regulated, etc.

HF217* (Simoneau)
SF139 (Solon)

Chapter 151: relating to insurance; life; regulating living benefits settlements; adopting the NAIC viatical settlements model act; prescribing powers and duties; appropriating money; amending *Minnesota Statutes 1994*, section 13.71, by adding a subdivision; proposing coding for new law in *Minnesota Statutes*, chapter 60A.

Enactment: 5/10/95

Effective: 1/1/96

Insurance agent life and health policy quotas prohibited

HF751* (Davids)

SF649 (Chandler)

Chapter 152: relating to insurance; regulating trade practices; prohibiting certain insurance agent quotas; proposing coding for new law in *Minnesota Statutes*, chapter 60A.

Enactment: 5/10/95

Effective: 8/1/95

Reinsurance intermediaries regulation, fund investment provided

HF1617 (Pugh)

SF1404* (Solon)

Chapter 163: relating to insurance; regulating reinsurance intermediaries; providing for the investment of funds held by reinsurance intermediaries; amending *Minnesota Statutes 1994*, sections 60A.715; and 60A.73, subdivision 4.

Enactment: 5/15/95

Effective: 8/1/95

Omnibus financial institution regulatory bill

HF1573* (Kelley)

SF1469 (Metzen)

Chapter 171: relating to financial institutions; regulating savings banks; modifying and clarifying statutory provisions relating to the structure and functions of savings banks; making technical changes; amending *Minnesota Statutes 1994*, sections 9.031, subdivision 8; 46.047, subdivision 2; 47.01, subdivisions 2 and 3; 47.015, subdivision 1; 47.02; 47.10, subdivision 1; 47.12; 47.20, subdivisions 1 and 9; 47.201, subdivision 1; 47.205, subdivision 1; 47.209, subdivision 1; 47.27, subdivision 2; 47.28; 47.29, subdivisions 1 and 2; 47.30, subdivisions 1, 2, 3, and 5; 47.32; 47.62, subdivision 4; 47.64, subdivision 1; 47.65, subdivisions 1 and 2; 48.01, subdivision 2; 48.15, by adding a subdivision; 49.01, by adding a subdivision; 49.42; 50.01; 50.04; 50.05; 50.06; 50.11; 50.13; 50.14, subdivisions 1, 5, 7, and 8; 50.145; 50.146; 50.1465; 50.148; 50.155; 50.17; 50.175, subdivision 1; 50.19; 50.21; 50.22; 50.23; 50.245; 50.25; 51A.02, subdivisions 6, 26, and 40; 51A.21, by adding a subdivision; 61A.09, subdivision 3; 62B.04, subdivisions 1 and 2; and 300.20; proposing coding for new law in *Minnesota Statutes*, chapters 46; 47; and 50; repealing *Minnesota Statutes 1994*, sections 47.095; 47.30, subdivisions 4 and 6; 48.67; 50.02; 50.07; 50.08; 50.09; 50.10; 50.12; 50.15; 50.16; 50.21; and 50.22.

Enactment: 5/17/95

Effective: 8/1/95

Omnibus financial institutions technical corrections bill

HF1184 (Jennings)

SF1134* (Solon)

Chapter 202: relating to financial institutions; regulating notices, electronic financial terminals, mergers with subsidiaries, the powers and duties of the commissioner of commerce, reporting and records requirements, lending powers, the powers and duties of institutions, detached facilities, and interstate banking; making technical changes; amending *Minnesota Statutes 1994*, sections 46.04, subdivision 1, and by adding a subdivision; 46.041, subdivision 4; 46.046, subdivision 1; 46.048, subdivision 1, and by adding subdivisions; 47.10, subdivision 3; 47.11; 47.20, subdivisions 5 and 10; 47.28, subdivision 1; 47.52; 47.56; 47.58, subdivision 2; 47.61, subdivision 3; 47.62, subdivisions 2, 3, and by adding subdivisions; 47.67; 47.69, subdivisions 3 and 5; 47.78; 48.16; 48.194; 48.24, subdivision 5; 48.475, subdivision 3; 48.48, subdivisions 1 and 2; 48.49; 48.61, subdivision 7, and by adding a subdivision; 48.65; 48.90, subdivision 1; 48.91; 48.92, subdivisions 1, 2, 6, 7, 8, 9, and by adding a subdivision; 48.93, subdivisions 1, 3, and 4; 48.96; 48.99, subdivision 1; 49.01, subdivision 3; 51A.02, subdivisions 6, 26, and 40; 51A.19, subdivision 9; 51A.50; 51A.58; 52.04, subdivision 2a; 52.05, subdivision 2; 53.015, subdivision 4; 53.04, subdivisions 3a, 3c, 4a, and 5a; 53.09, subdivisions 1, 2, and by adding a subdivision; 56.11; 56.12; 56.125, subdivisions 1, 2, and 3; 56.131, subdivisions 1, 2, 4, and 6; 56.132; 56.14; 56.155, subdivision 1; 56.17; 59A.06, subdivision 2; 62B.04, subdivision 1; 62B.08, subdivision 2; 300.20, subdivision 1; 327B.04, subdivision 1; 327B.09, subdivision 1; 332.23, subdivisions 1 and 2; and 334.011, by adding a subdivision; proposing coding for new law in *Minnesota Statutes*, chapters 45; 47; 48; 51A; 52; and 334; repealing *Minnesota Statutes 1994*, sections 46.03; 47.80; 47.81; 47.82; 47.83; 47.84; 47.85; 47.95; 47.98; 48.1585; 48.512, subdivision 6; 48.611; 48.97; 48.991; 51A.385; and 325F.91, subdivision 2.

Enactment: 5/24/95

Effective: Various dates, see bill

Department of Commerce insurance solvency provisions modified

HF747 (Paulsen)

SF1033* (Oliver)

Chapter 214: relating to insurance; solvency; regulating disclosures, reinsurance, capital stock, managing general agents, and contracts issued on a variable basis; amending *Minnesota Statutes 1994*, sections 13.71, by adding a subdivision; 60A.03, subdivision 9; 60A.07, subdivision 10; 60A.093, subdivision 2; 60A.11, subdivisions 18 and 20; 60A.705, subdivision 8; 60A.75; 60H.02, subdivision 4; 60H.08; 61A.19; 61A.31, subdivision 3; and 67A.231; proposing coding for new law in *Minnesota Statutes*, chapter 60A.

Enactment: 5/24/95

Effective: 8/1/95

Health carrier subrogation rights restricted

HF96* (Bishop)

SF164 (Hottinger)

Chapter 219: relating to insurance; health plans; prohibiting provisions that grant the health carrier a subrogation right, except where the covered person has been fully compensated from another source; proposing coding for new law in *Minnesota Statutes*, chapter 62A.

Enactment: 5/24/95

Effective: 1/1/96

No-fault auto insurance rental vehicle coverage to include loaner vehicles

HF1178 (Simoneau)

SF1204* (Betzold)

Chapter 225: relating to insurance; no-fault auto; regulating rental vehicle coverages; determining when a vehicle is rented; modifying the right to compensation for loss of use of a damaged rented motor vehicle; providing for limits of vicarious liability for motor vehicle lessors; amending *Minnesota Statutes 1994*, section 65B.49, subdivision 5a.

Enactment: 5/25/95

Effective: 8/1/95 with qualifications, see bill

No-fault auto insurance taxi coverage priorities regulated

HF365* (Jennings)

SF457 (Chandler)

Chapter 227: relating to insurance; no-fault auto; regulating priorities of coverage for taxis; requiring a report; amending *Minnesota Statutes 1994*, section 65B.47, subdivision 1a.

Enactment: 5/25/95

Effective: 8/1/95 with exceptions, 9/1/95 (Sec. 1, Clause (5)); 9/1/96 (Sec. 1, Clause (6))

Genetic Discrimination Act adopted

HF278 (Weaver)

SF259* (Merriam)

Chapter 251: relating to insurance; regulating the use of genetic testing by insurers; proposing coding for new law in *Minnesota Statutes*, chapter 72A.

Enactment: 6/1/95

Effective: 1/1/96 with qualifications, see bill

Risk-based capital for insurers regulated; NAIC model act adopted

HF673* (Huntley)

SF1026 (Oliver)

Chapter 253: relating to insurance; regulating risk-based capital for insurers; enacting the model act of the National Association of Insurance Commissioners; amending *Minnesota Statutes 1994*, section 13.71, by adding a subdivision; proposing coding for new law in *Minnesota Statutes*, chapter 60A.

Enactment: 5/25/95

Effective: 1/1/96

Omnibus insurance bill

HF677 (Tomassoni)

SF440* (Hottinger)

Chapter 258: relating to insurance; regulating coverages, notice provisions, enforcement provisions, and licensees; the comprehensive health association; increasing the lifetime benefit limit; making technical changes; providing for certain breast cancer coverage; prohibiting certain rate differentials within the same town or city; amending *Minnesota Statutes 1994*, sections 60A.06, subdivision 3; 60A.085; 60A.111, subdivision 2; 60A.124; 60A.23, subdivision 8; 60A.26; 60A.951, subdivisions 2 and 5; 60A.954, subdivision 1; 60A.955; 60K.03, subdivision 7; 60K.14, subdivision 1; 61A.03, subdivision 1; 61A.071; 61A.092, subdivisions 3 and 6; 61B.28, subdivisions 8 and 9; 62A.042; 62A.10; 62A.135; 62A.136; 62A.14; 62A.141; 62A.31, subdivisions 1h and 1i; 62A.46, subdivision 2, and by adding a subdivision; 62A.48, subdivisions 1 and 2; 62A.50, subdivision 3; 62C.14, subdivisions 5 and 14; 62D.02, subdivision 8; 62E.02, subdivision 7; 62E.12; 62F.02, subdivision 2; 62I.09, subdivision 2; 62L.02, subdivision 16; 62L.03, subdivision 5; 65A.01, by adding a subdivision; 65B.06, subdivision 3; 65B.08, subdivision 1; 65B.09, subdivision 1; 65B.10, subdivision 3; 65B.61, subdivi-

sion 1; 72A.20, subdivision 13, and by adding a subdivision; 72B.05; 79.251, subdivision 5, and by adding a subdivision; 79.34, subdivision 2; 79.35; 79A.01, by adding a subdivision; 79A.02, subdivision 4; 79A.03, by adding a subdivision; 176.181, subdivision 2; 299F.053, subdivision 2; 515A.3-112; and 515B.3-113; proposing coding for new law in *Minnesota Statutes*, chapters 60A; and 62A; repealing *Minnesota Statutes 1994*, sections 61A.072, subdivision 3; and 65B.07, subdivision 5.

Enactment: 6/1/95

Effective: Various dates, see bill



General Legislation, Veterans Affairs & Elections

School board election expense allocation, materials, terms changed

HF103 (Osthoff)

SF141* (Sams)

Chapter 8: relating to elections; providing for review of certain school board plans by the secretary of state; changing allocation of certain election expenses; providing for retention of election materials; clarifying terms of office and election frequency in certain cities; providing for transition in certain offices; authorizing the use of more than one combined polling place in certain school board elections; providing for dissolution of certain election districts; amending *Minnesota Statutes 1994*, sections 122.23, by adding a subdivision; 122.242, subdivision 1; 204B.32, subdivision 2; 204B.40; 205.07, subdivision 1; 205.84, by adding a subdivision; 205A.11, subdivision 2, and by adding a subdivision; 205A.12, by adding a subdivision; and Laws 1994, chapter 646, section 26, subdivision 3.

Enactment: 3/2/95

Effective: Various dates, 3/3/95 (Secs. 1-4, 4, 6, 7, 9-11); 1/1/98 (Sec. 5); 1/1/96 (Sec. 8)

Employees provided time off to vote in legislative special elections

HF647 (Jefferson)

SF181* (Cohen)

Chapter 20: relating to elections; allowing time off to vote in elections to fill a vacancy in the legislature; amending *Minnesota Statutes 1994*, section 204C.04, subdivision 2.

Enactment: 3/27/95

Effective: 3/28/95

Town supervisor office vacancy filling procedure clarified

HF229 (Schumacher)

SF182* (Vickerman)

Chapter 21: relating to towns; clarifying the procedure to fill a vacancy in the office of town supervisor; amending *Minnesota Statutes 1994*, section 367.03, subdivision 6.

Enactment: 3/27/95

Effective: 3/28/95

Election judges permitted to serve outside of counties in which they reside

HF1148 (Dehler)

SF1099* (Bertram)

Chapter 34: relating to elections; permitting election judges to serve outside the county where they reside in certain cases; amending *Minnesota Statutes 1994*, section 204B.19, subdivision 1.

Enactment: 4/10/95

Effective: 8/1/95

Armory construction fund use; commission member appointment

HF185 (McCollum)

SF381* (Betzold)

Chapter 210: relating to the military; providing greater flexibility in appointment of members of the armory building commission; authorizing the state armory building commission to use funds for construction; clarifying which municipalities may provide sites for armories; changing provisions for disposal of unused armory sites; clarifying authority for levying taxes for armory construction; clarifying the authority for conveyance of armories to the state; amending *Minnesota Statutes 1994*, sections 193.142, subdivisions 1, 2, and 3; 193.143; 193.144, subdivisions 1, 2, and 6; 193.145, subdivisions 2, 4, and 5; and 193.148.

Vetoed: 5/25/95



Governmental Operations

Gambling advisory council provided alternate member

HF98* (Kahn)

SF134 (Metzen)

Chapter 2: relating to gambling; providing for an alternate member of the advisory council on gambling; amending Laws 1994, chapter 633, article 8, section 5, subdivision 2.

Enactment: 2/17/95

Effective: 2/18/95

Vacation leave donations provided for Dept. of Administration employee

HF282* (Perlt)

SF237 (Price)

Chapter 35: relating to state government; permitting state employees to donate vacation leave for the benefit of a certain state employee.

Enactment: 4/12/95

Effective: 4/13/95

Chapter 48: (See end of this section)

Tenth Amendment; federal government mandate reporting, analysis required

HF139 (Pawlenty)

SF204* (Chandler)

Chapter 57: relating to state government; requiring reporting on and certain analysis of federal mandates imposed on state agencies.

Enactment: 4/18/95

Effective: 8/1/95

Compulsive gambling treatment provider eligibility provision modified

HF83 (Kinkel)

SF91* (Finn)

Chapter 86: relating to gambling; providing eligibility for participation as a provider in the state compulsive gambling program; amending *Minnesota Statutes 1994*, section 245.98, subdivision 2.

Enactment: 4/24/95

Effective: 4/25/95

Governor declaration of an inability to discharge duties of the office

HF1468* (Sviggum)

SF1268 (Belanger)

Chapter 98: relating to the governor; providing that the governor may declare an

inability to discharge duties of the office or may be declared unable to do so; amending *Minnesota Statutes 1994*, section 4.06.

Enactment: 4/28/95

Effective: 8/1/95

Public fund investment in certain assets prohibited

HF1626* (Bishop)

SF1572 (Riveness)

Chapter 122: relating to state government; prohibiting investment of public funds in certain assets; amending *Minnesota Statutes 1994*, sections 11A.24, subdivision 1; 356A.06, by adding a subdivision; and 475.66, subdivision 3.

Enactment: 5/5/95

Effective: 5/6/95

Surviving spouse benefit expenditures authorized for child health care

HF266* (Rest)

SF180 (Reichgott Junge)

Chapter 133: relating to peace officers; authorizing certain expenditures by a surviving spouse from a dependent child's share of a peace officer's survivor benefits; amending *Minnesota Statutes 1994*, section 299A.44.

Enactment: †

Effective: 8/1/95

Public employees running for elective office provided leave of absence

HF624* (Ostrom)

SF493 (Hottinger)

Chapter 138: relating to public employees; providing a leave of absence for public employees who are candidates for elective office; proposing coding for new law in *Minnesota Statutes*, chapter 179A.

Vetoed: 5/9/95

Public pension plans modified; survivor benefits; administrative changes

HF617* (Johnson, R.)

SF561 (Stumpf)

Chapter 141: relating to retirement; various public pension plans; providing for the suspension or forfeiture of certain survivor benefits in the event of certain felonious deaths; making various individual and small group pension accommodations; making various pension plan administrative changes; recodifying the individual retirement account plan and making various other modifications; amending *Minnesota Statutes 1994*, sections 11A.23, subdivision 4; 352.12, subdivisions 1, 2, 2a, and 6; 352B.105; 352D.02, subdivision 1; 354.05, subdivi-

sions 2a, 5, 35, and 40; 354.06, subdivision 4; 354.44, by adding a subdivision; 354.52, subdivision 4a; 354A.011, subdivision 27, and by adding a subdivision; 354A.12, subdivision 3d; 354A.31, by adding a subdivision; 355.61; 356.215, subdivisions 4d and 4g; 356.24, subdivision 1; 383B.48; and 383B.49; proposing coding for new law in *Minnesota Statutes*, chapters 354B; 354C and 356; repealing *Minnesota Statutes 1994*, sections 352D.02, subdivision 1a; 354B.01; 354B.015; 354B.02; 354B.035; 354B.04; 354B.045; 354B.05; 354B.06; 354B.07; 354B.08; 354B.085; 354B.09; and 354B.15; Laws 1990, chapter 570, article 3, sections 10 and 11, as amended; Laws 1993, chapters 192, section 89, and 239, article 5, section 2; and Laws 1994, chapters 508, article 1, section 14; and 572, sections 11 and 12.

Enactment: 5/10/95

Effective: 7/1/95

State employees requested to give input on improving government

HF1524 (Wejcman)

SF1402* (Anderson)

Chapter 160: relating to state government; asking state employees to submit suggestions to improve the efficiency and effectiveness of state government.

Vetoed: 5/12/95

Local police, fire, teacher, and public employee pension plans modified

HF493* (Jefferson)

SF803 (Pogemiller)

Chapter 172: relating to retirement; various local public employee pension plans; providing for various benefit modifications and related changes that require local governing body approval; repealing *Minnesota Statutes 1994*, section 423B.02; Laws 1969, chapter 1088; Laws 1971, chapter 114; Laws 1978, chapters 562, section 32; and 753; Laws 1979, chapters 97; 109, section 1; and 201, section 27; Laws 1981, chapters 157, section 1; and 224, sections 250 and 254; Laws 1985, chapter 259, section 3; and Laws 1990, chapter 570, article 7, section 4.

Vetoed: 5/18/95

Revisor's bill correcting statutes and other laws

HF1556 (Milbert)

SF1118* (Betzold)

Chapter 186: relating to *Minnesota Statutes*; correcting erroneous, ambiguous, and omitted text and obsolete references; eliminating certain redundant, conflicting, and superseded provisions; making miscellaneous tech-

† Chapter became law without the governor's signature

nical corrections to statutes and other laws; amending *Minnesota Statutes 1994*, sections 3A.01, subdivision 7; 3A.02, subdivision 1; 3A.11, subdivision 4; 3C.10, subdivision 3; 9.071; 11A.18, subdivision 10; 13.99, subdivision 92c; 15.061; 15.56, subdivision 5; 17.1015; 29.021; 31.495, subdivisions 1 and 5; 32.01, subdivision 6; 60B.02; 72A.20, subdivision 29; 72C.03; 72C.04, subdivision 4; 82.34, subdivision 6; 84.025, subdivision 7; 84.0895, subdivision 2; 84.0911, subdivision 2; 85.016; 90.251, subdivision 4; 92.46, subdivision 1; 97A.115, subdivision 2; 103F.516, subdivision 2; 103G.2365; 116.03, subdivision 2; 116C.724, subdivision 2; 116C.98, subdivision 3; 116J.035, subdivision 1; 116J.402; 116J.70, subdivision 2a; 124.916, subdivision 1; 126.25, subdivision 3; 134.341; 136A.40; 144.3831, subdivision 1; 145A.07, subdivision 1; 147.01, subdivision 5; 154.161, subdivision 3; 162.09, subdivision 1; 192.261, subdivision 3; 192.501, subdivision 2; 193.36, subdivision 2; 201.15, subdivision 1; 270.69, subdivision 10; 271.21, subdivision 6; 275.066; 290.01, subdivisions 3a and 19d; 290.05, subdivision 3; 294.03, subdivision 2; 297A.25, subdivision 21; 299F.72, subdivision 1; 299L.05; 299L.07, subdivision 2a; 308A.503, subdivision 3; 317A.733, subdivisions 1 and 2; 340A.503, subdivision 1; 349.12, subdivision 25; 349.17, subdivision 6; 352.01, subdivision 2a; 354.07, subdivision 7; 360.305, subdivisions 1, 2, and 5; 365.125, subdivision 2; 383A.90, subdivision 2; 383D.71, subdivision 2; 462C.12, subdivision 2; 473.121, subdivision 11; 473.149, subdivision 4; 473.192, subdivision 4; 473.3993, subdivision 1; 473.405, subdivisions 1 and 12; 473.598, subdivision 4; 473.599, subdivision 8; 473.811, subdivisions 1a and 5; 473.834, subdivision 2; 474A.061, subdivision 2a; 518.551, subdivision 5; 518C.101; 524.2-210; 525.011, subdivision 1; 554.04, subdivision 2; 609.342, subdivision 1; 609.561, subdivision 3; and 609.66, subdivision 1d; Laws 1993, chapter 273, section 1, as amended; Laws 1994, chapter 628, article 2, section 5; and Laws 1994, chapter 647, article 7, section 19, subdivision 4; repealing *Minnesota Statutes 1994*, sections 13.99, subdivision 71; 103B.151, subdivision 3; 134.32, subdivision 2; 256B.0925; 297A.25, subdivision 50; 383B.614, subdivision 5; 469.110, subdivision 9; 469.170, subdivision 9; 611A.032; 624.01; and 624.03; Laws 1986, First Special Session chapter 1, article 9, section 18; First Special Session chapter 2, article 3,

section 1; Laws 1987, chapter 254, section 8; Laws 1988, chapter 486, section 59; Laws 1990, chapter 562, article 10, section 1; Laws 1993, chapter 146, article 5, section 15; Laws 1994, chapter 485, section 14; chapter 647, article 1, section 4; article 8, section 46, paragraph (b); article 13, sections 3 and 14.

Enactment: 5/18/95

Effective: 8/1/95

Higher education employee labor contracts ratified

HF695 (Solberg)

SF557* (Flynn)

Chapter 239: relating to employment; authorizing the legislative commission on employee relations to modify compensation for certain managerial positions in the higher education board; modifying provisions relating to arbitrators; ratifying certain labor agreements; amending *Minnesota Statutes 1994*, sections 3.855, subdivision 3; 179A.04, subdivision 3; and 179A.16, subdivisions 6, 7, and 8.

Enactment: 5/25/95

Effective: 8/1/95 with exceptions, 5/26/95 (Sec. 6)

State government department, agencies reorganized

HF1542 (Orenstein)

SF1246* (Riveness)

Chapter 248: relating to public administration; making changes designed to improve efficiency and operation of government; abolishing periodic reports; granting certain duties to the legislative coordinating commission, and providing for the cessation of certain other legislative commissions; repealing certain obsolete rules, and removing references to repealed rules; providing for study of reorganization of certain state agency functions; requiring certain reports from the higher education services office; modifying laws governing operation of the department of employee relations; providing mission statements for state departments and agencies; establishing various pilot projects to improve the efficiency of state and local government human resources and procurement functions; requiring a study of specified issues related to public employment; establishing a process for developing more efficient procedures for state agencies to contract with the University of Minnesota; permitting the board of government innovation and cooperation to waive certain rules of specified state agencies; making changes to improve administration of the medical assis-

tance program; providing deadlines for certain state and local agency actions; establishing a process to ensure state agencies are responsive to customer needs; amending *Minnesota Statutes 1994*, sections 3.303, subdivision 5; 3.305; 3.85, subdivision 5; 3.855, by adding a subdivision; 13.67; 16A.055, by adding a subdivision; 16B.04, by adding a subdivision; 17.03, by adding a subdivision; 43A.04, subdivision 1, and by adding a subdivision; 43A.08, subdivision 1; 43A.10, subdivision 8; 43A.13, subdivision 6; 43A.15, by adding a subdivision; 43A.19, subdivision 1; 43A.191, subdivisions 1, 2, and 3; 43A.24, subdivision 2; 43A.27, subdivision 3; 43A.316; 43A.317, subdivision 5; 45.012; 62J.45, subdivision 8; 84.027, by adding a subdivision; 116.03, by adding a subdivision; 116J.011; 120.0111; 135A.052, subdivision 1; 144.05; 174.02, by adding a subdivision; 175.001, by adding a subdivision; 190.09; 196.05; 216A.07, by adding a subdivision; 216C.051, subdivision 6; 241.01, by adding a subdivision; 245.03; 256B.056, by adding subdivisions; 256B.0644; 256D.405, by adding a subdivision; 268.0122, by adding a subdivision; 270.02, by adding a subdivision; 299A.01, by adding a subdivision; 356.87; and 363.05, by adding a subdivision; *Minnesota Rules*, parts 1540.2140; 7001.0140, subpart 2; 7001.0180; 8130.3500, subpart 3; and 8130.6500, subpart 5; proposing coding for new law in *Minnesota Statutes*, chapters 15; and 465; repealing *Minnesota Statutes 1994*, sections 3.304, subdivision 2; 3.855, subdivision 1; 3.861; 3.863; 3.864; 3.873, subdivision 9; 3.881; 3.882; 3.885, subdivisions 1a, 3, 6, 7, and 8; 3.9227; 256B.504; and 256D.425, subdivision 3; *Minnesota Rules*, parts 1540.0010, subparts 12, 18, 21, 22, and 24; 1540.0060; 1540.0070; 1540.0080; 1540.0100; 1540.0110; 1540.0120; 1540.0130; 1540.0140; 1540.0150; 1540.0160; 1540.0170; 1540.0180; 1540.0190; 1540.0200; 1540.0210; 1540.0220; 1540.0230; 1540.0240; 1540.0260; 1540.0320; 1540.0330; 1540.0340; 1540.0350; 1540.0370; 1540.0380; 1540.0390; 1540.0400; 1540.0410; 1540.0420; 1540.0440; 1540.0450; 1540.0460; 1540.0490; 1540.0500; 1540.0510; 1540.0520; 1540.0770; 1540.0780; 1540.0800; 1540.0810; 1540.0830; 1540.0880; 1540.0890; 1540.0900; 1540.0910; 1540.0920; 1540.0930; 1540.0940; 1540.0950; 1540.0960; 1540.0970; 1540.0980; 1540.0990; 1540.1000;

1540.1005;	1540.1010;	1540.1020;	1540.3980;	1540.3990;	1540.4000;	7600.9400;	7600.9500;	7600.9600;
1540.1030;	1540.1040;	1540.1050;	1540.4010;	1540.4020;	1540.4030;	7600.9700;	7600.9800;	7600.9900;
1540.1060;	1540.1070;	1540.1080;	1540.4040;	1540.4080;	1540.4190;	7625.0100;	7625.0110;	7625.0120;
1540.1090;	1540.1100;	1540.1110;	1540.4200;	1540.4210;	1540.4220;	7625.0200;	7625.0210;	7625.0220;
1540.1120;	1540.1130;	1540.1140;	1540.4320;	1540.4330;	1540.4340;	7625.0230;	8120.1100,	subpart 3;
1540.1150;	1540.1160;	1540.1170;	2642.0120,	subpart 1;	2650.0100;	8121.0500,	subpart 2;	8130.9912;
1540.1180;	1540.1190;	1540.1200;	2650.0200;	2650.0300;	2650.0400;	8130.9913;	8130.9916;	8130.9920;
1540.1210;	1540.1220;	1540.1230;	2650.0500;	2650.0600;	2650.1100;	8130.9930;	8130.9956;	8130.9958;
1540.1240;	1540.1250;	1540.1255;	2650.1200;	2650.1300;	2650.1400;	8130.9968;	8130.9972;	8130.9980;
1540.1260;	1540.1280;	1540.1290;	2650.1500;	2650.1600;	2650.1700;	8130.9992;	9540.0100;	9540.0200;
1540.1300;	1540.1310;	1540.1320;	2650.1800;	2650.1900;	2650.2000;	9540.0300;	9540.0400;	9540.0500;
1540.1330;	1540.1340;	1540.1350;	2650.2100;	2650.3100;	2650.3200;	9540.1000;	9540.1100;	9540.1200;
1540.1360;	1540.1380;	1540.1400;	2650.3300;	2650.3400;	2650.3500;	9540.1300;	9540.1400;	9540.1500;
1540.1410;	1540.1420;	1540.1430;	2650.3600;	2650.3700;	2650.3800;	9540.2000;	9540.2100;	9540.2200;
1540.1440;	1540.1450;	1540.1460;	2650.3900;	2650.4000;	2650.4100;	9540.2300;	9540.2400;	9540.2500;
1540.1470;	1540.1490;	1540.1500;	2655.1000;	2660.0070;	2770.7400;	9540.2600;	and 9540.2700.	
1540.1510;	1540.1520;	1540.1530;	4610.2210;	7002.0410;	7002.0420;	Enactment:	6/1/95	
1540.1540;	1540.1550;	1540.1560;	7002.0430;	7002.0440;	7002.0450;	Effective:	Various dates, see bill	
1540.1570;	1540.1580;	1540.1590;	7002.0460;	7002.0470;	7002.0480;	Omnibus legislative and state government finance bill		
1540.1600;	1540.1610;	1540.1620;	7002.0490;	7047.0010;	7047.0020;	HF1001 (Rukavina)		
1540.1630;	1540.1640;	1540.1650;	7047.0030;	7047.0040;	7047.0050;	SF1678* (Merriam)		
1540.1660;	1540.1670;	1540.1680;	7047.0060;	7047.0070;	7100.0300;	Chapter 254: relating to the organization and operation of state government; appropriating money for the general legislative 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; amending <i>Minnesota Statutes 1994</i> , sections 3.85, subdivision 12; 3.9741, subdivision 2, as amended; 3C.02, by adding a subdivision; 7.09, subdivision 1; 8.16, by adding a subdivision; 15.061; 15.415; 15.50, subdivision 2; 15.91, subdivision 2; 16A.11, by adding a subdivision; 16A.127, subdivision 8; 16A.129, subdivision 3; 16A.28, subdivisions 5 and 6; 16A.40; 16A.57; 16A.72; 16B.06, by adding a subdivision; 16B.17; 16B.19, subdivisions 2 and 10; 16B.42, subdivision 3; 16B.59; 16B.60, subdivisions 1 and 4; 16B.61, subdivisions 1, 2, and 5; 16B.63, subdivision 3; 16B.65, subdivisions 1, 3, 4, and 7; 16B.67; 16B.70; 16B.75; 16B.88, subdivisions 1, 2, 3, and 4; 16D.02, subdivision 6, and by adding a subdivision; 16D.04, subdivisions 1 and 3; 16D.06; 16D.08, subdivision 2; 43A.27, subdivisions 2 and 3; 115C.02, by adding a subdivision; 115C.08, subdivisions 1, 2, and 4; 116G.15; 197.05; 240.155, subdivision 1; 240.24, subdivision 3; 240A.08; 240A.09; 240A.10; 349.151, subdivision 4b; 349A.02, subdivision 1; 349A.03, by adding a subdivision; 349A.04; 349A.05; 349A.06, subdivision 2; 349A.08, subdivisions 5 and 7; 349A.10, by adding a subdivision; 349A.11; 349A.12, subdivision 4;		
1540.1690;	1540.1700;	1540.1710;	7100.0310;	7100.0320;	7100.0330;			
1540.1720;	1540.1730;	1540.1740;	7100.0335;	7100.0340;	7100.0350;			
1540.1750;	1540.1760;	1540.1770;	7510.6100;	7510.6200;	7510.6300;			
1540.1780;	1540.1790;	1540.1800;	7510.6350;	7510.6400;	7510.6500;			
1540.1810;	1540.1820;	1540.1830;	7510.6600;	7510.6700;	7510.6800;			
1540.1840;	1540.1850;	1540.1860;	7510.6900;	7510.6910;	7600.0100;			
1540.1870;	1540.1880;	1540.1890;	7600.0200;	7600.0300;	7600.0400;			
1540.1900;	1540.1905;	1540.1910;	7600.0500;	7600.0600;	7600.0700;			
1540.1920;	1540.1930;	1540.1940;	7600.0800;	7600.0900;	7600.1000;			
1540.1950;	1540.1960;	1540.1970;	7600.1100;	7600.1200;	7600.1300;			
1540.1980;	1540.1990;	1540.2000;	7600.1400;	7600.1500;	7600.1600;			
1540.2010;	1540.2015;	1540.2020;	7600.1700;	7600.1800;	7600.1900;			
1540.2090;	1540.2100;	1540.2110;	7600.2000;	7600.2100;	7600.2200;			
1540.2120;	1540.2180;	1540.2190;	7600.2300;	7600.2400;	7600.2500;			
1540.2200;	1540.2210;	1540.2220;	7600.2600;	7600.2700;	7600.2800;			
1540.2230;	1540.2240;	1540.2250;	7600.2900;	7600.3000;	7600.3100;			
1540.2260;	1540.2270;	1540.2280;	7600.3200;	7600.3300;	7600.3400;			
1540.2290;	1540.2300;	1540.2310;	7600.3500;	7600.3600;	7600.3700;			
1540.2320;	1540.2325;	1540.2330;	7600.3800;	7600.3900;	7600.4000;			
1540.2340;	1540.2350;	1540.2360;	7600.4100;	7600.4200;	7600.4300;			
1540.2370;	1540.2380;	1540.2390;	7600.4400;	7600.4500;	7600.4600;			
1540.2400;	1540.2410;	1540.2420;	7600.4700;	7600.4800;	7600.4900;			
1540.2430;	1540.2440;	1540.2450;	7600.5000;	7600.5100;	7600.5200;			
1540.2490;	1540.2500;	1540.2510;	7600.5300;	7600.5400;	7600.5500;			
1540.2530;	1540.2540;	1540.2550;	7600.5600;	7600.5700;	7600.5800;			
1540.2560;	1540.2570;	1540.2580;	7600.5900;	7600.6000;	7600.6100;			
1540.2590;	1540.2610;	1540.2630;	7600.6200;	7600.6300;	7600.6400;			
1540.2640;	1540.2650;	1540.2660;	7600.6500;	7600.6600;	7600.6700;			
1540.2720;	1540.2730;	1540.2740;	7600.6800;	7600.6900;	7600.7000;			
1540.2760;	1540.2770;	1540.2780;	7600.7100;	7600.7200;	7600.7210;			
1540.2790;	1540.2800;	1540.2810;	7600.7300;	7600.7400;	7600.7500;			
1540.2820;	1540.2830;	1540.2840;	7600.7600;	7600.7700;	7600.7750;			
1540.3420;	1540.3430;	1540.3440;	7600.7800;	7600.7900;	7600.8100;			
1540.3450;	1540.3460;	1540.3470;	7600.8200;	7600.8300;	7600.8400;			
1540.3560;	1540.3600;	1540.3610;	7600.8500;	7600.8600;	7600.8700;			
1540.3620;	1540.3630;	1540.3700;	7600.8800;	7600.8900;	7600.9000;			
1540.3780;	1540.3960;	1540.3970;	7600.9100;	7600.9200;	7600.9300;			

352.15, subdivision 3; 366.10; 366.12; 366.16; 394.33, subdivision 2; 394.361, subdivision 3; 462.358, subdivisions 2a, 2b, and 9; 462.359, subdivision 4; and 491A.02, subdivision 4; Laws 1991, chapter 235, article 5, section 3; proposing coding for new law in *Minnesota Statutes*, chapters 3; 16A; 16B; 16D; and 43A; repealing *Minnesota Statutes 1994*, sections 115C.02, subdivision 1a; 349A.01, subdivision 2; and 349A.02, subdivision 8.

Enactment: 6/1/95

Line-item veto:

Page 11, Art. 1, Sec. 14, Subd. 8, Lines 32-38

Effective: Various dates, see bill

Lawful purpose and bingo expenditures regulated

HF265* (Dorn)

SF619 (Berg)

Chapter 261: relating to gambling; making technical amendments to eliminate references to telerec facilities; regulating testing facilities for the testing of gambling devices; regulating bingo and lawful purpose expenditures, and credit and sales to delinquent organizations; providing for contributions to certain compulsive gambling programs; amending *Minnesota Statutes 1994*, sections 240.01, subdivisions 18 and 23; 240.10; 240.19; 240.23; 240.27, subdivisions 2, 3, 4, and 5; 299L.01, subdivision 1; 299L.03, subdivision 1; 299L.05; 299L.07, subdivisions 1, 2, 4, 5, 6, and by adding a subdivision; 349.12, subdivision 25, and by adding a subdivision; 349.162, subdivision 1; 349.17, subdivision 1; 349.191, subdivision 1a; and 349.211, subdivision 1; proposing coding for new law in *Minnesota Statutes*, chapter 299L; repealing *Minnesota Statutes 1994*, section 240.01, subdivisions 17 and 21.

Enactment: 6/1/95

Effective: 6/2/95

Public employee pension plan benefits and related modifications provided

HF1040* (Kahn)

SF806 (Morse)

Chapter 262: relating to retirement; providing various benefit increases and related modifications; requiring collateralization and investment authority statement; amending *Minnesota Statutes 1994*, sections 3A.02, subdivision 5; 352.01, subdivision 13; 352B.02, subdivision 1a; 352B.08, subdivision 2; 352B.10, subdivision 1; 353.65, subdivision 7; 353.651, subdivision 4; 353A.083;

354.445; 354.66, subdivision 4; 354A.094, subdivision 4; 354A.12, subdivision 1; 354A.27, subdivision 1, and by adding subdivisions; 354A.31, subdivision 4, and by adding subdivisions; 354B.05, subdivisions 2 and 3; 354B.07, subdivisions 1 and 2; 354B.08, subdivision 2; 356.219, subdivision 2; 356.30, subdivision 1; 356.611; 356.865, subdivision 3; 356A.06, by adding subdivisions; 422A.05, by adding a subdivision; and 422A.09, subdivision 2; Laws 1994, chapter 499, section 2; proposing coding for new law in *Minnesota Statutes*, chapters 125; 354A; and 356; proposing coding for new law as *Minnesota Statutes*, chapter 136F; repealing *Minnesota Statutes 1994*, sections 3A.10, subdivision 2; 352.021, subdivision 5; 354A.27, subdivisions 2, 3, and 4; and 423B.02; Laws 1969, chapter 1088; Laws 1971, chapters 114 and 127, section 1, as amended; Laws 1978, chapters 562, section 32, and 753; Laws 1979, chapters 97 and 201, section 27; and Laws 1981, chapter 224, sections 250 and 254.

Enactment: 6/1/95

Effective: Various dates, see bill

Appropriations; earlier appropriations supplemented

HF355 (Girard)

SF335* (Frederickson)

Chapter 48: relating to the organization and operation of state government; providing supplemental appropriations for certain purposes.

Enactment: 4/18/95

Effective: 4/19/95



Health & Human Services

Discipline procedures and license requirements modified for physicians

HF231* (Kelley)

SF95 (Piper)

Chapter 18: relating to occupations and professions; board of medical practice; changing licensing requirements for foreign applicants; changing certain disciplinary procedures; amending *Minnesota Statutes 1994*, sections 147.037, subdivision 1; 147.091, subdivisions 1, 2, 6, and by adding subdivisions; 147.121, subdivision 2; 148.70; 148.72, subdivision 1; and 364.09; propos-

ing coding for new law in *Minnesota Statutes*, chapter 147.

Enactment: 3/27/95

Effective: 8/1/95 with exceptions, see bill

Advisory councils: physical therapy, others reinstated

HF228* (Mulder)

SF72 (Piper)

Chapter 43: relating to occupations and professions; board of medical practice; reinstating certain advisory councils.

Enactment: †

Effective: 4/21/95

Medical Practice Board to receive reports of insurance/malpractice settlements

HF226* (Kelley)

SF73 (Piper)

Chapter 44: relating to occupations and professions; requiring reporting of certain insurance settlements to board of medical practice; amending *Minnesota Statutes 1994*, sections 147.111, subdivision 5; and 147.161, subdivision 1.

Enactment: 4/19/95

Effective: 8/1/95

Social worker, nursing home, hospital licensure requirements modified

HF724 (Kelley)

SF1055* (Piper)

Chapter 63: relating to occupations and professions; exempting certain social workers from requirement to obtain home care provider license; exempting some social workers employed in a hospital or nursing home from examination; modifying licensure requirements; requiring hospital and nursing home social workers to be licensed; amending *Minnesota Statutes 1994*, sections 144A.46, subdivision 2; 148B.23, subdivisions 1 and 2; 148B.27, subdivision 2, and by adding a subdivision; and 148B.60, subdivision 3; repealing *Minnesota Statutes 1994*, sections 148B.23, subdivision 1a; and 148B.28, subdivision 6.

Enactment: 4/19/95

Effective: 8/1/95

Drug regulations modified to allow dispensing by M.D. in bordering states

HF1363* (Pelowski)

SF1336 (Vickerman)

Chapter 66: relating to health; modifying provisions relating to drug dispensing; amending *Minnesota Statutes 1994*, section 152.11, subdivisions 1 and 2.

Enactment: 4/19/95

Effective: 8/1/95

† Chapter became law without the governor's signature

Prescription drug prescribers provided equal treatment

HF612* (Cooper)
SF543 (Sams)

Chapter 69: relating to health; requiring equal treatment of prescription drug prescribers; clarifying the role of practice guidelines in prescribing legend drugs; amending *Minnesota Statutes 1994*, section 151.37, subdivision 2; proposing coding for new law in *Minnesota Statutes*, chapter 62A.

Enactment: 4/19/95

Effective: 8/1/95

Nursing home administrator provisions modified

HF744 (Tomassoni)
SF577* (Janezich)

Chapter 81: relating to health; modifying provisions relating to nursing home administrators; amending *Minnesota Statutes 1994*, section 144A.04, by adding a subdivision.

Enactment: 4/21/95

Effective: 8/1/95

Visually handicapped reference changed to visually disabled

HF765 (Delmont)
SF299* (Larson)

Chapter 82: relating to vocational rehabilitation; changing references to visually disabled persons; making changes of a technical and housekeeping nature; amending *Minnesota Statutes 1994*, sections 248.011; 248.07, subdivisions 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 13, 14a, and 16; 248.10; 248.11; 268A.02, subdivision 2; 268A.03; and 268A.11, subdivisions 1 and 3; repealing *Minnesota Statutes 1994*, section 268A.12.

Enactment: 4/21/95

Effective: 4/22/95

Dental hospitalization, anesthesia coverage for dental procedures required

HF843* (Lourey)
SF613 (Anderson)

Chapter 91: relating to insurance; health; requiring coverage for hospitalization and anesthesia coverage for dental procedures; requiring coverage for general anesthesia and treatment for covered medical conditions rendered by a dentist; proposing coding for new law in *Minnesota Statutes*, chapter 62A.

Enactment: 4/25/95

Effective: 8/1/95

Temporary payment rate for intermediate care facility

HF813* (Brown)
SF974 (Berg)

Chapter 114: relating to human services; establishing a temporary payment rate for a recently purchased intermediate care facility for persons with mental retardation or related conditions; amending *Minnesota Statutes 1994*, section 256B.501, by adding a subdivision.

Enactment: 5/3/95

Effective: 8/1/95

Mobile health care providers defined, regulated

HF1602* (Greenfield)
SF1420 (Piper)

Chapter 135: relating to health; establishing provisions for mobile health care providers; proposing coding for new law in *Minnesota Statutes*, chapter 144.

Enactment: 5/8/95

Effective: 8/1/95

Patient bill of rights privacy provisions modified

HF331* (Clark)
SF309 (Berglin)

Chapter 136: relating to health; modifying provisions relating to access to patients and residents; amending *Minnesota Statutes 1994*, sections 144.6501, subdivisions 1 and 4; 144.651, subdivisions 21 and 26; and 253B.03, subdivisions 3 and 4.

Enactment: 5/8/95

Effective: 8/1/95

Human services child care programs, county contribution provisions modified

HF694* (Huntley)
SF608 (Solon)

Chapter 139: relating to human services; modifying child care programs and county contribution; amending *Minnesota Statutes 1994*, section 256H.12, subdivision 3.

Enactment: 5/8/95

Effective: 7/1/95

X-ray operator exam, certification required

HF1003* (Huntley)
SF1075 (Piper)

Chapter 146: relating to health; modifying provisions relating to X-ray operators and inspections; establishing an advisory committee; amending *Minnesota Statutes 1994*, section 144.121, by adding subdivisions.

Enactment: 5/10/95

Effective: 8/1/95

Regulations relating to child care, family day care programs

HF1246* (Greiling)
SF532 (Kiscaden)

Chapter 158: relating to child care; requiring child care for school age children not operated by a school to be licensed; changing the definition of toddler and preschooler for family day care programs serving siblings; appropriating money; amending *Minnesota Statutes 1994*, sections 245A.02, by adding subdivisions; 245A.03, subdivision 2; 245A.10; and 245A.14, subdivision 6.

Enactment: 5/11/95

Effective: 7/1/95

Chemical dependency counselor licensure required; penalties provided

HF1442* (Greenfield)
SF1417 (Vickerman)

Chapter 164: relating to health; occupations and professions; modifying provisions relating to the office of mental health practice; licensing of chemical dependency counselors and hearing instrument dispensers; establishing an advisory council; providing penalties; amending *Minnesota Statutes 1994*, sections 148B.66, subdivision 1; 148B.68, subdivision 1; 148C.01; 148C.02; 148C.03, subdivision 1, and by adding a subdivision; 148C.04, subdivisions 1, 2, 3, and 4; 148C.05; 148C.06; 148C.07; 148C.08; 148C.09; 148C.10; 148C.11; 153A.13; 153A.14; 153A.15, subdivisions 1 and 2; 153A.17; 153A.18; 153A.19; 214.01, subdivision 2; 214.10, subdivision 8; and 214.103, subdivision 1; proposing coding for new law in *Minnesota Statutes*, chapters 148C; and 153A; repealing *Minnesota Statutes 1994*, sections 148B.62; 148C.01, subdivision 8; 148C.03, subdivisions 2 and 3; 148C.035; 148C.09, subdivision 3; and 153A.19, subdivision 1; *Minnesota Rules*, chapters 4692; and 4745.

Enactment: 5/15/95

Effective: 5/16/95 with exceptions, 8/1/95 (Sec. 35)

Rulemaking, fee provisions modified relating to Dept. of Health services

HF1037* (Huntley)
SF425 (Betzold)

Chapter 165: relating to health; providing rulemaking authority; modifying enforcement and fee provisions; modifying the hearing instrument dispenser trainee period; providing penalties; amending *Minnesota Statutes*

1994, sections 144.414, subdivision 3; 144.417, subdivision 1; 144.98, subdivision 3; 144.99, subdivisions 1, 4, 6, 8, and 10; 144.991, subdivision 5; 326.71, subdivision 4; 326.75, subdivision 3a; and 326.78, subdivisions 2 and 9; proposing coding for new law in *Minnesota Statutes*, chapters 144; and 157; repealing *Minnesota Statutes 1994*, sections 144.877, subdivision 5; and 144.8781, subdivision 4; *Laws 1993*, chapter 286, section 11; *Minnesota Rules*, part 4620.1500.

Enactment: 5/15/95

Effective: 8/1/95; 5/16/95 (Sec. 16)

Acupuncture practitioner licensure established; rules, penalties provided

HF446* (Leppik)

SF307 (Sams)

Chapter 177: relating to occupations and professions; establishing licensure for acupuncture practitioners by the board of medical practice; appropriating money; providing penalties; proposing coding for new law as *Minnesota Statutes*, chapter 147B.

Enactment: 5/17/95

Effective: 7/1/95

Welfare provisions reformed, modified; money appropriated

HF5* (Anderson, R.)

SF1 (Samuelson)

Chapter 178: relating to health and human services; authorizing welfare reform; childhood immunization; social services programs; recovery of funds; requesting federal waivers for programs; employment, education, and training programs; allocation and use of funds; coverage of health services; child support; data collection and disclosure; tax credits; appropriating money; amending *Minnesota Statutes 1994*, sections 13.46, subdivision 2; 256.01, by adding subdivisions; 256.035, subdivision 6d; 256.73, subdivision 8, and by adding subdivisions; 256.736, subdivisions 3a, 4a, 5, 10, 10a, 14, 16, and by adding a subdivision; 256.737, subdivisions 1a, 2, and by adding a subdivision; 256.74, by adding a subdivision; 256.81; 256.979, by adding a subdivision; 256.983, subdivision 1; 256B.0625, subdivision 13; 256D.01, subdivision 1a; 256D.03, subdivision 4; 256D.05, subdivisions 1 and 6; 256D.051, subdivisions 1, 1a, 2, 3, 3a, 3b, 6, 6b, 8, 9, 17, and by adding a subdivision; 256D.052, subdivision 3; and 256D.09, subdivision 2a, and by adding subdivisions; proposing coding for new law in *Minnesota Statutes*, chapters 256; and 256D; repealing *Minnesota Statutes 1994*, sections 256.734; 256D.051, subdivisions

10, 13, 14, and 15; 256D.052, subdivisions 1, 2, and 4; 256D.091; 256D.101; 256D.111; and 256D.113.

Enactment: 5/18/95

Line-item vetoes:

Page 66, Art. 2, Sec. 48, Subd. 2, Lines 14-16

Page 111, Art. 6, Sec. 16, Subd. 2, Lines 6-10

Effective: Various dates, see bill

Breast cancer insurance coverage required

HF1742* (Long)

SF1590 (Piper)

Chapter 183: relating to health; insurance; providing for certain breast cancer coverage; proposing coding for new law in *Minnesota Statutes*, chapter 62A.

Enactment: 5/18/95

Effective: 5/19/95

Child abuse investigation liability provisions modified

HF432 (Sykora)

SF342* (Spear)

Chapter 187: relating to children; modifying liability provisions for child abuse investigations; providing for attorney fees in certain actions; providing for the establishment of protocols for investigations; prohibiting certain conflicts of interest; providing for access to data regarding determinations of maltreatment; amending *Minnesota Statutes 1994*, section 626.556, subdivisions 4, 5, 10, 10b, 10e, 10f, and by adding a subdivision.

Enactment: 5/18/95

Effective: 8/1/95

Neuroleptic medication administration, prescription provisions modified

HF33 (Dawkins)

SF16* (Betzold)

Chapter 189: relating to health; modifying provisions relating to the administration and prescription of neuroleptic medications; changing the name of a court in certain circumstances; amending *Minnesota Statutes 1994*, sections 13.42, subdivision 3; 253B.03, subdivisions 6b and 6c; 253B.05, subdivisions 2 and 3; 253B.12, subdivision 1; and 253B.17, subdivision 1.

Enactment: 5/19/95

Effective: 8/1/95

Physician assistants registered by Board of Medical Practice

HF452 (Kelley)

SF258* (Piper)

Chapter 205: relating to occupations and professions; board of medical practice; providing for the registration of physician assistants by the board of medical practice; providing for rulemaking; providing penalties; amending *Minnesota Statutes 1994*, sections 116J.70, subdivision 2a; 136A.1356, subdivision 1; 144.335, subdivision 1; 148B.60, subdivision 3; 151.01, subdivision 23; 151.37, subdivision 2a; 214.23, subdivision 1; and 604A.01, subdivision 2; proposing coding for new law as *Minnesota Statutes*, chapter 147A; repealing *Minnesota Statutes 1994*, sections 147.34; 147.35; and 147.36; *Minnesota Rules*, parts 5600.2600; 5600.2605; 5600.2610; 5600.2615; 5600.2620; 5600.2625; 5600.2630; 5600.2635; 5600.2640; 5600.2645; 5600.2650; 5600.2655; 5600.2660; 5600.2665; and 5600.2670.

Enactment: 5/22/95

Effective: Various dates, see bill

Omnibus health and human services appropriations bill

HF1588 (Greenfield)

SF1110* (Samuelson)

Chapter 207: relating to human services; including provisions for human services administration; life skills and self-sufficiency; children's programs; economic self-sufficiency; medical assistance and general assistance medicare; long-term care; community mental health and regional treatment centers; health department; child support enforcement; department of human services flexibility reforms; appropriating money; amending *Minnesota Statutes 1994*, sections 14.03, subdivision 3; 16B.08, subdivision 5; 62A.045; 62A.046; 62A.048; 62A.27; 62N.381, subdivisions 2, 3, and 4; 144.0721, by adding subdivisions; 144.0723, subdivisions 1, 2, 3, 4, and 6; 144.122; 144.226, subdivision 1; 144.56, by adding a subdivision; 144.562, subdivision 2; 144.702, subdivision 2; 144.801, subdivisions 3 and 5; 144.802; 144.803; 144.804; 144.806; 144.807; 144.808; 144.809; 144.8091; 144.8093; 144.8095; 144A.071, subdivisions 2, 3, 4a, and by adding a subdivision; 144A.073, subdivisions 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 8, and by adding a subdivision; 144A.31, subdivision 2a; 144A.33, subdivision 3; 144A.43, subdivision 3; 144A.47; 144B.01, subdivision 5; 144C.01, subdivision 2; 144C.05,

subdivision 1; 144C.07; 144C.08; 144C.09, subdivision 2; 144C.10; 145A.15; 147.01, subdivision 6; 148.921, subdivision 2; 157.03; 171.07, by adding a subdivision; 198.003, subdivisions 3 and 4; 245.041; 245.4871, subdivisions 12, 33a, and by adding a subdivision; 245.4873, subdivisions 2 and 6; 245.4874; 245.4875, subdivision 2, and by adding a subdivision; 245.4878; 245.4882, subdivision 5; 245.4885, subdivision 2; 245.4886, by adding a subdivision; 245.492, subdivisions 2, 6, 9, and 23; 245.493, subdivision 2; 245.4932, subdivisions 1, 2, 3, and 4; 245.494, subdivisions 1, 2, and 3; 245.495; 245.496, subdivision 3, and by adding a subdivision; 245.825; 245A.02, by adding a subdivision; 245A.03, subdivision 2a; 245A.04, subdivisions 3, 3b, 7, and 9; 245A.06, subdivisions 2, 4, and by adding a subdivision; 245A.07, subdivision 3; 245A.09, by adding subdivisions; 245A.14, subdivisions 6 and 7; 246.18, subdivision 4, and by adding a subdivision; 246.23, subdivision 2; 246.56, by adding a subdivision; 252.27, subdivisions 1, 1a, 2a, and by adding subdivisions; 252.275, subdivisions 3, 4, and 8; 252.292, subdivision 4; 252.46, subdivisions 1, 3, 6, 17, and by adding subdivisions; 253B.091; 254A.17, subdivision 3; 254B.02, subdivision 1; 254B.05, subdivisions 1 and 4; 256.014, subdivision 1; 256.015, subdivisions 1, 2, and 7; 256.025, subdivisions 1, 2, and 3; 256.026; 256.034, subdivision 1; 256.045, subdivisions 3, 4, 4a, and 5; 256.12, subdivision 14; 256.73, subdivisions 2 and 3a; 256.736, subdivisions 3 and 13; 256.74, subdivision 1, and by adding a subdivision; 256.76, subdivision 1; 256.8711; 256.9353, subdivision 8; 256.9365; 256.9657, subdivisions 3 and 4; 256.9685, subdivision 1b, and by adding subdivisions; 256.969, subdivisions 1, 2b, 9, 10, 16, and by adding subdivisions; 256.975, by adding a subdivision; 256.98, subdivisions 1 and 8; 256.983, subdivision 4; 256B.042, subdivision 2; 256B.055, subdivision 12; 256B.056, subdivision 4, and by adding a subdivision; 256B.0575; 256B.059, subdivisions 1, 3, and 5; 256B.0595, subdivisions 1, 2, 3, and 4; 256B.06, subdivision 4; 256B.0625, subdivisions 5, 8, 8a, 13, 13a, 17, 18, 19a, 37, and by adding subdivisions; 256B.0627, subdivisions 1, 2, 4, and 5; 256B.0628, subdivision 2, and by adding a subdivision; 256B.0641, subdivision 1; 256B.0911, subdivisions 2, 2a, 3, 4, and 7; 256B.0913, subdivisions 4, 5, 8, 12, 14, and by adding subdivisions; 256B.0915, subdivisions 2, 3, 5, and by adding subdivisions;

256B.092, subdivision 4, and by adding a subdivision; 256B.093, subdivisions 1, 2, 3, and by adding a subdivision; 256B.15, subdivisions 1a, 2, and by adding a subdivision; 256B.19, subdivisions 1b, 1c, and 1d; 256B.27, subdivision 2a; 256B.431, subdivisions 2b, 2j, 15, 17, 23, and by adding a subdivision; 256B.432, subdivisions 1, 2, 3, 5, and 6; 256B.49, subdivision 1, and by adding subdivisions; 256B.501, subdivisions 1, 3, 3c, 3g, 8, and by adding subdivisions; 256B.69, subdivisions 4, 5, 6, 9, and by adding subdivisions; 256D.02, subdivision 5; 256D.03, subdivisions 3, 3b, and 4; 256D.05, subdivision 7; 256D.36, subdivision 1; 256D.385; 256D.405, subdivision 3; 256D.425, subdivision 1, and by adding a subdivision; 256D.435, subdivisions 1, 3, 4, 5, 6, and by adding a subdivision; 256D.44, subdivisions 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, and 6; 256D.45, subdivision 1; 256D.46, subdivisions 1 and 2; 256D.48, subdivision 1; 256E.08, subdivision 6; 256E.115; 256F.01; 256F.02; 256F.03, subdivision 5, and by adding a subdivision; 256F.04, subdivisions 1 and 2; 256F.05, subdivisions 2, 3, 4, 5, 7, 8, and by adding a subdivision; 256F.06, subdivisions 1, 2, and 4; 256F.09; 256H.01, subdivisions 9 and 12; 256H.02; 256H.03, subdivisions 1, 2a, 4, 6, and by adding a subdivision; 256H.05, subdivision 6; 256H.08; 256H.11, subdivision 1; 256H.12, subdivisions 1, 3, and by adding a subdivision; 256H.15, subdivision 1; 256H.18; 256H.20, subdivision 3a; 256I.03, subdivision 5, and by adding a subdivision; 256I.04, subdivisions 2b and 3; 256I.05, subdivisions 1, 1a, and 5; 256I.06, subdivisions 2 and 6; 257.3571, subdivision 1; 257.3572; 257.3577, subdivision 1; 257.55, subdivision 1; 257.57, subdivision 2; 257.62, subdivisions 1, 5, and 6; 257.64, subdivision 3; 257.69, subdivisions 1 and 2; 393.07, subdivisions 5 and 10; 393.12; 447.32, subdivision 5; 501B.89, subdivision 1, and by adding a subdivision; 518.171, subdivisions 1, 3, 4, 5, 7, and 8; 518.611, subdivisions 2 and 4; 518.613, subdivision 7; 518.615, subdivision 3; 524.6-207; 550.37, subdivision 14; and Laws 1993, First Special Session chapter 1, article 7, section 51, subdivision 5; and article 8, section 30, subdivision 2; proposing coding for new law in *Minnesota Statutes*, chapters 144; 145; 157; 214; 245; 245A; 256; and 256B; proposing coding for new law as *Minnesota Statutes*, chapters 144D; and 144E; repealing *Minnesota Statutes 1994*, sections 38.161; 38.162; 62C.141; 62C.143; 62D.106; 62E.04, subdivisions 9 and 10; 144.8097;

144A.31, subdivisions 2b, 4, 5, 6, and 7; 157.01; 157.02; 157.031; 157.04; 157.045; 157.05; 157.08; 157.12; 157.13; 157.14; 245.492, subdivision 20; 245.825, subdivision 2; 245.98, subdivision 3; 252.275, subdivisions 4a and 10; 256.851; 256D.35, subdivisions 14 and 19; 256D.36, subdivision 1a; 256D.37; 256D.425, subdivision 3; 256D.435, subdivisions 2, 7, 8, 9, and 10; 256D.44, subdivision 7; 256E.06, subdivisions 12 and 13; 256F.05, subdivisions 2a and 4a; 256F.06, subdivision 3; 256F.09, subdivision 4; and 256H.03, subdivisions 2 and 5.

Enactment: 5/22/95

Effective: Various dates, see bill

Living will to include provisions for organ donations, power of attorney provided

HF1450* (Bishop)

SF1220 (Reichgott Junge)

Chapter 211: relating to health; organ donations; amending the living will form to include provisions for organ donations; allowing a durable power of attorney for health care to include provisions for organ donations; amending *Minnesota Statutes 1994*, sections 145B.04; and 145C.05, subdivision 2.

Enactment: 5/24/95

Effective: 8/1/95

Vulnerable Adults Reporting Act modified; penalties provided

HF598 (Greenfield)

SF512* (Spear)

Chapter 229: relating to human services; licensing; administrative hearings; vulnerable adults reporting act; imposing criminal penalties; increasing licensing fees for certain facilities; requiring reports of convictions to the commissioner in certain instances; requiring a report to the legislature; appropriating money; amending *Minnesota Statutes 1994*, sections 13.46, subdivision 4; 13.82, subdivision 10, and by adding subdivisions; 13.88; 13.99, subdivision 113; 144.4172, subdivision 8; 144.651, subdivisions 14 and 21; 144A.103, subdivision 1; 144B.13; 148B.68, subdivision 1; 214.10, subdivision 2a; 245A.04, subdivisions 3 and 3b; 253B.02, subdivision 4a; 256.045, subdivisions 1, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, and by adding a subdivision; 256E.03, subdivision 2; 256E.081, subdivision 4; 268.09, subdivision 1; 325F.692, subdivision 2; 525.703, subdivision 3; 609.224, subdivision 2; 609.268, subdivisions 1 and 2; 609.72, by adding a subdivision; 609.7495, subdivision 1; 626.556, subdivision 12; 626.557, subdivisions 1, 3,

3a, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 14, 16, 17, 18, and by adding subdivisions; and 631.40, by adding a subdivision; proposing coding for new law in *Minnesota Statutes*, chapters 144; 609; and 626; repealing *Minnesota Statutes 1994*, sections 144A.612; and 626.557, subdivisions 2, 10a, 11, 11a, 12, 13, 15, and 19.

Enactment: 5/25/95

Effective: Various dates, see bill

MinnesotaCare

HF1077 (Cooper)

SF845* (Berglin)

Chapter 234: relating to health; MinnesotaCare; expanding provisions of health care; establishing requirements for integrated service networks; modifying requirements for health plan companies; repealing the regulated all-payer option; modifying universal coverage and insurance reform provisions; revising the research and data initiatives; modifying eligibility for the MinnesotaCare program; creating the prescription drug purchasing authority; establishing a drug purchasing benefit program for senior citizens; extending the health care commission and regional coordinating boards; making technical changes; providing penalties; appropriating money; amending *Minnesota Statutes 1994*, sections 13.99, by adding a subdivision; 16A.724; 60A.02, by adding a subdivision; 60B.02; 60B.03, subdivision 2; 60G.01, subdivisions 2, 4, and 5; 62A.10, subdivisions 1 and 2; 62A.65, subdivisions 5 and 8; 62D.02, subdivision 8; 62D.042, subdivision 2; 62D.11, subdivision 1; 62D.181, subdivisions 2, 3, 6, and 9; 62E.05; 62E.141; 62H.04; 62H.08; 62J.017; 62J.04, subdivisions 1a and 3; 62J.05, subdivisions 2 and 9; 62J.06; 62J.09, subdivisions 1, 1a, 2, 6, 8, and by adding a subdivision; 62J.152, subdivision 5; 62J.17, subdivisions 4a, 6a, and by adding a subdivision; 62J.212; 62J.37; 62J.38; 62J.40; 62J.41, subdivisions 1 and 2; 62J.48; 62J.54; 62J.55; 62J.58; 62L.02, subdivisions 11, 16, 24, and 26; 62L.03, subdivisions 3, 4, and 5; 62L.09, subdivision 1; 62L.12, subdivision 2; 62L.17, by adding a subdivision; 62L.18, subdivision 2; 62M.07; 62M.09, subdivision 5; 62M.10, by adding a subdivision; 62N.02, by adding subdivisions; 62N.04; 62N.10, by adding a subdivision; 62N.11, subdivision 1; 62N.13; 62N.14, subdivision 3; 62N.25, subdivision 2; 62P.05, subdivision 4, and by adding a subdivision; 62Q.01, subdivisions 2, 3, 4, and by adding subdivisions; 62Q.03, subdivisions 1, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, and by adding subdivisions; 62Q.07, subdivisions 1 and 2;

62Q.075, subdivision 4; 62Q.09, subdivision 3; 62Q.11, subdivision 2; 62Q.165; 62Q.17, subdivisions 2, 6, 8, and by adding a subdivision; 62Q.18; 62Q.19; 62Q.30; 62Q.32; 62Q.33, subdivisions 4 and 5; 62Q.41; 72A.20, by adding subdivisions; 72A.201, by adding a subdivision; 136A.1355, subdivisions 3 and 5; 136A.1356, subdivisions 3 and 4; 144.1464, subdivisions 2, 3, and 4; 144.147, subdivision 1; 144.1484, subdivision 1; 144.1486, subdivision 4; 144.1487, subdivision 1; 144.1488, subdivisions 1 and 4; 144.1489, subdivisions 1, 3, and 4; 144.1490; 144.1491, subdivision 2; 144.801, by adding a subdivision; 144.804, subdivision 1; 145.414; 148B.32, subdivision 1; 151.48; 214.16, subdivisions 2 and 3; 256.9354, subdivisions 1, 4, 5, and by adding a subdivision; 256.9355, subdivision 2; 256.9357, subdivisions 1, 2, and 3; 256.9358, subdivisions 3, 4, and by adding a subdivision; 256.9363, subdivision 5; 256B.037, subdivisions 1, 3, 4, and by adding subdivisions; 256B.04, by adding a subdivision; 256B.055, by adding a subdivision; 256B.057, by adding subdivisions; 256B.0625, subdivision 30; 256B.69, subdivisions 2 and 4; 270.101, subdivision 1; 295.50, subdivisions 3, 4, and 10a; 295.53, subdivisions 1, 3, and 4; 295.55, subdivision 4; 295.57; and 295.582; Laws 1990, chapter 591, article 4, section 9; Laws 1993, chapter 224, article 4, section 40; Laws 1993, First Special Session chapter 1, article 8, section 30, subdivision 2; Laws 1994, chapter 625, article 5, sections 5, subdivision 1; 7; and 10, subdivision 2; proposing coding for new law in *Minnesota Statutes*, chapters 16B; 62J; 62L; 62N; 62Q; 62R; 137; 144; 256; 256B; and 295; repealing *Minnesota Statutes 1994*, sections 62J.045; 62J.07, subdivision 4; 62J.09, subdivision 1a; 62J.152, subdivision 6; 62J.19; 62J.30; 62J.31; 62J.32; 62J.33; 62J.34; 62J.35; 62J.41, subdivisions 3 and 4; 62J.44; 62J.45; 62J.65; 62L.08, subdivision 7a; 62N.34; 62P.01; 62P.02; 62P.03; 62P.07; 62P.09; 62P.11; 62P.13; 62P.15; 62P.17; 62P.19; 62P.21; 62P.23; 62P.25; 62P.27; 62P.29; 62P.31; 62P.33; 62Q.03, subdivisions 2, 3, 4, 5, and 11; 62Q.18, subdivisions 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 8, and 9; 62Q.21; 62Q.27; 144.1488, subdivision 2; 148.236; and 256.9353, subdivisions 4 and 5; Laws 1993, chapter 247, article 1, sections 12, 13, 14, 15, 18, and 19; *Minnesota Rules*, part 4685.1700, subpart 1, item D.

Enactment: 5/25/95

Line-item vetoes:

Page 210, Art. 11, Sec. 2, Subd. 4, Lines 26-35

Page 210, Art. 11, Sec. 2, Subd. 4, Lines 36-42

Effective: Various dates, see bill

Human service provider billing; prompt payment required

HF1522 (Delmont)

SF999* (Riveness)

Chapter 241: relating to state finance; adding certain human services obligations to the requirement that state agencies promptly pay their bills; amending *Minnesota Statutes 1994*, section 16A.124, subdivision 8, and by adding a subdivision.

Enactment: 5/25/95

Effective: 7/1/96 with qualifications, applies to all vendor obligations existing or arising on or after that date.

Maternal Aid Child Health Advisory Task Force reinstatement provided

HF983 (Lourey)

SF992* (Kiscaden)

Chapter 246: relating to health; reinstating certain advisory councils and a task force; requiring a report; amending *Minnesota Statutes 1994*, section 326.41.

Enactment: 6/1/95

Effective: 6/2/95



Housing

Manufactured home park retaliatory conduct provisions clarified

HF726 (McElroy)

SF323* (Anderson)

Chapter 13: relating to housing; clarifying provisions relating to retaliatory conduct and manufactured home parks; amending *Minnesota Statutes 1994*, section 327C.12.

Enactment: 3/20/95

Effective: 8/1/95

Transitional housing eligibility provisions to include follow-up services

HF749* (Trimble)

SF350 (Anderson)

Chapter 14: relating to housing; modifying eligibility for transitional housing services;

amending *Minnesota Statutes 1994*, section 268.38, subdivision 2.

Enactment: 3/22/95

Effective: 8/1/95

Metropolitan Council federal section 8 housing program authorized

HF565* (Mariani)

SF501 (Pappas)

Chapter 112: relating to metropolitan area housing; authorizing the metropolitan council to operate a federal section 8 housing program within the metropolitan area pursuant to joint exercise of powers agreements; amending *Minnesota Statutes 1994*, section 473.195, subdivision 1.

Enactment: 5/3/95

Effective: 5/4/95

Landlord is customer of record on utility accounts in single-metered buildings

HF323* (Dawkins)

SF249 (Johnson, J.B.)

Chapter 192: relating to housing; making the landlord the bill payer and customer of record on utility accounts in single-metered multiunit residential buildings; amending *Minnesota Statutes 1994*, section 504.185, subdivision 1, and by adding a subdivision.

Enactment: 5/19/95

Effective: 8/1/95

Lead abatement provisions modified, recodified; money appropriated

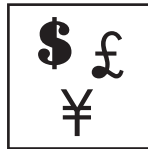
HF506 (Clark)

SF801* (Berglin)

Chapter 213: relating to health; recodifying and modifying provisions relating to lead abatement law; amending *Minnesota Statutes 1994*, sections 16B.61, subdivision 3; 116.87, subdivision 2; 144.99, subdivision 1; 268.92, subdivisions 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 10, and by adding a subdivision; and 462A.05, subdivision 15c; proposing coding for new law in *Minnesota Statutes*, chapter 144; repealing *Minnesota Statutes 1994*, sections 115C.082, subdivision 2; 144.871; 144.872; 144.873; 144.874; 144.876; 144.877; 144.8771; 144.878; 144.8781; 144.8782; and 144.879.

Enactment: 5/25/95

Effective: 8/1/95



International Trade & Economic Development

Public contractor performance bond posting requirements modified

HF1211* (Lieder)

SF982 (Moe)

Chapter 200: relating to public contractors' performance bonds; exempting certain manufacturers from requirements for posting bonds; amending *Minnesota Statutes 1994*, section 574.26, by adding a subdivision.

Enactment: 5/22/95

Effective: 5/23/95

Advantage Minnesota Inc. corporate structure modified

HF873 (Jaros)

SF759* (Novak)

Chapter 232: relating to economic development; changing certain departmental operating procedures; altering the corporate structure of Advantage Minnesota, Inc.; clarifying economic development authority powers; amending *Minnesota Statutes 1994*, sections 116J.58, subdivision 1; 116J.693, subdivisions 2, 3, 4, and 5; 116N.02, subdivision 1; 116N.06; and 446A.03, subdivision 4.

Enactment: 5/25/95

Effective: 8/1/95



Judiciary

Mechanics' lien notice filing requirements modified

HF262 (Leighton)

SF75* (Betzold)

Chapter 5: relating to real property; clarifying requirements relating to filing of notices relating to mechanics' liens; amending *Minnesota Statutes 1994*, sections 514.08, subdivision 1; and 514.12, subdivision 1.

Enactment: 2/24/95

Effective: 8/1/95

Foster care facilities for delinquent kids; notification required prior to licensing

HF74 (Johnson, A.)

SF64* (Betzold)

Chapter 12: relating to corrections; requiring that the commissioner of corrections notify affected local governments before licensing certain foster care facilities for delinquent children; amending *Minnesota Statutes 1994*, section 241.021, subdivision 2, and by adding a subdivision.

Enactment: 3/20/95

Effective: 8/1/95

Inmate name change restrictions imposed

HF125* (Bishop)

SF197 (Beckman)

Chapter 16: relating to corrections; prohibiting correctional inmates from applying for name changes more than once during an inmate's confinement; proposing coding for new law in *Minnesota Statutes*, chapter 259.

Enactment: 3/27/95

Effective: 8/1/95

Medical examiner data shared with agencies investigating a death

HF129 (Bishop)

SF229* (Kiscaden)

Chapter 29: relating to government data practices; medical examiner data; allowing sharing of such data with a state or federal agency charged with investigating a death; amending *Minnesota Statutes 1994*, section 13.83, subdivisions 4 and 5.

Enactment: 3/31/95

Effective: 4/1/95

Concealing ID crime exception provided based on religious, cultural beliefs

HF735 (Entenza)

SF214* (Spear)

Chapter 30: relating to crime prevention; providing an exception to the prohibition on concealing identity; amending *Minnesota Statutes 1994*, section 609.735.

Enactment: 4/5/95

Effective: 8/1/95

Municipal subcontractor prompt payment provided

HF367* (Macklin)

SF293 (Betzold)

Chapter 31: relating to debt; providing for prompt payment of subcontractors of municipal contractors; modifying certain provisions relating to liens and performance bonds; amending *Minnesota Statutes 1994*, sections

471.425, by adding a subdivision; 514.13; 574.28; 574.30; and 574.31, subdivisions 1 and 2.

Enactment: 4/5/95

Effective: Various dates, 8/1/95 (Secs. 1-5); Sec. 1 applies to contracts for which notice of invitations for bids or requests for proposals are issued after 7/31/95; 8/1/94 (Sec. 6 retroactive)

Motor vehicle warranty action limitations clarified

HF1463 (Leighton)

SF77* (Betzold)

Chapter 49: relating to civil actions; new motor vehicle warranties; clarifying the limitation on actions after informal dispute settlement mechanism decisions; amending *Minnesota Statutes 1994*, section 325F.665, subdivisions 7 and 10.

Enactment: 4/19/95

Effective: 4/20/95

Assault in the fifth degree probable cause arrests allowed in school zones

HF110 (Dorn)

SF320* (Hottinger)

Chapter 55: relating to criminal procedure; allowing warrantless probable cause arrests for certain offenses committed on school property; proposing coding for new law in *Minnesota Statutes*, chapter 629.

Enactment: 4/18/95

Effective: 8/1/95 with qualifications, applies to crimes committed on or after that date

Partnership name, filing requirements modified

HF1338 (Rest)

SF1042* (Reichgott Junge)

Chapter 58: relating to limited liability organizations; modifying name requirements; eliminating a filing requirement; clarifying when debts arise or accrue for limited liability partnerships; amending *Minnesota Statutes 1994*, sections 319A.02, subdivision 7; 319A.07; 319A.08; 322A.02; 322A.72; 322B.12, subdivision 1; 323.14, by adding a subdivision; 323.44, by adding a subdivision; and 323.45, subdivision 1.

Enactment: 4/19/95

Effective: 8/1/95 with exceptions, 4/20/95 (Sec. 7) retroactive

State adoption exchange prompt listing required for children freed for adoption

HF1075 (Vickerman)

SF521* (Berglin)

Chapter 61: relating to adoption; requiring the listing of all children freed for adoption on the state adoption exchange within 20 days; amending *Minnesota Statutes 1994*, section 259.75, subdivisions 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 7, and by adding a subdivision.

Enactment: 4/19/95

Effective: 8/1/95

Correctional officer defensive use of force authorized in certain facilities

HF145 (Brown)

SF1255* (Limmer)

Chapter 70: relating to corrections; authorizing use of force in defense of assault in correctional facilities under the control of or licensed by the commissioner; amending *Minnesota Statutes 1994*, section 243.52.

Enactment: 4/19/95

Effective: 8/1/95

Informal probate guide prepared by state court administrator

HF544* (Hasskamp)

SF520 (Krentz)

Chapter 78: relating to courts; requiring the state court administrator to prepare a guide to informal probate.

Enactment: 4/21/95

Effective: 4/22/95

Disabled parking certificate holder data access limited; use provisions modified

HF900 (Broecker)

SF144* (Hanson)

Chapter 85: relating to traffic regulations; limiting access to data on holders of disabled parking certificates; modifying provisions governing display and use of certificates; amending *Minnesota Statutes 1994*, sections 13.69, subdivision 1; and 169.345, subdivisions 1, 3, and 4.

Enactment: 4/24/95

Effective: 8/1/95

Common Interest Ownership Act modified

HF344* (Leighton)

SF303 (Finn)

Chapter 92: relating to real property; providing for the form and record of certain assignments; revising the common interest ownership act; changing the application of the curative and validating law for mortgage foreclosures; authorizing presentation of cer-

tain instruments without a duplicate certificate of title; amending *Minnesota Statutes 1994*, sections 507.411; 508.51; 508A.51; 515B.1-102; 515B.1-103; 515B.1-116; 515B.2-104; 515B.2-105; 515B.2-109; 515B.2-110; 515B.3-112; 515B.3-115; 582.25; and 582.27.

Enactment: 4/25/95

Effective: Various dates, 8/1/95 (Secs. 1-3); 6/1/95 (Secs. 4-12); 4/26/95 (Secs. 13, 14)

DWI; vehicle forfeiture penalties for failure to appear at trial for offenses

HF377* (Entenza)

SF390 (Cohen)

Chapter 97: relating to driving while intoxicated; extending vehicle forfeiture penalties to include failure to appear at trial for designated driving while intoxicated offenses; amending *Minnesota Statutes 1994*, section 169.1217, subdivisions 7, 8, and 9.

Enactment: 4/28/95

Effective: 4/29/95

Eminent domain notice of pendency provisions modified

HF529* (Pugh)

SF431 (Reichgott Junge)

Chapter 106: relating to eminent domain proceedings; amending *Minnesota Statutes 1994*, sections 117.065; 117.115, subdivision 2; and 117.145.

Enactment: 5/1/95

Effective: 5/2/95

Child support, custody, visitation education program established

HF1008* (Bradley)

SF606 (Kiscaden)

Chapter 127: relating to family law; authorizing courts to require parties to participate in orientation programs in proceedings involving children; proposing coding for new law in *Minnesota Statutes*, chapter 518.

Enactment: 5/5/95

Effective: 8/1/95

Retired court administrators authorized to solemnize marriages

HF32* (Jaros)

SF29 (Solon)

Chapter 129: relating to marriage; authorizing retired court administrators to solemnize marriages; amending *Minnesota Statutes 1994*, section 517.04.

Enactment: 5/5/95

Effective: 8/1/95

Uniform Probate Code modified; safe deposit box search authority expanded

HF651* (Macklin)

SF591 (Finn)

Chapter 130: relating to probate; clarifying and correcting provisions of the uniform probate code; expanding authority for safe deposit box searches, division and merger of trusts, and granting of power-of-attorney to spouses in certain cases; amending *Minnesota Statutes 1994*, sections 55.10, subdivision 4; 501B.16; 501B.71, by adding a subdivision; 507.02; 519.06; 519.07; 519.11, subdivision 2; 523.23, subdivision 1; 523.24, subdivision 1; 524.1-201; 524.2-508; 524.3-914; 524.3-916; 524.3-1001; 524.3-1008; 524.3-1201; 524.3-1202; and 524.3-1203; proposing coding for new law in *Minnesota Statutes*, chapters 501B; and 524; repealing *Minnesota Statutes 1994*, sections 525.145; and 525.51.

Enactment: 5/5/95**Effective:** 1/1/96, see bill**Domestic abuse hearing requirement eliminated in certain cases**

HF927* (Bishop)

SF864 (Kiscaden)

Chapter 142: relating to domestic abuse; eliminating hearing requirements in certain cases; providing for notices; amending *Minnesota Statutes 1994*, sections 13.99, by adding a subdivision; and 518B.01, subdivisions 4, 5, 7, and by adding a subdivision.

Enactment: 5/10/95**Effective:** 8/1/95**Police horse assault penalties provided**

HF1399* (Skoglund)

SF1274 (Solon)

Chapter 179: relating to crime; imposing penalties for assaulting a police horse while it is being used for law enforcement purposes; proposing coding for new law in *Minnesota Statutes*, chapter 609.

Enactment: 5/17/95**Effective:** 5/18/95**Parentage Act; biological father presumption in paternity cases modified**

HF1105* (Leighton)

SF626 (Krentz)

Chapter 216: relating to paternity; changing certain presumptions in paternity cases; allowing husbands to join in a recognition of parentage; amending *Minnesota Statutes 1994*, sections 257.55, subdivision 1; 257.57, subdivision 2; and 257.75, subdivisions 1, 2, 4, and by adding a subdivision.

Enactment: 5/24/95**Effective:** 5/25/95**DWI; snowmobile, motorboat, all-terrain vehicle forfeiture provided**

HF423 (Van Engen)

SF399* (Knutson)

Chapter 230: relating to motor vehicles; driving while intoxicated; providing for forfeiture of snowmobiles, all-terrain vehicles, and motorboats for designated, DWI-related offenses; extending vehicle forfeiture law by expanding the definition of prior conviction to include other types of vehicles; restricting issuance of limited driver's license; imposing penalties; amending *Minnesota Statutes 1994*, sections 84.83, subdivision 2, and by adding a subdivision; 84.91, subdivision 5; 84.927, subdivision 1; 86B.331, subdivision 5; 169.1217, subdivisions 1 and 7; and 171.30, subdivision 3; proposing coding for new law in *Minnesota Statutes*, chapters 84; and 86B.

Enactment: 5/25/95**Effective:** 8/1/95 with qualifications, applies to designated offenses committed on or after that date**Parental right termination**

HF628* (Bishop)

SF733 (Kiscaden)

Chapter 242: relating to the family; creating a presumption of refusal or neglect of parental duties in certain termination of parental rights cases; amending *Minnesota Statutes 1994*, section 260.221, subdivision 1.

Enactment: 5/25/95**Effective:** 8/1/95**Omnibus crime bill**

HF980* (Skoglund)

SF1564 (Anderson)

Chapter 244: relating to crime; clarifying language relating to controlled substance and certain other crimes; clarifying the elements of murder in the first degree, witness tampering, and burglary in the first degree; providing that a motor vehicle is subject to forfeiture if it was used to flee a peace officer in violation of law; providing procedures for prosecuting attorneys to follow when filing complaints against owners whose buildings are alleged nuisances; amending the elements of manslaughter in the first degree, manslaughter in the second degree, and receiving profits from prostitution; requiring reports on wounds received from gunshots; expanding the definition of electronic incapacitation device and increasing the penalty for its unauthorized use; authorizing sentencing courts to order the payment of

restitution to victim assistance programs; providing penalties for engaging in certain acts relating to civil disorders; clarifying the definition of "theft"; clarifying the prerequisites for obtaining a search warrant; adding a fine provision to the terroristic threats crime; authorizing peace officers to detain probationers based on an order from the chief executive officer of a community corrections agency; requiring certain information to be gathered from crime victims and presented at bail hearings; requiring notification to certain victims of bail hearings; requiring notification to local law enforcement agencies of the pretrial release of certain defendants; codifying the establishment of a criminal alert network; prohibiting the dissemination of false or misleading information on the criminal alert network; clarifying procedures governing disposition of seized animals; providing penalties; amending *Minnesota Statutes 1994*, sections 152.021, subdivision 3; 152.022, subdivision 3; 152.023, subdivision 3; 152.024, subdivision 3; 152.025, subdivision 3; 343.235; 343.29, subdivision 1; 401.02, subdivision 4; 609.10; 609.125; 609.185; 609.20; 609.205; 609.323, subdivisions 2, 3, and by adding a subdivision; 609.498, subdivision 1; 609.52, subdivision 1; 609.5312, by adding a subdivision; 609.582, subdivision 1; 609.713, subdivisions 1 and 2; 617.80, subdivisions 2, 4, 5, 8, and by adding a subdivision; 617.81, subdivision 2, and by adding a subdivision; 617.82; 617.85; 624.731, subdivisions 1 and 8; 626.13; 626.53; and 629.715, subdivision 1; proposing coding for new law in *Minnesota Statutes*, chapters 299A; 609; and 629; repealing *Minnesota Statutes 1994*, sections 617.81, subdivisions 2a and 3.

Enactment: 6/1/95**Effective:** 8/1/95 with qualifications, applies to crimes committed on or after that date; with exceptions 6/2/95 (Secs. 7, 8)**Child support, enforcement provisions modified**

HF966 (Entenza)

SF217* (Cohen)

Chapter 257: relating to family law; providing for enforcement of child support obligations; expanding enforcement remedies for child support; authorizing programs; providing for resolution of custody and visitation disputes; creating a central child support payment center; modifying child support data collection and publication; imposing penalties; changing provisions relating to recognition of parentage; adding provisions for administrative proceedings; modifying children's supervised visitation facilities; pro-

viding for studies; appropriating money; amending *Minnesota Statutes 1994*, sections 13.46, subdivision 2; 168A.05, subdivisions 2, 3, 7, and by adding a subdivision; 168A.16; 168A.20, by adding a subdivision; 168A.21; 168A.29, subdivision 1; 171.12, by adding a subdivision; 214.101, subdivisions 1 and 4; 256.87, subdivision 5; 256.978, subdivision 1; 256H.02; 257.34, by adding a subdivision; 257.55, subdivision 1; 257.57, subdivision 2; 257.60; 257.66, subdivision 4; 257.67, subdivision 1; 257.75, subdivision 3, and by adding a subdivision; 517.08, subdivisions 1b and 1c; 518.171, subdivision 2a; 518.175, by adding a subdivision; 518.18; 518.24; 518.551, subdivisions 5, 12, and by adding subdivisions; 518.5511, subdivisions 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 7, and 9; 518.575; 518.611, subdivisions 1, 2, 5, 6, and 8a; 518.613, subdivisions 1, 2, and by adding a subdivision; 518.614, subdivision 1; 518.64, subdivisions 2, 4, and by adding a subdivision; 518C.310; 548.15; and 609.375, subdivision 1; proposing coding for new law in *Minnesota Statutes*, chapters 145; 171; 256; 257; and 518; repealing *Minnesota Statutes 1994*, sections 214.101, subdivisions 2 and 3; 518.561; 518.611, subdivision 8; and 518.64, subdivision 6.

Enactment: 6/1/95

Effective: Various dates, see bill

Omnibus data practices bill

HF1473 (McGuire)

SF1279* (Finn)

Chapter 259: relating to privacy; providing for the classification of and access to government data; clarifying data provisions; recodifying statutes on crime of domestic assault; providing for an information policy training program; indexing statutes that restrict data access and are located outside chapter 13; prescribing penalties; appropriating money; amending *Minnesota Statutes 1994*, sections 13.03, subdivision 6; 13.06, subdivision 7; 13.072, subdivision 1, and by adding a subdivision; 13.10, subdivision 5; 13.31, subdivision 1; 13.32, subdivision 2; 13.43, subdivisions 2, 5, and by adding a subdivision; 13.46, subdivisions 1, 2, and 10; 13.49; 13.50, subdivision 2; 13.551; 13.79; 13.793; 13.82, subdivisions 3a, 5, 6, 10, and by adding subdivisions; 13.83, subdivision 2; 13.89, subdivision 1; 13.90; 13.99, subdivisions 1, 12, 20, 21a, 42a, 54, 55, 64, 78, 79, 112, and by adding subdivisions; 41B.211; 128C.17; 144.0721, subdivision 2; 144.218, subdivision 4; 144.225, by adding a subdivision; 144.335, subdivisions 2,

and 3a; 144.3351; 148B.68, subdivision 1; 171.07, subdivision 1a; 171.12, subdivision 3; 253B.02, subdivision 4a; 259.10; 260.015, subdivision 28; 260.161, subdivision 1b; 268.0122, by adding a subdivision; 268.0124; 270B.02, subdivision 3; 270B.03, subdivision 1; 270B.12, subdivision 2; 270B.14, subdivisions 1, as amended, and 11; 299C.11; 299C.61, subdivision 4; 336.9-407; 336.9-411; 363.061, subdivision 2; 383B.225, subdivision 6; 388.24, subdivision 4; 401.065, subdivision 3a; 518B.01, subdivision 14; 609.101, subdivision 2; 609.131, subdivision 2; 609.135, subdivisions 2 and 5a; 609.1352, subdivision 3; 609.185; 609.224, subdivisions 2 and 3; 609.268, subdivision 1; 609.748, subdivision 6; 609.749, subdivisions 4 and 5; 611A.031; 624.713, subdivision 1; 626.563, subdivision 1; 629.471, subdivision 3; 629.74; 630.36, subdivision 2; and 631.046, subdivision 1; Laws 1993, chapter 192, section 110; proposing coding for new law in *Minnesota Statutes*, chapters 13; 13B; 181; 270B; 609; and 611A; repealing *Minnesota Statutes 1994*, sections 13.06, subdivision 6; 13.38, subdivision 4; 13.69, subdivision 2; 13.71, subdivisions 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, and 17; and 13B.04; Laws 1990, chapter 566, section 9, as amended; and Laws 1994, chapter 618, article 1, section 47.

Enactment: 6/1/95

Effective: Various dates, see bill



Judiciary Finance

Omnibus judiciary finance and criminal justice appropriations bill

HF1700* (Murphy)

SF1653 (Beckman)

Chapter 226: relating to the organization and operation of state government; appropriating money for the judicial branch, public safety, public defense, corrections, and related purposes; providing for the implementation of, clarifying, and modifying certain criminal and juvenile provisions; providing for the implementation of, clarifying, and modifying certain penalty provisions; increasing the number of judges; establishing and expanding pilot programs, grant programs, task forces, committees, and studies; directing that rules be adopted and

amended; providing for the implementation of, clarifying, and modifying certain provisions regarding truancy and school safety; providing penalties; amending *Minnesota Statutes 1994*, sections 2.722, subdivision 1, and by adding a subdivision; 3.732, subdivision 1; 16A.285; 120.14; 120.73, by adding a subdivision; 125.05, by adding a subdivision; 125.09, subdivision 1; 127.20; 127.27, subdivision 10; 145A.05, subdivision 7a; 152.18, subdivision 1; 171.04, subdivision 1; 171.29, subdivision 2; 176.192; 179A.03, subdivision 7; 242.31, subdivision 1; 243.166; 243.23, subdivision 3; 243.51, subdivisions 1 and 3; 243.88, by adding a subdivision; 260.015, subdivision 21; 260.115, subdivision 1; 260.125; 260.126, subdivision 5; 260.131, subdivision 4, and by adding a subdivision; 260.132, subdivisions 1, 4, and by adding a subdivision; 260.155, subdivisions 2 and 4; 260.161, subdivision 3; 260.181, subdivision 4; 260.185, by adding subdivisions; 260.191, subdivision 1; 260.193, subdivision 4; 260.195, subdivision 3, and by adding a subdivision; 260.215, subdivision 1; 260.291, subdivision 1; 271.06, subdivision 4; 299A.35, subdivision 1; 299A.38, subdivision 2; 299A.44; 299A.51, subdivision 2; 299C.065, subdivisions 1a, 3, and 3a; 299C.10, subdivision 1, and by adding a subdivision; 299C.62, subdivision 4; 357.021, subdivision 2; 364.09; 388.24, subdivision 4; 401.065, subdivision 3a; 466.03, by adding a subdivision; 480.30; 481.01; 494.03; 518.165, by adding a subdivision; 518B.01, subdivisions 2, 4, 8, 14, and by adding a subdivision; 563.01, subdivision 3; 609.055, subdivision 2; 609.101, subdivisions 1, 2, and 3; 609.135, by adding a subdivision; 609.1352, subdivisions 3, 5, and by adding a subdivision; 609.152, subdivision 1; 609.19; 609.341, subdivision 11; 609.3451, subdivision 1; 609.485, subdivisions 2 and 4; 609.605, subdivision 4; 609.746, subdivision 1; 609.748, subdivision 3a; 609.749, subdivision 5; 611.17; 611.20, subdivision 3, and by adding subdivisions; 611.27, subdivision 4; 611.35, subdivision 1; 611A.01; 611A.04, subdivision 1; 611A.19, subdivision 1; 611A.31, subdivision 2; 611A.53, subdivision 2; 611A.71, subdivision 7; 611A.73, subdivision 3; 611A.74; 617.23; 624.22; 624.712, subdivision 5; 626.13; 626.841; 626.843, subdivision 1; 626.861, subdivisions 1 and 4; 628.26; 629.341, subdivision 1; 629.715, subdivision 1; 629.72, subdivisions 1, 2, and 6; 641.14; and 641.15, subdivision 2; Laws

1993, chapter 146, article 2, section 31; Laws 1993, chapter 255, sections 1, subdivisions 1 and 4; and 2; and Laws 1994, chapter 643, section 79, subdivisions 1, 3, and 4; proposing coding for new law in *Minnesota Statutes*, chapters 8; 16B; 120; 127; 243; 244; 257; 260; 299A; 299C; 388; 504; 563; 609; 611A; 626; and 629; proposing coding for new law as *Minnesota Statutes*, chapter 260A; repealing *Minnesota Statutes 1994*, sections 126.25; and 611A.61, subdivision 3; Laws 1994, chapter 576, section 1.

Enactment: 5/25/95

Line-item vetoes:

Page 4, Art. 1, Sec. 2, Subd. 5, Lines 27-30

Page 6, Art. 1, Sec. 7, Subd. 4, Lines 56-60

Page 8, Art. 1, Sec. 7, Subd. 9, Lines 10-24

Page 10, Art. 1, Sec. 9, Lines 2-7

Page 10, Art. 1, Sec. 9, Lines 27-33

Page 10, Art. 1, Sec. 9, Lines 27-33

Effective: Various dates, see bill



Labor-Management Relations

Dept. of Economic Security re-employment insurance provisions modified

HF1145 (Perlt)

SF1060* (Chandler)

Chapter 54: relating to employment; modifying provisions relating to reemployment insurance; amending *Minnesota Statutes 1994*, sections 268.04, subdivision 10; 268.06, subdivisions 3a, 18, 19, 20, and 22; 268.08, subdivision 6, and by adding a subdivision; 268.10, subdivision 2; 268.12, subdivision 12; 268.16, subdivisions 3a, 6, and by adding a subdivision; 268.161, subdivisions 8 and 9; 268.162, subdivision 2; 268.163, subdivision 3; 268.164, subdivision 3; 268.18, subdivisions 1, 2, 3, and 6; 270A.09, subdivision 1a; 352.01, subdivision 2b; 352.22, subdivision 10; and 574.26, subdivision 1; proposing coding for new law in *Minnesota Statutes*, chapter 268; repealing *Minnesota Statutes 1994*, sections 268.10, subdivisions 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, and 10; and 268.12, subdivisions 9, 10, and 13.

Enactment: 4/18/95

Effective: 4/19/95 with exceptions, 1/1/96 (Sec. 1)

High pressure pipe installation licensure requirements modified, penalties

HF733* (Bakk)

SF1547 (Lesewski)

Chapter 123: relating to employment; modifying provisions relating to high pressure piping installation; providing penalties; amending *Minnesota Statutes 1994*, sections 326.48, subdivisions 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5; 326.50; 326.51; and 326.52; repealing *Minnesota Statutes 1994*, section 326.47, subdivisions 3 and 4.

Enactment: 5/5/95

Effective: 8/1/95

Governor's Workforce Development Council established

HF244* (Johnson, R.)

SF306 (Lesewski)

Chapter 131: relating to employment; establishing the governor's workforce development council to replace certain other councils; proposing coding for new law in *Minnesota Statutes*, chapter 268; repealing *Minnesota Statutes 1994*, sections 126B.02; 121.703; and 268.9755.

Enactment: 5/5/95

Effective: Various dates, 5/6/95 (Secs. 1, 2, 3, Subd. 1); 7/1/95 (Sec. 3, Subd. 2); 7/1/97 (Sec. 3, Subd. 3)

Food processing industry employee recruitment disclosure required; penalties

HF1437* (Goodno)

SF1152 (Anderson)

Chapter 154: relating to employment; requiring disclosure to recruited employees in the food processing industry; providing penalties; proposing coding for new law in *Minnesota Statutes*, chapter 181.

Enactment: 5/10/95

Effective: 8/1/95

Elevator mechanic regulation required; money appropriated

HF398 (Carruthers)

SF255* (Hanson)

Chapter 221: relating to elevators; regulating persons who may do elevator work; appropriating money; amending *Minnesota Statutes 1994*, sections 183.355, subdivision 3; 183.357, subdivisions 1, 2, and 4; and 183.358; proposing coding for new law in *Minnesota Statutes*, chapter 183.

Vetoed: 5/25/95

Omnibus workers' compensation bill

HF642* (Winter)

SF1020 (Novak)

Chapter 231: relating to workers' compensation; modifying provisions relating to insurance, procedures and benefits; providing penalties; appropriating money; amending *Minnesota Statutes 1994*, sections 13.69, subdivision 1; 13.82, subdivision 1; 79.074, subdivision 2; 79.085; 79.211, subdivision 1; 79.251, subdivision 2, and by adding a subdivision; 79.253, by adding a subdivision; 79.34, subdivision 2; 79.35; 79.50; 79.51, subdivisions 1 and 3; 79.52, by adding subdivisions; 79.53, subdivision 1; 79.55, subdivisions 2, 5, and by adding subdivisions; 79.56, subdivisions 1 and 3; 79.60, subdivision 1; 79A.01, subdivisions 1, 4, and by adding a subdivision; 79A.02, subdivisions 1, 2, and 4; 79A.03, by adding a subdivision; 79A.04, subdivisions 2 and 9; 79A.09, subdivision 4; 79A.15; 168.012, subdivision 1; 175.16; 176.011, subdivisions 16 and 25; 176.021, subdivisions 3 and 3a; 176.061, subdivision 10; 176.081, subdivisions 1, 7, 7a, 9, and by adding a subdivision; 176.101, subdivisions 1, 2, 4, 5, 6, 8, and by adding a subdivision; 176.102, subdivisions 3a and 11; 176.103, subdivisions 2 and 3; 176.104, subdivision 1; 176.105, subdivision 4; 176.106; 176.129, subdivisions 9 and 10; 176.130, subdivision 9; 176.135, subdivision 1; 176.1351, subdivisions 1 and 5; 176.136, subdivisions 1a, 1b, and 2; 176.138; 176.139, subdivision 2; 176.178; 176.179; 176.181, subdivisions 7 and 8; 176.182; 176.183, subdivisions 1 and 2; 176.185, subdivision 5a; 176.191, subdivisions 1, 5, 8, and by adding a subdivision; 176.194, subdivision 4; 176.215, by adding a subdivision; 176.221, subdivisions 1, 3, 3a, 6a, and 7; 176.225, subdivisions 1 and 5; 176.231, subdivision 10; 176.238, subdivisions 6 and 10; 176.261; 176.2615, subdivision 7; 176.275, subdivision 1; 176.281; 176.285; 176.291; 176.305, subdivision 1a; 176.645; 176.66, subdivision 11; 176.82; 176.83, subdivision 5; 176.84, subdivision 2; and 268.08, subdivision 3; Laws 1994, chapter 625, article 5, section 7; proposing coding for new law in *Minnesota Statutes*, chapters 79; 79A; 176; and 182; repealing *Minnesota Statutes 1994*, sections 79.53, subdivision 2; 79.54; 79.56, subdivision 2; 79.57; 79.58; 176.011, subdivision 26; 176.081, subdivisions 2, 5, and 8; 176.101, subdivisions 3a, 3b, 3c, 3d, 3e, 3f, 3g, 3h, 3i, 3j, 3k, 3l, 3m, 3n, 3o, 3p, 3q, 3r, 3s, 3t, and 3u; 176.103, subdivision 2a; 176.132; 176.133; 176.191,

subdivision 2; 176.232; and 176.86; Laws 1990, chapter 521, section 4.

Enactment: 5/25/95

Effective: Various dates, see bill



Local Government & Metropolitan Affairs

Glen or Kimberly in Aitkin Co. allowed alternate annual meeting day

HF37* (Lourey)

SF49 (Chmielewski)

Chapter 10: relating to local government; allowing either the town of Glen or the town of Kimberly in Aitkin county to have an alternate annual meeting day.

Enactment: 3/17/95

Effective: 8/1/95

Town boards authorized to establish petty cash fund

HF362* (Bertram)

SF266 (Bertram)

Chapter 15: relating to local government; towns; authorizing the town board to set up a petty cash fund; amending *Minnesota Statutes 1994*, section 366.01, by adding a subdivision.

Enactment: 3/22/95

Effective: 8/1/95

Local government financial audit provisions clarified

HF305* (Cooper)

SF265 (Sams)

Chapter 27: relating to local government; clarifying provisions for financial audits in certain circumstances; amending *Minnesota Statutes 1994*, sections 367.36, subdivision 1; 412.02, subdivision 3; and 412.591, subdivision 2.

Enactment: 3/29/95

Effective: 3/30/95

Adoption of recorded town road map damages paid to property owners

HF715* (Schumacher)

SF453 (Janezich)

Chapter 45: relating to towns; providing for damage award to affected property owner when town board adopts a recorded town road map; amending *Minnesota Statutes 1994*,

section 164.35, subdivision 4.

Enactment: 4/18/95

Effective: 4/19/95

Dakota County administrator assigned county board clerk duties

HF1039 (Milbert)

SF856* (Wiener)

Chapter 60: relating to Dakota county; assigning to the county administrator the duties of the clerk of the county board; proposing coding for new law in *Minnesota Statutes*, chapter 383D.

Enactment: 4/18/95

Effective: Upon local approval

Winona Co. authorized to negotiate, contract with achievement center

HF670* (Pelowski)

SF494 (Morse)

Chapter 67: relating to Winona county; authorizing Winona county to negotiate and enter into a contract for deed with Winona county developmental achievement center.

Enactment: 4/19/95

Effective: 4/20/95

Cities authorized to sell unclaimed property through nonprofit groups

HF859* (Clark)

SF833 (Flynn)

Chapter 79: relating to cities; authorizing cities to conduct private sales of unclaimed property through nonprofit organizations; repealing archaic language; amending *Minnesota Statutes 1994*, section 471.195; repealing Laws 1919, chapter 396.

Enactment: 4/21/95

Effective: 8/1/95

Hospital financing through bond sales authorized for certain cities, counties

HF823* (Abrams)

SF726 (Mondale)

Chapter 80: relating to hospitals; removing an exception for certain cities and counties from certain hospital financing activities; amending *Minnesota Statutes 1994*, section 447.45, subdivision 1.

Enactment: 4/21/95

Effective: 4/22/95

Hennepin County Medical Examiner's Office provisions modified

HF1553 (Kelley)

SF1209* (Betzold)

Chapter 89: relating to Hennepin county; modifying certain provisions concerning the

county medical examiners office; amending *Minnesota Statutes 1994*, section 383B.225, subdivisions 5, 6, 7, 9, 11, and 12.

Enactment: 4/24/95

Effective: Upon local approval

Minneapolis parking, traffic control authority delegation

HF1378 (Garcia)

SF1144* (Flynn)

Chapter 94: relating to the city of Minneapolis; authorizing the Minneapolis city council to delegate to the city engineer certain authority over traffic and parking.

Enactment: 4/26/95

Effective: Upon local approval

Olmsted Co. authorized to create a nonprofit corporation to own a hospital

HF838* (Bishop)

SF713 (Kiscaden)

Chapter 102: relating to Olmsted county; authorizing the county to create a nonprofit corporation to own and operate a hospital and medical center; providing the county board with related powers and duties.

Enactment: 4/28/95

Effective: Upon local approval

Counties, cities, towns to give copies of ordinances to county law libraries

HF1641* (Macklin)

SF1396 (Knutson)

Chapter 105: relating to local government; requiring a local governmental unit to furnish copies of any ordinances adopted to the county law library; amending *Minnesota Statutes 1994*, sections 375.52; and 415.021.

Enactment: 5/1/95

Effective: 8/1/95

Home rule charter, statutory cities can make grants to food shelves

HF866* (Osskopp)

SF683 (Murphy)

Chapter 109: relating to local government; authorizing home rule charter and statutory cities to make grants to nonprofit community food shelves; amending *Minnesota Statutes 1994*, section 604A.10, subdivision 1; proposing coding for new law in *Minnesota Statutes*, chapter 465.

Enactment: 5/3/95

Effective: 5/4/95

Eden Valley annexed to Paynesville area hospital district

HF533* (Bertram)
SF420 (Bertram)

Chapter 110: relating to Stearns county; authorizing the Paynesville area hospital district to annex the city of Eden Valley to the district; authorizing the city of Sauk Centre to determine the number of members of the public utilities commission.

Enactment: 5/3/95

Effective: 5/4/95 (Sec. 1); upon local approval (Sec. 2)

South St. Paul fire, police employees excluded from civil service

HF1060* (Pugh)
SF810 (Metzen)

Chapter 113: relating to local government; excluding certain fire and police department employees from civil service in the city of South St. Paul.

Enactment: 5/3/95

Effective: Upon local approval

City budget report date modified, publication requirements eliminated

HF1460* (Greiling)
SF1374 (Marty)

Chapter 134: relating to government; modifying a budget report date for cities; modifying certain budget publication requirements; amending *Minnesota Statutes 1994*, sections 6.745, subdivision 1; and 471.6965.

Enactment: 5/8/95

Effective: 8/1/95

Chanhassen playground equipment bid specification provisions modified

HF1709* (Workman)
SF1523 (Oliver)

Chapter 153: relating to the city of Chanhassen; authorizing certain bid specifications for playground equipment on an experimental basis.

Enactment: 5/10/95

Effective: Upon local approval

Red Lake Co. authorized to charge Polk Co. an outlet fee for drainage system use

HF1678* (Finseth)
SF1472 (Stumpf)

Chapter 162: relating to drainage; allowing an outlet fee to be charged for use of an established drainage system in Red Lake county as an outlet for drainage originating in Polk county.

Enactment: 5/11/95

Effective: 5/12/95

Municipalities authorized to create trust or escrow accounts to cover losses

HF1159* (Jefferson)
SF1056 (Kroening)

Chapter 170: relating to real property; authorizing municipalities to establish trust or escrow accounts for proceeds from losses arising from fire or explosion of certain insured real property; authorizing municipalities to utilize escrowed funds to secure, repair, or demolish damaged or destroyed structures; proposing coding for new law in *Minnesota Statutes*, chapter 65A.

Enactment: 5/17/95

Effective: 1/1/96

Sherburne County ditch conveyance to Elk River provided

HF1291 (Anderson, B.)
SF1112* (Ourada)

Chapter 175: relating to local government; authorizing Sherburne county to convey certain county ditches to the city of Elk River under certain conditions; granting certain powers to the town of Embarrass.

Enactment: 5/17/95

Effective: Upon local approval

Metropolitan comprehensive municipal planning provisions modified

HF833* (Long)
SF841 (Mondale)

Chapter 176: relating to local government; modifying certain provisions relating to comprehensive municipal planning in the metropolitan area; amending *Minnesota Statutes 1994*, sections 103B.235, subdivisions 3, 5, and by adding a subdivision; 462.355, by adding a subdivision; 473.858, subdivision 1; 473.859, subdivisions 1, 2, and 5; 473.864, subdivision 2; and 473.867, by adding a subdivision.

Enactment: 5/17/95

Effective: 8/1/95

Nashwauk area ambulance district local approval requirements modified

HF606 (Solberg)
SF526* (Lessard)

Chapter 181: relating to local government; modifying the local approval requirements for the Nashwauk area ambulance district law; providing an alternative appointment method for the St. Paul charter commission; providing an alternative question for the Itasca medical center referendum; amending *Laws 1994*, chapter 587, article 9, section 10, subdivision 6.

Enactment: 5/18/95

Effective: 5/19/95

Metro public safety radio communications consolidation

HF597 (Kelley)
SF467* (Mondale)

Chapter 195: relating to metropolitan government; providing for coordination and consolidation of public safety radio communications systems; providing governance and finance of the state and regional elements of a regionwide public safety radio communication system; extending the public safety channel moratorium; authorizing the use of 911 emergency telephone service fees for costs of the regionwide public safety radio communication system; authorizing the issuance of bonds by the metropolitan council; appropriating money; amending *Minnesota Statutes 1994*, section 352.01, subdivision 2a; proposing coding for new law in *Minnesota Statutes*, chapters 174; and 473.

Enactment: 5/22/95

Effective: Various dates, 5/23/95 (Art. 1, Secs. 1-16, 19); 7/1/95 (Art. 1, Sec. 17); 7/1/99 (Art. 1, Sec. 18); 8/1/95 (Art. 2)

Soil and water conservation district supervisors authorized to hold offices

HF450 (Pelowski)
SF257* (Morse)

Chapter 222: relating to soil and water conservation district boards; providing that the office of soil and water conservation district supervisor is compatible with certain city and town offices; amending *Minnesota Statutes 1994*, sections 103C.315, by adding a subdivision; and 204B.06, subdivision 1.

Enactment: 5/24/95

Effective: 1/1/95 retroactive

Metro area government obsolete references removed; language clarified

HF585 (Orfield)
SF281* (Flynn)

Chapter 236: relating to metropolitan government; removing a provision for a compensation recommendation; clarifying language and changing obsolete references; amending *Minnesota Statutes 1994*, sections 15A.082, subdivision 3; 275.066; 473.121, subdivision 11; 473.13, subdivisions 1 and 2; 473.164, subdivision 3; 473.375, subdivisions 9 and 13; 473.385, subdivision 2; 473.386, subdivisions 1, 2, and 5; 473.388, subdivision 4; 473.39, subdivision 1b; 473.446, subdivision 8; 473.448; 473.505; 473.595, subdivision 3; and *Laws 1994*,

chapter 628, article 2, section 5; repealing *Minnesota Statutes 1994*, section 473.394.

Enactment: 6/1/95

Effective: 6/2/95 with exceptions, 7/1/94 retroactive (Sec. 19)

Landfarming contaminated soil reporting to townships

HF1047 (Bakk)

SF1520* (Lessard)

Chapter 250: relating to the environment; extending the notification requirements for landfarming contaminated soil to unorganized townships; amending *Minnesota Statutes 1994*, section 116.07, subdivision 11.

Enactment: 6/1/95

Effective: 8/1/95

Metropolitan Livable Communities Act adopted

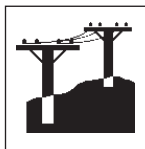
HF1156 (Long)

SF1019* (Mondale)

Chapter 255: relating to metropolitan government; establishing the metropolitan livable communities fund and providing for fund distribution; reducing the levy authority of the metropolitan mosquito control commission; providing for certain revenue sharing; regulating employee layoffs by the metropolitan mosquito control district; authorizing an economic vitality and housing initiative; amending *Minnesota Statutes 1994*, sections 116J.552, subdivision 2; 116J.555, subdivision 2; 116J.556; 473.167, subdivisions 2, 3, and by adding a subdivision; 473.711, subdivision 2; and 473F.08, subdivisions 3a, 5, 7a, and by adding a subdivision; proposing coding for new law in *Minnesota Statutes*, chapter 473; repealing *Minnesota Statutes 1994*, sections 504.33; 504.34; and 504.35.

Enactment: 6/1/95

Effective: Various dates, see bill



Regulated Industries & Energy

President, Congress memorialized to abandon proposed sale of WAPA.

HF957* (Goodno)

SF777 (Vickerman)

Resolution 2: Memorializing the president and Congress to abandon the proposed sale of the Western Area Power Administration.

Filed: 4/19/95

Electric utility competitive rate sunset provision repealed

HF137* (Jacobs)

SF213 (Johnson, D.J.)

Chapter 6: relating to utilities; abolishing sunset provision related to competitive rates for electric utilities; making technical changes; amending Laws 1990, chapter 370, section 7; repealing *Minnesota Statutes 1994*, section 216B.162, subdivision 9.

Enactment: 3/1/95

Effective: 3/2/95

Public utilities area development rate plans modified

HF164* (Jefferson)

SF65 (Kelly)

Chapter 9: relating to utilities; regulating area development rate plans; amending *Minnesota Statutes 1994*, section 216B.161; and Laws 1990, chapter 370, section 7.

Enactment: 3/10/95

Effective: 3/11/95

Gas utility performance-based gas purchasing regulation authorized

HF435* (Tunheim)

SF275 (Novak)

Chapter 17: relating to public utilities; authorizing performance-based gas purchasing regulation for gas utilities; amending *Minnesota Statutes 1994*, section 216B.16, by adding a subdivision; proposing coding for new law in *Minnesota Statutes*, chapter 216B.

Enactment: 3/27/95

Effective: 3/28/95

Temporary on-sale liquor license term increase

HF150* (Jennings)

SF220 (Solon)

Chapter 42: relating to liquor; term of tem-

porary on-sale licenses; amending *Minnesota Statutes 1994*, sections 340A.404, subdivision 10; and 340A.410, subdivision 10.

Enactment: 4/18/95

Effective: 4/19/95

Sleepy Eye steam heat system discontinuation notice requirement

HF1433 (Vickerman)

SF1176* (Frederickson)

Chapter 51: relating to utilities; providing that Sleepy Eye need not provide notice to the commissioner of trade and economic development before discontinuing steam heating operations.

Enactment: 4/18/95

Effective: 4/19/95

Small gas utility franchise rate regulation exemption provided

HF354* (Vickerman)

SF807 (Novak)

Chapter 125: relating to utilities; allowing small gas utility franchises an exemption from rate regulation for incidental utility service; amending *Minnesota Statutes 1994*, section 216B.16, subdivision 12.

Enactment: 5/5/95

Effective: 8/1/95

Cellular phone providers required to notify users of 911 call procedures

HF1252 (Vickerman)

SF1051* (Frederickson)

Chapter 149: relating to emergency telephone services; requiring provider of cellular telephone services to include in its billings a notice regarding 911 calls; making technical changes; amending *Minnesota Statutes 1994*, sections 403.02, subdivision 1; 403.07, subdivision 1; and 403.09; proposing coding for new law in *Minnesota Statutes*, chapter 403.

Enactment: 5/11/95

Effective: 8/1/95

Telephone company alternative regulation provided for limited periods

HF620 (Olson, E.)

SF752* (Novak)

Chapter 156: relating to telecommunications; allowing for alternative regulation of telephone companies for a limited period; authorizing rulemaking to promote fair and reasonable competition for local exchange service; making technical changes; amending *Minnesota Statutes 1994*, sections 237.01, subdivision 6; 237.035; 237.09; 237.16; and 237.461, subdivision 2; proposing coding for new law in *Minnesota Statutes*, chapter 237.

Enactment: 5/10/95

Effective: 8/1/95 with qualifications, expires 1/1/06

Electric Energy Task Force to consider new alternative energy sources

HF248 (Solberg)

SF375* (Lessard)

Chapter 173: relating to energy; adding pumped hydropower to the list of preferred alternative energy sources; providing for incentive payments to pumped hydropower facilities; amending *Minnesota Statutes 1994*, sections 216C.051, subdivision 7; and 216C.41, subdivision 1.

Vetoed: 5/18/95

TACIP board eliminated, duties transferred

HF1093 (Lynch)

SF910* (Marty)

Chapter 190: relating to telecommunications; eliminating the telecommunication access for communication-impaired persons board; creating telecommunication access duties for the departments of public service and human services; specifying the membership of regional service for deaf and hard of hearing advisory committees; amending *Minnesota Statutes 1994*, sections 237.50, subdivision 4; 237.51, subdivisions 1, 5, and by adding a subdivision; 237.52, subdivisions 2, 4, and 5; 237.53, subdivisions 1, 3, 5, and 7; 237.54, subdivision 2; 237.55; and 256C.24, subdivision 3; repealing *Minnesota Statutes 1994*, sections 237.50, subdivision 2; 237.51, subdivisions 2, 3, 4, and 6; and 237.54, subdivision 1.

Enactment: 5/19/95

Effective: 7/1/95

Telephone company local exchange service territory sales regulated

HF1356 (Kelley)

SF1173* (Chandler)

Chapter 191: relating to telecommunications; regulating the sale of local exchange service territory; proposing coding for new law in *Minnesota Statutes*, chapter 237.

Enactment: 5/19/95

Effective: 8/1/95

TACIP cellular phone user fee imposed; equipment eligibility restricted

HF528* (Mariani)

SF545 (Wiener)

Chapter 201: relating to telecommunications; imposing TACIP fee on cellular telephone users; requiring that a person must be

able to use a communication device to be eligible to get it; restricting eligibility for communication device for communication-impaired person in a residential care facility when the facility already provides or is required to provide comparable telephone service; amending *Minnesota Statutes 1994*, sections 237.52, subdivision 3; and 237.53, subdivision 2.

Enactment: 5/22/95

Effective: 8/1/95

Emergency 911 telephone system regulated

HF1290 (Delmont)

SF734* (Chandler)

Chapter 209: relating to telecommunications; regulating the 911 system; imposing requirements on private switch telephone service; imposing a civil penalty; amending *Minnesota Statutes 1994*, sections 403.02, by adding subdivisions; and 403.04.

Vetoed: 5/25/95



Rules & Legislative Administration

Revisor's bill correcting oversights, inconsistencies, ambiguities, errors

HF113 (Milbert)

SF74* (Reichgott Junge)

Chapter 185: 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 1994*, sections 84.911, subdivision 7; 86B.335, subdivision 13; 115B.42, subdivision 1; 260.185, subdivision 6; 325F.692, subdivision 3; 326.71, subdivision 4; and 340A.503, subdivision 1; Laws 1994, chapter 527, section 7.

Enactment: 5/18/95

Effective: Various dates, 8/1/94 (Secs. 1, 2); 7/1/94 (Secs. 3, 4); 5/19/95 (Secs. 6, 7)

Revisor's bill

HF1920 (Skoglund)

SF1705* (Flynn)

Chapter 263: relating to legislative enactments; correcting miscellaneous noncontroversial oversights, inconsistencies, ambiguities, unintended results, and techni-

cal errors; amending *Minnesota Statutes 1994*, section 323.02, subdivision 9, as amended.

Enactment: 6/1/95

Effective: Various dates, with qualifications. Unless provided otherwise, each section of this act takes effect at the time that the section of law enacted in 1995 that it amends or cites takes effect



Taxes

Technical tax corrections bill, providing administrative changes

HF45* (Rest)

SF87 (Price)

Chapter 1: relating to taxation; making technical corrections and clarifications; making administrative changes; amending *Minnesota Statutes 1994*, sections 270.0604, subdivision 4; 273.11, subdivision 16; 273.121; 290.067, subdivision 1; and 297B.01, subdivision 8; and Laws 1994, chapter 587, article 11, section 9, subdivision 5.

Enactment: 2/14/95

Effective: Various dates, 2/15/95 (Secs. 1, 5); 7/1/94 (Sec. 2); beginning with 1995 valuation notices (Sec. 3); taxable years after 12/31/93 (Sec. 4); 9/21/94 (Sec. 6)

Health care provider tax data disclosure to state, federal departments

HF567* (Dawkins)

SF983 (Kiscaden)

Chapter 38: relating to data practices; providing for disclosure of certain hospital and health care provider tax data to the commissioner of human services and the United States Department of Health and Human Services; amending *Minnesota Statutes 1994*, section 270B.14, subdivision 1.

Enactment: 4/12/95

Effective: 4/13/95

Solid waste generator assessment provisions modified

HF47* (Wagenius)

SF94 (Morse)

Chapter 111: relating to solid waste; merging two conflicting amendments to the solid waste generator assessment statute that were enacted in 1994; correcting and clarifying terminology; amending *Minnesota Statutes 1994*, section 116.07, subdivision 10; repealing Laws

1994, chapter 510, article 6, section 1.

Enactment: 5/3/95

Effective: 1/1/96

Bonding authority allocation procedures modified

HF1808 (Rest)

SF1543* (Pogemiller)

Chapter 167: relating to public finance; changing procedures for allocating bonding authority; changing provisions relating to housing programs and plans; amending *Minnesota Statutes 1994*, sections 462C.01; 462C.02, subdivision 3; 462C.04, subdivisions 2 and 3; 462C.071, subdivision 2; 474A.03, subdivisions 1 and 4; 474A.061, subdivisions 2a, 2c, 4, and 6; 474A.091, subdivisions 3 and 5; and 474A.131, subdivision 2; repealing *Minnesota Statutes 1994*, sections 462C.02, subdivision 2; 462C.03, subdivisions 1 and 5; and 462C.04, subdivision 1.

Enactment: 5/15/95

Effective: Various dates, 5/16/95 (Sec. 8, 15); 8/1/95 (Sec. 1-7, 9-11, 13-14, 16); 1/1/96 (Sec. 12)

Homestead property included in areawide tax base; tax rate applied

HF431* (Orfield)

SF277 (Novak)

Chapter 197: relating to property taxation; including certain homestead property value in the areawide tax base; subjecting certain homestead property value to the areawide tax rate; amending *Minnesota Statutes 1994*, sections 473F.02, subdivision 8, and by adding subdivisions; 473F.05; 473F.07, subdivision 1; and 473F.08, subdivisions 2, 6, 8a, and by adding a subdivision.

Vetoed: 5/19/95

Omnibus tax bill

HF1864* (Rest)

SF(none)

Chapter 264: relating to the financing and operation of government in this state; adopting federal income tax law changes; modifying certain tax rates, credits, refunds, bases, and exemptions; modifying property tax exemption, valuation, and classification provisions; providing for deduction of property tax refunds from property taxes; modifying or restricting certain requirements or uses of tax increment financing; modifying certain motor vehicle registration taxes; establishing a sales tax advisory council; authorizing certain local taxes, special districts and other local authority; modifying provisions relating to local ex-

cise taxes; modifying certain duties imposed on local units of government and the department of revenue; authorizing issuance of bonds and tax anticipation certificates; modifying certain taconite occupation and production provisions; modifying the duties of the board of government innovation and cooperation; changing certain aids to local governments; modifying revenue recapture rules; changing the property tax treatment of certain wind property; adjusting the amount of the budget reserve; providing for dedication of certain revenues; making technical changes, corrections, and clarifications; making tax policy, collection, and administrative changes; requiring studies; imposing penalties; appropriating money; amending *Minnesota Statutes 1994*, sections 14.61; 14.62, by adding a subdivision; 15.039, by adding a subdivision; 16A.152, subdivision 1; 60A.15, subdivisions 1 and 12; 60A.199, subdivisions 8 and 10; 69.021, subdivisions 2 and 5; 124.2131, by adding a subdivision; 124.918, subdivisions 1 and 2; 168.012, subdivision 9; 168.013, subdivision 1a; 168.017, subdivision 3, and by adding a subdivision; 216C.01, subdivisions 1a and 1b; 246.18, subdivision 4, as amended, and by adding a subdivision; 270.47; 270.48; 270.485; 270.494; 270.50; 270.52; 270.53; 270.69, subdivision 10; 270.72, subdivisions 1, 2, and 3; 270.79, subdivision 4; 270A.03, subdivision 7; 270A.07, subdivision 2; 270A.09, by adding a subdivision; 270A.11; 270B.03, subdivision 1; 270B.12, subdivision 2, and by adding a subdivision; 270B.14, subdivision 11; 272.02, subdivision 1; 272.115, subdivision 1; 272.121, subdivision 2; 273.11, subdivision 16; 273.124, subdivisions 1, 3, 6, 11, and 13; 273.13, subdivisions 24 and 25; 273.1398, subdivision 1, and by adding a subdivision; 273.1399, subdivisions 1, 2, 6, and by adding subdivisions; 273.17, subdivision 2; 273.37, by adding a subdivision; 274.01, subdivision 1; 274.14; 275.065, subdivisions 1, 3, and 6; 275.07, subdivision 1; 275.08, subdivision 1b; 276.04, subdivision 2; 276.09; 276.111; 276.131; 279.01, subdivision 1, and by adding a subdivision; 284.28, subdivision 2; 289A.18, subdivisions 2 and 4; 289A.20, subdivision 2; 289A.26, subdivision 2a; 289A.38, subdivision 7; 289A.40, subdivision 1; 289A.43; 289A.50, subdivision 1, and by adding a subdivision; 289A.55, subdivision 7; 289A.60, subdivisions 2, 12, and by adding a subdivision; 290.01, subdivisions 7b and 19; 290.015, subdivision 1; 290.032, subdivisions 1 and 2; 290.067, subdivision 1, as amended; 290.191, subdivisions 1, 5, and 6; 290.92, subdivisions 1 and 23; 290.9201,

subdivision 3; 290A.03, subdivisions 6 and 13; 290A.04, subdivisions 2h, 3, and 6; 290A.07; 290A.15; 290A.18; 294.09, subdivisions 1 and 4; 295.50, subdivisions 1 and 4; 295.53, subdivisions 1, 2, and 5; 295.55, by adding a subdivision; 295.57; 296.01, subdivisions 30, 34, and by adding subdivisions; 296.02, subdivisions 1, 1a, and 1b; 296.025, subdivisions 1, 1a, and by adding a subdivision; 296.0261, by adding a subdivision; 296.12, subdivisions 3, 4, and 11; 296.141, subdivisions 1, 2, and 6; 296.17, subdivisions 1, 3, 5, and 11; 296.18, subdivisions 1, 2, and 5; 297.08, subdivisions 1 and 3; 297.35, subdivision 1; 297.43, subdivision 2; 297A.01, subdivision 3, and by adding a subdivision; 297A.02, subdivision 4; 297A.135, subdivision 1; 297A.15, by adding a subdivision; 297A.25, subdivisions 9, 11, 57, 59, and by adding subdivisions; 297A.45; 297B.01, subdivision 5; 297B.02, subdivision 3; 297B.025, subdivision 2; 297B.032; 297C.02, subdivision 2; 297C.07; 297C.14, subdivision 2; 297E.02, subdivisions 1, 6, and 11; 297E.031, subdivision 1; 297E.11, subdivision 4; 297E.12, subdivision 2; 297E.13, subdivision 5; 298.01, subdivision 4; 298.227; 298.24, subdivision 1; 298.25; 298.28, subdivision 9a; 298.296, subdivision 4; 298.75, subdivision 2; 299F.26, subdivisions 1 and 4; 325D.33, subdivision 4; 349.12, subdivision 25; 349.163, subdivision 5; 349A.10, subdivision 5; 375.192, by adding a subdivision; 375.83; 428A.01, subdivision 5; 428A.03, by adding a subdivision; 428A.05; 465.795, subdivision 7; 465.796, subdivision 2; 465.797, subdivision 5; 465.798; 465.799; 465.801; 465.81, subdivision 1; 465.82, subdivision 2; 465.84; 465.85; 465.87; 469.169, subdivision 9, and by adding a subdivision; 469.174, subdivisions 4, 19, 21, and by adding subdivisions; 469.175, subdivisions 1, 3, 5, 6, and 6a; 469.176, subdivisions 4b, 4c, 7, and by adding a subdivision; 469.1763, subdivisions 2 and 4; 469.177, subdivisions 1, 1a, 2, 6, 9, and by adding a subdivision; 469.1771, subdivision 1; 473.446, subdivision 1; 473.711, subdivision 2; 477A.011, subdivision 36; 477A.0121, subdivision 4; 477A.0132; and 477A.03, subdivision 2; Laws 1985, chapter 302, section 2, subdivision 1, as amended; Laws 1986, chapter 400, section 44; Laws 1991, chapter 291, article 8, section 28, subdivision 1; Laws 1992, chapter 511, article 2, sections 45, subdivisions 1, 7, and by adding a subdivision; and 46, subdivisions 1, 7, and by adding a subdivision; Laws 1993, chapter 375, article 5, sections 40, subdivision 3; and 44; Laws 1994, chapter 587, articles 1, section 27; 3, section 21; 5,

section 27; and 9, section 10, subdivision 6; proposing coding for new law in *Minnesota Statutes*, chapters 16A; 270; 272; 276; 282; 290A; 296; 340A; 410; 465; 469; and 473; repealing *Minnesota Statutes 1994*, sections 60A.15, subdivision 7; 168.013, subdivision 1j; 245.48; 270.49; 270.493; 270.70, subdivisions 8, 9, and 10; 290A.04, subdivision 2i; 296.0261; 297A.136; 297A.212; 297A.38; and 469.175, subdivision 7a; Laws 1988, chapter 698, section 5; and Laws 1989, First Special Session chapter 1, article 7, section 9.

Enactment: 6/1/95

Effective: Various dates, see bill



Transportation & Transit

Amtrak; Congress memorialized to fund Amtrak to assure state service

HF821* (Mahon)

SF700 (Murphy)

Resolution 3: Memorializing Congress to fund the Amtrak system to enable it to continue service to Minnesota.

Filed: 4/28/95

Recreational vehicle combination sunset provision repealed

HF29* (Tunheim)

SF42 (Vickerman)

Chapter 3: relating to traffic regulations; repealing sunset provision concerning recreational vehicle combinations; amending Laws 1993, chapter 111, section 3.

Enactment: 2/22/95

Effective: 2/23/95

Driver's license, state ID card holders allowed headwear in some photos

HF52 (Bertram)

SF33* (Bertram)

Chapter 7: relating to drivers' licenses; permitting certain licensees to wear headwear in driver's license and Minnesota identification card photographs; amending *Minnesota Statutes 1994*, section 171.071.

Enactment: 3/1/95

Effective: 8/1/95

Betty Adkins Bridge designated in Elk River, connecting Wright, Sherburne cos.

HF6 (Anderson, B.)

SF50* (Ourada)

Chapter 19: relating to highways; designating a bridge as the Betty Adkins Bridge; amending *Minnesota Statutes 1994*, section 161.14, by adding a subdivision.

Enactment: 3/27/95

Effective: 8/1/95

Driveway headwalls in highway rights-of-way prohibited, penalty provided

HF95* (Lieder)

SF132 (Bertram)

Chapter 23: relating to highways; prohibiting headwalls in highway rights-of-way; imposing a penalty; amending *Minnesota Statutes 1994*, section 160.27, subdivision 5.

Enactment: 3/27/95

Effective: 8/1/95

Town board authority clarified to alter or vacate town roads dedicated by plat

HF654* (Lieder)

SF534 (Murphy)

Chapter 25: relating to towns; clarifying authority of town board to alter or vacate town roads dedicated by plat; clarifying procedures; amending *Minnesota Statutes 1994*, sections 164.06, subdivision 1; and 164.07, subdivision 1.

Enactment: 3/29/95

Effective: 8/1/95

Vehicle registration tax overpayment refund time limit established

HF153 (Tompkins)

SF145* (Hanson)

Chapter 28: relating to motor vehicles; providing time limit for refunding motor vehicle registration tax overpayment; amending *Minnesota Statutes 1994*, section 168.16.

Enactment: 3/29/95

Effective: 8/1/95 with qualifications, for claims for refund made on and after that date

Eye protection required for motorcycle riders

HF568* (Frerichs)

SF528 (Johnston)

Chapter 40: relating to traffic regulations; requiring adult motorcycle rider to wear eye protection device; amending *Minnesota Statutes 1994*, section 169.974, subdivision 4.

Enactment: 4/19/95

Effective: 8/1/95

Motor vehicle registration fleet definition modified

HF216* (Huntley)

SF426 (Janezich)

Chapter 46: relating to motor vehicles; changing definition of fleet for vehicle registration purposes; amending *Minnesota Statutes 1994*, section 168.011, subdivision 34.

Enactment: 4/18/95

Effective: 8/1/95

St. Louis Co. road, bridge fund accounting, expenditure requirements modified

HF1065* (Rukavina)

SF859 (Chmielewski)

Chapter 47: relating to St. Louis county; modifying certain accounting and expenditure requirements for road and bridge fund tax money derived from unorganized townships; proposing coding for new law in *Minnesota Statutes*, chapter 383C.

Enactment: 4/18/95

Effective: Upon local approval

Bridge of Hope designated on Highway 15 near St. Cloud

HF175 (Knoblach)

SF194* (Bertram)

Chapter 50: relating to highways; designating bridge as Bridge of Hope; amending *Minnesota Statutes 1994*, section 161.14, by adding a subdivision.

Enactment: 4/18/95

Effective: 8/1/95

Commercial drivers license disqualification contested hearing process repeal

HF1390 (Broecker)

SF264* (Lesewski)

Chapter 56: relating to drivers' licenses; abolishing separate review process for commercial driver's license disqualification; amending *Minnesota Statutes 1994*, section 171.166, subdivision 3; repealing *Minnesota Statutes 1994*, section 171.166, subdivision 4.

Enactment: 4/19/95

Effective: 8/1/95

Motor vehicle deputy registrar appointment authority clarified

HF831 (Perl)

SF348* (Johnston)

Chapter 71: relating to motor vehicles; clarifying power to appoint motor vehicle deputy registrars; amending *Minnesota Statutes 1994*, section 373.35, subdivision 1.

Enactment: 4/19/95

Effective: 8/1/95

Relating to bicycles, pedestrians on roadways

HF1134 (Schumacher)

SF687* (Krentz)

Chapter 72: relating to traffic regulations; requiring minimum clearance when passing bicycle or individual on roadway or bikeway; requiring bicycle traffic laws to be included in driver's manual and driver's license tests; amending *Minnesota Statutes 1994*, sections 169.18, subdivision 3; 169.222, subdivision 4; and 171.13, subdivision 1, and by adding a subdivision.

Enactment: 4/20/95

Effective: 8/1/95 with qualifications, section 3 is effective at the time of the first revision of the driver's license examination following final enactment

Manufacturer motor vehicle test license plate fee and tax provided

HF971 (Tunheim)

SF172* (Lessard)

Chapter 74: relating to motor vehicles; providing for issuance of manufacturer test plates; amending *Minnesota Statutes 1994*, section 168.012, by adding a subdivision; proposing coding for new law in *Minnesota Statutes*, chapters 168; and 297B.

Enactment: 4/19/95

Effective: 4/20/95

License plate impoundment limited to self-propelled motor vehicles

HF464* (Mahon)

SF341 (Ourada)

Chapter 99: relating to motor vehicles; limiting license plate impoundment provisions to self-propelled motor vehicles; amending *Minnesota Statutes 1994*, sections 168.041, subdivisions 1, 2, and 3; and 168.042, subdivisions 2, 3, 5, 13, and 14.

Enactment: 4/28/95

Effective: 8/1/95

Paratransit operation outside of service area authorized for cities, counties

HF1153* (Schumacher)

SF1097 (Bertram)

Chapter 101: relating to transportation; authorizing cities, counties, and transit commissions and authorities outside the metropolitan area to provide certain paratransit outside their service areas; requiring such service to be under contract; amending *Minnesota Statutes 1994*, section 174.24, by adding a subdivision.

Enactment: 4/28/95

Effective: 4/29/95

DWI laws included in drivers' ed, license exams, driver's manual

HF901* (Swenson, D.)

SF1129 (Runbeck)

Chapter 104: relating to drivers' licenses; requiring additional information in drivers' education programs, the driver's license examination, and the driver's manual regarding the legal and financial consequences of violating DWI-related laws; amending *Minnesota Statutes 1994*, sections 169.121, by adding a subdivision; and 171.13, subdivisions 1 and 1b.

Enactment: 5/1/95

Effective: 7/1/95

Security guards permitted to perform certain traffic control duties

HF1485* (Mariani)

SF1171 (Vickerman)

Chapter 117: relating to occupations and professions; permitting protective agents to perform certain traffic control duties; amending *Minnesota Statutes 1994*, section 326.338, subdivision 4.

Vetoed: 5/4/95

Radar speed jamming device sale, use, possession prohibited

HF1011* (McElroy)

SF1015 (Neuville)

Chapter 118: relating to traffic regulations; prohibiting radar jammers; amending *Minnesota Statutes 1994*, section 169.14, by adding a subdivision.

Enactment: 5/3/95

Effective: 8/1/95

Motor vehicle head, tail lamp, other traffic regulations

HF383* (Marko)

SF340 (Ourada)

Chapter 120: relating to traffic regulations; clarifying conditions when covering motor vehicle head lamp, tail lamp, or reflector is unlawful; providing that only certain trailers required to have brakes are also required to have break-away brakes; requiring inspector of commercial motor vehicle to retain report for at least 14 months; prohibiting the covering of a license plate with any material or substance; amending *Minnesota Statutes 1994*, sections 169.64, by adding a subdivision; 169.67, subdivision 3; 169.781, subdivision 4; and 169.79.

Enactment: 5/5/95

Effective: 8/1/95

Collector vehicle license plate transfer, reissue authorized; fees imposed

HF273* (Pellow)

SF455 (Runbeck)

Chapter 132: relating to motor vehicles; allowing license plates for collector vehicles to be transferred and reissued; imposing fees; amending *Minnesota Statutes 1994*, section 168.10, subdivisions 1a, 1b, 1c, 1d, 1h, 3, and by adding a subdivision.

Enactment: 5/8/95

Effective: 8/1/95

Impound lots authorized to sell, dispose of abandoned vehicles

HF586* (Bertram)

SF553 (Bertram)

Chapter 137: relating to motor vehicles; authorizing sale and disposal of unauthorized, abandoned, and junk vehicles by impound lots; amending *Minnesota Statutes 1994*, sections 168B.04; 168B.06; 168B.07, subdivision 1; 168B.08; 168B.09, subdivision 1; 168B.101; and 169.041, subdivisions 3, 4, and 6; proposing coding for new law in *Minnesota Statutes*, chapter 168B; repealing *Minnesota Statutes 1994*, sections 168B.02; and 168B.05.

Enactment: 5/8/95

Effective: 8/1/95

Original license plate issuance provided for certain motor vehicles

HF1402* (Seagren)

SF1163 (Belanger)

Chapter 145: relating to motor vehicles; authorizing issuance of original license plates 20 or more years old to a registered passenger automobile; authorizing registrar to charge a fee; amending *Minnesota Statutes 1994*, sections 168.12, by adding a subdivision; and 169.79.

Enactment: 5/10/95

Effective: 8/1/95

Regulation of special transportation providers

HF1174* (Marko)

SF1091 (Kramer)

Chapter 155: relating to transportation; expanding authority of commissioner of transportation to regulate providers of special transportation service; classifying data; providing for administrative fees and penalties; amending *Minnesota Statutes 1994*, sections 13.99, by adding subdivisions; 174.30, subdivisions 2, 3, 4, 6, and by adding subdivisions; and 174.315.

Enactment: 5/10/95

Effective: 8/1/95

License plate issuance provided to some subject to an impoundment order

HF416 (Skoglund)

SF308* (Marty)

Chapter 157: relating to crime prevention; authorizing special registration plates for certain persons subject to an impoundment order; clarifying definition of prior license revocation; amending *Minnesota Statutes 1994*, sections 168.042, subdivision 8, and by adding a subdivision; and 169.121, subdivision 3.
Vetoed: 5/10/95

Straw wide load transportation permit issuance provided

HF1434 (Dauner)

SF965* (Langseth)

Chapter 174: relating to transportation; authorizing issuance of permits for 12-foot wide loads of baled straw; changing classification and endorsement requirements to operate a vehicle carrying liquid fertilizer; amending *Minnesota Statutes 1994*, sections 169.851, subdivision 1; 169.862; and 171.02, subdivision 2a.

Enactment: 5/16/95**Effective:** 8/1/95 with exceptions, 5/17/95 (Sec. 3)**Vehicle combination authorized length increase provided**

HF1207* (Winter)

SF571 (Murphy)

Chapter 223: relating to traffic regulations; increasing maximum length allowed for operation of certain combinations of vehicles; amending *Minnesota Statutes 1994*, section 169.81, subdivisions 3 and 3c.

Enactment: 5/24/95**Effective:** 5/25/95**Hazardous material transporters regulated**

HF1342 (Wagenius)

SF979* (Johnston)

Chapter 260: relating to transportation; regulating hazardous material transporters; requiring fingerprints of motor carrier managers for criminal background checks; making technical changes related to calculating proportional mileage under the international registration plan; specifying violations that may result in suspension or revocation of permit; making technical changes relating to hazardous waste transporter licenses; providing for disposition of fees collected for hazardous material registration, licensing,

and permitting; regulating security and fare policies for metropolitan transit buses; requiring sound abatement study; appropriating money; amending *Minnesota Statutes 1994*, sections 221.0355, subdivisions 3, 5, 6, 12, 15, and by adding a subdivision; and 473.408, subdivision 2, and by adding a subdivision.

Enactment: 6/1/95**Effective:** 6/2/95 (generally)**Omnibus transportation funding bill**

HF611 (Leppik)

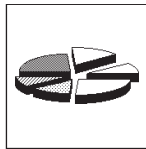
SF371* (Olson)

Chapter 265: relating to transportation; abolishing certain restrictions relating to highway construction; amending *Minnesota Statutes 1994*, sections 161.1231, subdivision 1; and 473.391; repealing *Minnesota Statutes 1994*, sections 161.123; and 161.124.

Enactment: 6/1/95**Line-item vetoes:**

Page 10, Art. 2, Sec. 2, Lines 57-58

Page 11, Art. 2, Sec. 2, Lines 1-36

Effective: Various dates, see bill**Ways & Means****Balanced federal budget**

HF(none)

SF66* (Moe)

Resolution 1: Memorializing Congress to continue its progress at reducing the federal deficit and provide to the state information on the impact that a balanced federal budget will have on the state of Minnesota.

Filed: 1/20/95**Fee refund required by DPS if driver's licenses not issued within six weeks**

HF797 (Carruthers)

SF537* (Murphy)

Chapter 196: relating to drivers' licenses; providing conditions for validity of state contracts; requiring refund of license fee if a qualified applicant does not receive a license, duplicate license, permit, or identification card within six weeks of application; providing for issuance of license without regard to whether the fee has been refunded; requiring legislative audit commission to study driver's license and

identification card program; amending *Minnesota Statutes 1994*, sections 16B.06, subdivision 2; 171.06, by adding a subdivision; and 171.07, subdivisions 1 and 3.

Vetoed: 5/22/95**Claims; corrections, veterans affairs departments paid**

HF1910* (Olson, E.)

SF1701 (Kelly)

Chapter 228: relating to claims against the state; providing for payment of various claims; appropriating money.

Enactment: 5/25/95**Effective:** 5/26/95**Fee refunds paid by state if licenses are not issued within six weeks**

HF796 (Carruthers)

SF538* (Murphy)

Chapter 237: relating to state agencies; requiring the refund of license fees to certain applicants if licenses are not issued within six weeks; proposing coding for new law in *Minnesota Statutes*, chapter 15.

Vetoed: 5/25/95**Petroleum tank release cleanup fund site assessment payment provided**

HF488 (Cooper)

SF507* (Novak)

Chapter 240: relating to the environment; modifying the petroleum tank release cleanup program; providing for payment for a site assessment prior to tank removal; modifying reimbursement provisions; adding requirements for tank monitoring; establishing registration requirements; modifying program and liability provisions; clarifying liability for oil discharges; amending *Minnesota Statutes 1994*, sections 88.171, subdivision 2; 115C.02, by adding subdivisions; 115C.03, subdivision 10; 115C.09, subdivisions 2, 3, 3b, and 3c; 115C.11, subdivisions 1 and 2; 115C.12; 115C.13; 115E.01, by adding subdivisions; 115E.04, subdivision 2; 115E.06; and 115E.061; proposing coding for new law in *Minnesota Statutes*, chapters 115C; and 116.

Enactment: 5/25/95**Effective:** Various dates, see bill

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House committee abbreviations key

AG	Agriculture	HH	Health & Human Services	TA	Taxes
CTCA	Commerce, Tourism & Consumer Affairs	HO	Housing	TT	Transportation & Transit
ECDIRF	Economic Development, Infrastructure & Regulation Finance	ITED	International Trade & Economic Development	WM	Ways & Means
ED	Education	JU	Judiciary		
EN	Environment & Natural Resources	JUF	Judiciary Finance	HF	House File
ENF	Environment & Natural Resources Finance	LMR	Labor-Management Relations	SF	Senate File
FII	Financial Institutions & Insurance	LGMA	Local Government & Metropolitan Affairs	CH	Chapter
GLVAE	General Legislation, Veterans Affairs & Elections	RIE	Regulated Industries & Energy	Res.	Resolution
GO	Governmental Operations	RLA	Rules & Legislative Administration	SS	Special Session

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113	1060	810	LGMA		125	179	1399	1274	JU	16	121
114	813	974	HH		115	180	503	273	EN	29	106
115	877	949	FII	58	108	181	606	526	LGMA		125
116	68	68	FII	57	108	182	1377	1270	AG		98
117	1485	1171	TT	75	130	183	1742	1590	HH	46	116
118	1011	1015	TT	60	130	184	1238	897	EN		106
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121	1425	1250	EN	41	106	187	432	342	HH	7	116
122	1626	1572	GO		111	188	120	155	EN	37	106
123	733	1547	LMR		123	189	33	16	HH	45	116
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128	399	559	CTCA		100	194	1185	732	CTCA		101
129	32	29	JU	59	120	195	597	467	LGMA	62	125
130	651	591	JU		121	196	797	537	WM	77	131
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162	1678	1472	LGMA		125	228	1910	1701	WM	41	131
163	1617	1404	FII		109	229	598	512	HH	45	117
164	1442	1417	HH	44	115	230	423	399	JU	14	121
165	1037	425	HH	10	115	231	642	1020	LMR	21	123
166	1469	870	CTCA		101	232	873	759	ITED		119
167	1808	1543	TA		128	233	1478	1159	AG		98
168	1479	1314	EN	30	106	234	1077	845	HH	42, 43, 79	118
169	536	1263	CTCA	50	101	235	809	579	CTCA	9	101
170	1159	1056	LGMA	58	125	236	585	281	LGMA	63	125
171	1573	1469	FII		109	237	796	538	WM	78	131
172	493	803	GO	76	111	238	1582	1444	EN		107
173	248	375	RIE	76	127	239	695	557	GO		112
174	1434	965	TT	1	131	240	488	507	WM	29	131

† — The committee of origin was the Ways and Means Committee, but the bill was assembled in the Education Committee.

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† — The committee of origin was the Ways and Means Committee, but the bill was assembled in the Taxes Committee.

†† — Committee of origin was the Local Government and Metropolitan Affairs Committee.

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31	44	4	EN		104	354	807	125	RIE	24	126
32	29	129	JU	59	120	355	335	48	GO	4	114
33	16	189	HH	45	116	362	266	15	LGMA	64	124
37	49	10	LGMA	64	124	365	457	227	FII	57	109
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47	94	111	TA		127	377	390	97	JU	15	120
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54	279	124	EN	27	106	398	255	221	LMR	78	123
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145	1255	70	JU	60	120	493	803	172	GO	76	111
146	188	208	ED		103	503	273	180	EN	29	106
150	220	42	RIE	42	126	506	801	213	HO		119
153	145	28	TT	71	129	528	545	201	RIE	54, 68	127
164	65	9	RIE	23	126	529	431	106	JU		120
175	194	50	TT	73	129	533	420	110	LGMA		125
185	381	210	GLVAE	78	110	536	1263	169	CTCA	50	101
216	426	46	TT	70	129	544	520	78	JU	60	120
217	139	151	FII	56, 68	108	554	620	11	CTCA		100
226	73	44	HH	45	114	564	748	37	CTCA	60	100
228	72	43	HH		114	565	501	112	HO		119
229	182	21	GLVAE	20	110	567	983	38	TA		127
231	95	18	HH	45	114	568	528	40	TT	71	129
244	306	131	LMR	22	123	570	318	24	FII		108
248	375	173	RIE	76	127	585	281	236	LGMA	63	125
262	75	5	JU		119	586	553	137	TT	73	130
265	619	261	GO	35	114	597	467	195	LGMA	62	125
266	180	133	GO	42	111	598	512	229	HH	45	117
273	455	132	TT	68, 70	130	606	526	181	LGMA		125
278	259	251	FII	56	110	611	371	265	TT	68, 69, 80	131
282	237	35	GO		111	612	543	69	HH	56	115
305	265	27	LGMA	64	124	617	561	141	GO	22	111
316	133	77	EN		105	620	752	156	RIE	5	126
321	174	32	EN	37	105	624	493	138	GO	75	111
323	249	192	HO	50	119	628	733	242	JU		121
331	309	136	HH		115	642	1020	231	LMR	21	123

House committee abbreviations key

AG	Agriculture	HH	Health & Human Services	TA	Taxes
CTCA	Commerce, Tourism & Consumer Affairs	HO	Housing	TT	Transportation & Transit
ECDIRF	Economic Development, Infrastructure & Regulation Finance	ITED	International Trade & Economic Development	WM	Ways & Means
ED	Education	JU	Judiciary		
EN	Environment & Natural Resources	JUF	Judiciary Finance	HF	House File
ENF	Environment & Natural Resources Finance	LMR	Labor-Management Relations	SF	Senate File
FII	Financial Institutions & Insurance	LGMA	Local Government & Metropolitan Affairs	CH	Chapter
GLVAE	General Legislation, Veterans Affairs & Elections	RIE	Regulated Industries & Energy	Res.	Resolution
GO	Governmental Operations	RLA	Rules & Legislative Administration	SS	Special Session

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651	591	130	JU		121	1075	521	61	JU	54	120
654	534	25	TT		129	1077	845	234	HH	42, 43, 79	118
661	446	73	CTCA		100	1082	1407	150	AG	1	98
670	494	67	LGMA		124	1091	1337	64	CTCA	59	100
672	462	247	EN	28	107	1093	910	190	RIE	54	127
673	1026	253	FII		110	1101	1405	218	EN	30	107
677	440	258	FII	55	110	1105	626	216	JU	59	121
679	566	76	ED		103	1130	893	96	FII		108
687	474	75	FII	56	108	1132	936	198	CTCA	8, 68	101
694	608	139	HH		115	1134	687	72	TT	72	130
695	557	239	GO		112	1145	1060	54	LMR		123
702	522	103	ED	20	103	1148	1099	34	GLVAE		110
714	574	53	EN	41	105	1153	1097	101	TT	72	130
715	453	45	LGMA	64	124	1156	1019	255	LGMA	49	126
724	1055	63	HH	55	114	1159	1056	170	LGMA	58	125
726	323	13	HO		118	1174	1091	155	TT	72	130
733	1547	123	LMR		123	1176	1043	39	AG	2	97
735	214	30	JU	15	119	1178	1204	225	FII	57	109
744	577	81	HH		115	1184	1134	202	FII	3	109
747	1033	214	FII		109	1185	732	194	CTCA		101
749	350	14	HO		118	1194	947	126	ECDIRF		102
751	649	152	FII	58	109	1207	571	223	TT	72	131
765	299	82	HH		115	1211	982	200	ITED		119
782	427	41	EN		105	1238	897	184	EN		106
796	538	237	WM	78	131	1246	532	158	HH		115
797	537	196	WM	77	131	1252	1051	149	RIE	10	126
806	680	88	EN		105	1255	644	84	EN		105
809	579	235	CTCA	9	101	1256	890	161	EN	24	106
812	710	36	EN	32	105	1290	734	209	RIE	77	127
813	974	114	HH		115	1291	1112	175	LGMA		125
823	726	80	LGMA		124	1307	867	65	EN	61	105
831	348	71	TT		129	1308	973	140	FII	57	108
833	841	176	LGMA	63	125	1320	1073	119	EN	61	106
838	713	102	LGMA		124	1332	839	95	AG	1	97
843	613	91	HH	56	115	1338	1042	58	JU	6	120
859	833	79	LGMA	42	124	1342	979	260	TT		131
866	683	109	LGMA		124	1356	1173	191	RIE	5	127
873	759	232	ITED		119	1363	1336	66	HH	45	114
877	949	115	FII	58	108	1371	1272	148	CTCA		101
887	764	22	ECDIRF		102	1377	1270	182	AG		98
900	144	85	JU	72	120	1378	1144	94	LGMA		124
901	1129	104	TT	71	130	1390	264	56	TT	70	129
927	864	142	JU		121	1399	1274	179	JU	16	121
966	217	257	JU	33, 68	121	1402	1163	145	TT	70	130
971	172	74	TT	68, 70	130	1423	1122	252	EN	31	108
980	1564	244	JU	14	121	1425	1250	121	EN	41	106
983	992	246	HH		118	1433	1176	51	RIE		126
985	830	108	EN		105	1434	965	174	TT	1	131
990	1479	193	CTCA	6	101	1437	1152	154	LMR	22	123
1001	1678	254	GO	38, 68, 80	113	1441	1023	83	EN		105
1003	1075	146	HH	46	115	1442	1417	164	HH	44	115
1008	606	127	JU	35	120	1450	1220	211	HH	59	117
1011	1015	118	TT	60	130	1457	1583	93	EN		105
1014	1076	203	ENF	23	108	1460	1374	134	LGMA		125
1018	1067	147	EN	32	106	1463	77	49	JU		120
1037	425	165	HH	10	115	1468	1268	98	GO	40	111
1039	856	60	LGMA		124	1469	870	166	CTCA		101
1040	806	262	GO	21	114	1473	1279	259	JU	58	122
1047	1520	250	LGMA		126	1478	1159	233	AG		98
1048	846	143	CTCA	10	100	1479	1314	168	EN	30	106
1052	565	144	CTCA	6	100	1485	1171	117	TT	75	130
1055	898	199	EN		106	1522	999	241	HH	54	118
1060	810	113	LGMA		125	1524	1402	160	GO	76	111
1063	858	90	EN	64	105	1539	1280	243	EN		107
1064	529	217	CTCA	78	101	1542	1246	248	GO	40	112

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1573	1469	171	FII		109	1856	1234	212	ED	47	103
1582	1444	238	EN		107	1857	106	220	AG	25, 27, 36, 37, 68, 79	98
1588	1110	207	HH	51	116	1864	None	264	TA	65	128
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1626	1572	122	GO		111						
1641	1396	105	LGMA		124						
1645	1390	100	CTCA		100						
1666	1170	206	CTCA	32	101						
1669	1551	245	AG	2	99						
1678	1472	162	LGMA		125						
1700	1653	226	JUF	10, 68, 79	122						
1709	1523	153	LGMA	63	125						
1742	1590	183	HH	46	116						
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16	33	189	HH	45	116	264	1390	56	TT	70	129
27	2	204	EN	32	107	265	305	27	LGMA	64	124
29	32	129	JU	59	120	266	362	15	LGMA	64	124
33	52	7	TT	71	129	273	503	180	EN	29	106
34	350	52	FIJ	46	108	275	435	17	RIE	9	126
42	29	3	TT	72	129	277	431	197	TA	77	128
44	31	4	EN		104	279	54	124	EN	27	106
49	37	10	LGMA	64	124	281	585	236	LGMA	63	125
50	6	19	TT	73	129	293	367	31	JU	7	119
64	74	12	JU	8	119	299	765	82	HH		115
65	164	9	RIE	23	126	303	344	92	JU	61	120
68	68	116	FIJ	57	108	305	340	107	CTCA		100
72	228	43	HH		114	306	244	131	LMR	22	123
73	226	44	HH	45	114	307	446	177	HH	46, 68	116
74	113	185	RLA		127	308	416	157	TT	76	131
75	262	5	JU		119	309	331	136	HH		115
77	1463	49	JU		120	310	121	26	EN	28	105
87	45	1	TA		127	318	570	24	FIJ		108
91	83	86	GO	35	111	320	110	55	JU	15	120
94	47	111	TA		127	323	726	13	HO		118
95	231	18	HH	45	114	335	355	48	GO	4	114
106	1857	220	AG	25, 27, 36, 37, 68, 79	98	340	383	120	TT	70	130
127	1767	249	EN		108	341	464	99	TT		130
132	95	23	TT	73	129	342	432	187	HH	7	116
133	316	77	EN		105	348	831	71	TT		129
134	98	2	GO		111	350	749	14	HO		118
139	217	151	FIJ	56, 68	108	371	611	265	TT	68, 69, 80	131
141	103	8	GLVAE		110	375	248	173	RIE	76	127
144	900	85	JU	72	120	381	185	210	GLVAE	78	110
145	153	28	TT	71	129	390	377	97	JU	15	120
155	120	188	EN	37	106	399	423	230	JU	14	121
164	96	219	FIJ	56	109	420	533	110	LGMA		125
172	971	74	TT	68, 70	130	425	1037	165	HH	10	115
174	321	32	EN	37	105	426	216	46	TT	70	129
180	266	133	GO	42	111	427	782	41	EN		105
181	647	20	GLVAE	20	110	431	529	106	JU		120
182	229	21	GLVAE	20	110	440	677	258	FIJ	55	110
188	146	208	ED		103	445	485	87	EN	31	105
194	175	50	TT	73	129	446	661	73	CTCA		100
197	125	16	JU	60	119	453	715	45	LGMA	64	124
204	139	57	GO	41	111	455	273	132	TT	68, 70	130
213	137	6	RIE	24	126	457	365	227	FIJ	57	109
214	735	30	JU	15	119	462	672	247	EN	28	107
217	966	257	JU	33, 68	121	467	597	195	LGMA	62	125
220	150	42	RIE	42	126	469	457	68	CTCA		100
229	129	29	JU		119	474	687	75	FIJ	56	108
237	282	35	GO		111	493	624	138	GO	75	111
239	345	62	EN		105	494	670	67	LGMA		124
243	474	159	EN		106	501	565	112	HO		119
249	323	192	HO	50	119	507	488	240	WM	29	131
255	398	221	LMR	78	123	512	598	229	HH	45	117
257	450	222	LGMA		125	520	544	78	JU	60	120

House committee abbreviations key

AG	Agriculture	HH	Health & Human Services	TA	Taxes
CTCA	Commerce, Tourism & Consumer Affairs	HO	Housing	TT	Transportation & Transit
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ED	Education	JU	Judiciary		
EN	Environment & Natural Resources	JUF	Judiciary Finance	HF	House File
ENF	Environment & Natural Resources Finance	LMR	Labor-Management Relations	SF	Senate File
FIJ	Financial Institutions & Insurance	LGMA	Local Government & Metropolitan Affairs	CH	Chapter
GLVAE	General Legislation, Veterans Affairs & Elections	RIE	Regulated Industries & Energy	Res.	Resolution
GO	Governmental Operations	RLA	Rules & Legislative Administration	SS	Special Session

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522	702	103	ED	20	103	910	1093	190	RIE	54	127
526	606	181	LGMA		125	936	1132	198	CTCA	8, 68	101
528	568	40	TT	71	129	947	1194	126	ECDIRF		102
529	1064	217	CTCA	78	101	949	877	115	FIJ	58	108
532	1246	158	HH		115	965	1434	174	TT	1	131
534	654	25	TT		129	973	1308	140	FIJ	57	108
537	797	196	WM	77	131	974	813	114	HH		115
538	796	237	WM	78	131	979	1342	260	TT		131
543	612	69	HH	56	115	982	1211	200	ITED		119
545	528	201	RIE	54, 68	127	983	567	38	TA		127
548	479	215	EN	28	107	992	983	246	HH		118
553	586	137	TT	73	130	999	1522	241	HH	54	118
557	695	239	GO		112	1015	1011	118	TT	60	130
559	399	128	CTCA		100	1019	1156	255	LGMA	49	126
561	617	141	GO	22	111	1020	642	231	LMR	21	123
565	1052	144	CTCA	6	100	1023	1441	83	EN		105
566	679	76	ED		103	1026	673	253	FIJ		110
571	1207	223	TT	72	131	1033	747	214	FIJ		109
574	714	53	EN	41	105	1042	1338	58	JU	6	120
577	744	81	HH		115	1043	1176	39	AG	2	97
579	809	235	CTCA	9	101	1051	1252	149	RIE	10	126
591	651	130	JU		121	1055	724	63	HH	55	114
606	1008	127	JU	35	120	1056	1159	170	LGMA	58	125
608	694	139	HH		115	1060	1145	54	LMR		123
613	843	91	HH	56	115	1067	1018	147	EN	32	106
619	265	261	GO	35	114	1073	1320	119	EN	61	106
620	554	11	CTCA		100	1075	1003	146	HH	46	115
626	1105	216	JU	59	121	1076	1014	203	ENF	23	108
644	1255	84	EN		105	1091	1174	155	TT	72	130
649	751	152	FIJ	58	109	1097	1153	101	TT	72	130
680	806	88	EN		105	1099	1148	34	GLVAE		110
683	866	109	LGMA		124	1110	1588	207	HH	51	116
687	1134	72	TT	72	130	1112	1291	175	LGMA		125
710	812	36	EN	32	105	1118	1556	186	GO		111
713	838	102	LGMA		124	1122	1423	252	EN	31	108
726	823	80	LGMA		124	1129	901	104	TT	71	130
732	1185	194	CTCA		101	1134	1184	202	FIJ	3	109
733	628	242	JU		121	1144	1378	94	LGMA		124
734	1290	209	RIE	77	127	1152	1437	154	LMR	22	123
739	337	33	AG		97	1159	1478	233	AG		98
748	564	37	CTCA	60	100	1163	1402	145	TT	70	130
752	620	156	RIE	5	126	1170	1666	206	CTCA	32	101
759	873	232	ITED		119	1171	1485	117	TT	75	130
764	887	22	ECDIRF		102	1173	1356	191	RIE	5	127
801	506	213	HO		119	1176	1433	51	RIE		126
803	493	172	GO	76	111	1204	1178	225	FIJ	57	109
806	1040	262	GO	21	114	1209	1553	89	LGMA	63	124
807	354	125	RIE	24	126	1220	1450	211	HH	59	117
810	1060	113	LGMA		125	1234	1856	212	ED†	47	103
830	985	108	EN		105	1246	1542	248	GO	40	112
833	859	79	LGMA	42	124	1250	1425	121	EN	41	106
838	1747	59	CTCA	6	100	1255	145	70	JU	60	120
839	1332	95	AG	1	97	1263	536	169	CTCA	50	101
841	833	176	LGMA	63	125	1268	1468	98	GO	40	111
845	1077	234	HH	42, 43, 79	118	1270	1377	182	AG		98
846	1048	143	CTCA	10	100	1272	1371	148	CTCA		101
856	1039	60	LGMA		124	1274	1399	179	JU	16	121
858	1063	90	EN	64	105	1279	1473	259	JU	58	122
859	1065	47	TT		129	1280	1539	243	EN		107
864	927	142	JU		121	1314	1479	168	EN	30	106
867	1307	65	EN	61	105	1336	1363	66	HH	45	114
870	1469	166	CTCA		101	1337	1091	64	CTCA	59	100
890	1256	161	EN	24	106	1374	1460	134	LGMA		125
893	1130	96	FIJ		108	1390	1645	100	CTCA		100
897	1238	184	EN		106	1393	1614	256	CI		99

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1405	1101	218	EN	30	107
1407	1082	150	AG	1	98
1417	1442	164	HH	44	115
1420	1602	135	HH		115
1444	1582	238	EN		107
1469	1573	171	FII		109
1472	1678	162	LGMA		125
1479	990	193	CTCA	6	101
1520	1047	250	LGMA		126
1523	1709	153	LGMA	63	125
1543	1808	167	TA		128
1547	733	123	LMR		123
1551	1669	245	AG	2	99
1564	980	244	JU	14	121
1572	1626	122	GO		111

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1590	1742	183	HH	46	116
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1670	None	224	ECDIRF	16, 79	102
1678	1001	254	GO	38, 68, 80	113
1701	1910	228	WM	41	131
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1/1/95 retro.	LGMA	Soil and water conservation district supervisors authorized to hold offices	450	257		125
1/1/96	TA	Solid waste generator assessment provisions modified	47	94		127
1/1/96	FI	Insurance premium reduction provided for vehicles with anti-theft devices	877	949	58	108
1/1/96	FI	Group life insurance policy proceeds alternative payment methods required	68	68	57	108
1/1/96	JU	Uniform Probate Code modified; safe deposit box search authority expanded	651	591		121
1/1/96	FI	Life insurance living benefits settlements regulated, etc.	217	139	56, 68	108
1/1/96	LGMA	Municipalities authorized to create trust or escrow accounts to cover losses	1159	1056	58	125
1/1/96	FI	Health carrier subrogation rights restricted	96	164	56	109
1/1/96	FI	Risk-based capital for insurers regulated; NAIC model act adopted	673	1026		110
1/1/96 wq	FI	Medicare supplement plans to provide coverage (equip., supplies) for diabetes	350	34	46	108
1/1/96 wq	FI	Genetic Discrimination Act adopted	278	259	56	110
2/18/95	GO	Gambling advisory council provided alternate member	98	134		111
2/23/95	TT	Recreational vehicle combination sunset provision repealed	29	42	72	129
2/23/95	EN	Legislative Electric Energy Task Force initial report deadline extended	31	44		104
3/11/95	RIE	Public utilities area development rate plans modified	164	65	23	126
3/18/95	CTCA	Securities licensee enforcement actions regulated	554	620		100
3/2/95	RIE	Electric utility competitive rate sunset provision repealed	137	213	24	126
3/20/95	CTCA	Wood types specified for exterior deck, patio, and balcony construction	1645	1390		100
3/28/95	RIE	Gas utility performance-based gas purchasing regulation authorized	435	275	9	126
3/28/95	GLVAE	Employees provided time off to vote in legislative special elections	647	181	20	110
3/28/95	GLVAE	Town supervisor office vacancy filling procedure clarified	229	182	20	110
3/30/95	LGMA	Local government financial audit provisions clarified	305	265	64	124
4/1/95	JU	Medical examiner data shared with agencies investigating a death	129	229		119
4/13/95	GO	Vacation leave donations provided for Dept. of Administration employee	282	237		111
4/13/95	TA	Health care provider tax data disclosure to state, federal departments	567	983		127
4/19/95	RIE	Temporary on-sale liquor license term increase	150	220	42	126
4/19/95	LGMA	Adoption of recorded town road map damages paid to property owners	715	453	64	124
4/19/95	GO	Appropriations; earlier appropriations supplemented	355	335	4	114
4/19/95	RIE	Sleepy Eye steam heat system discontinuation notice requirement	1433	1176		126
4/19/95	EN	Geographic place names; potentially offensive titles changed	714	574	41	105
4/19/95	EN	Kandiyohi County tax-forfeited land sale authorized	345	239		105
4/19/95 we	LMR	Dept. of Economic Security re-employment insurance provisions modified	1145	1060		123
4/20/95	JU	Motor vehicle warranty action limitations clarified	1463	77		120
4/20/95	LGMA	Winona Co. authorized to negotiate, contract with achievement center	670	494		124
4/20/95	CTCA	Restraint of trade sales discrimination law price markup provisions repealed	661	446		100
4/20/95	TT	Manufacturer motor vehicle test license plate fee and tax provided	971	172	68, 70	130
4/21/95	HH	Advisory councils: physical therapy, physician assistant, others reinstated	228	72		114
4/21/95	CTCA	Mortgage loan negotiator, mortgage broker regulatory provisions modified	457	469		100
4/22/95	ED	Worthington School District residential program operation extended	679	566		103
4/22/95	EN	Cook and St. Louis counties tax-forfeited land sales authorized	316	133		105
4/22/95	JU	Informal probate guide prepared by state court administrator	544	520	60	120
4/22/95	LGMA	Hospital financing through bond sales authorized for certain cities, counties	823	726		124
4/22/95	HH	Visually handicapped reference changed to visually disabled	765	299		115
4/25/95	EN	Anoka land sale provisions modified	1255	644		105
4/25/95	GO	Compulsive gambling treatment provider eligibility provision modified	83	91	35	111
4/25/95	EN	Waste combustor operation permitted by MPCA in certain cases	485	445	31	105
4/26/95	EN	Duluth storm water infiltration and inflow prevention project authorized	1063	858	64	105
4/27/95	EN	Becker County state land sale by DNR commissioner authorized	1457	1583		105
4/27/95	AG	Pesticide dealer, applicator requirements modified	1332	839	1	97
4/29/95	JU	DWI; vehicle forfeiture penalties for failure to appear at trial for offenses	377	390	15	120
4/29/95	TT	Paratransit operation outside of service area authorized for cities, counties	1153	1097	72	130
5/11/95	CTCA	Federal Lien Registration Act provisions modified	1052	565	6	100
5/11/95	CTCA	Investment securities order flow direction payment disclosure required	1371	1272		101

House committee abbreviations key

AG	Agriculture	ITED	International Trade & Economic Development	HF	House File
CTCA	Commerce, Tourism & Consumer Affairs	JU	Judiciary	SF	Senate File
ECDIRF	Economic Development, Infrastructure & Regulation Finance	JUF	Judiciary Finance	CH	Chapter
ED	Education	LMR	Labor-Management Relations	Res.	Resolution
EN	Environment & Natural Resources	LGMA	Local Government & Metropolitan Affairs	SS	Special Session
ENF	Environment & Natural Resources Finance	RIE	Regulated Industries & Energy		
FI	Financial Institutions & Insurance	RLA	Rules & Legislative Administration	retro.	retroactive
GLVAE	General Legislation, Veterans Affairs & Elections	TA	Taxes	we	with exceptions
GO	Governmental Operations	TT	Transportation & Transit	wq	with qualifications
HH	Health & Human Services	WM	Ways & Means		
HO	Housing				

Effective Date	Committee	Title	HF#	SF#	Highlights Page	Summary Page
5/11/95	AG	Cooperative optional voting systems provided	1082	1407	1	98
5/12/95	EN	State to assert ownership, control over certain waters, public lands	54	279	27	106
5/12/95	EN	Dakota County authorized to sell certain tax-forfeited land to Eagon	474	243		106
5/12/95	LGMA	Red Lake Co. authorized to charge Polk Co. an outlet fee for drainage system use	1678	1472		125
5/16/95 we	HH	Chemical dependency counselor licensure required; penalties provided	1442	1417	44	115
5/18/95	JU	Police horse assault penalties provided	1399	1274	16	121
5/19/95	LGMA	Nashwauk area ambulance district local approval requirements modified	606	526		125
5/19/95	HH	Breast cancer insurance coverage required	1742	1590	46	116
5/19/95	EN	Great horned owl trapping by turkey farmers authorized	120	155	37	106
5/2/95	JU	Eminent domain notice of pendency provisions modified	529	431		120
5/23/95	ITED	Public contractor performance bond posting requirements modified	1211	982		119
5/25/95	ED	Brainerd Technical College money authorized for athletic facility relocation	146	188		103
5/25/95	JU	Parentage Act; biological father presumption in paternity cases modified	1105	626	59	121
5/25/95	EN	Water resources protection laws provided technical corrections	1101	1405	30	107
5/25/95	TT	Vehicle combination authorized length increase provided	1207	571	72	131
5/26/95	WM	Claims; corrections, veterans affairs departments paid	1910	1701	41	131
5/26/95	EN	Fillmore, Koochiching, and St. Louis counties tax-forfeited land sales	1582	1444		107
5/26/95	EN	Meeker County tax-forfeited land sale authorized	1539	1280		107
5/4/95	LGMA	Home rule charter, statutory cities can make grants to food shelves	866	683		124
5/4/95	HO	Metropolitan Council federal section 8 housing program authorized	565	501		119
5/4/95 (Sec. 1); ula (Sec. 2)	LGMA	Eden Valley annexed to Paynesville area hospital district	533	420		125
5/6/95	EN	Hazardous waste abandonment cause of action provided	1320	1073	61	106
5/6/95	EN	Tax-forfeited timber payments modified	1425	1250	41	106
5/6/95	GO	Public fund investment in certain assets prohibited	1626	1572		111
6/2/95	AG	Farm co-op agricultural wind energy development loans provided	1669	1551	2	99
6/2/95	HH	Maternal Aid Child Health Advisory Task Force reinstatement provided	983	992		118
6/2/95	EN	Eden Prairie tax-forfeited land conveyance from Hennepin County	1767	127		108
6/2/95	CI	Public bond issuance conditions, requirements provided	1614	1393		99
6/2/95	GO	Lawful purpose and bingo expenditures regulated	265	619	35	114
6/2/95 (generally)	TT	Hazardous material transporters regulated	1342	979		131
6/2/95 we	LGMA	Metro area government obsolete references removed; language clarified	585	281	63	125
6/2/95 we		Omnibus game and fish bill	HFnone	SF1	36	104
6/9/95		Omnibus bonding bill	HF1	SF8	3	99
7/1/95	TT	DWI laws included in driver's ed, license exams, driver's manual	901	1129	71	130
7/1/95	HH	Human services child care programs, county contribution provisions modified	694	608		115
7/1/95	GO	Public pension plans modified; survivor benefits; administrative changes	617	561	22	111
7/1/95	HH	Regulations relating to child care and family day care programs	1246	532		115
7/1/95	HH	Acupuncture practitioner licensure established; rules, penalties provided	446	307	46, 68	116
7/1/95	EN	Water systems, wastewater treatment facilities classified; operators certified	503	273	29	106
7/1/95	RIE	TACIP board eliminated, duties transferred	1093	910	54	127
7/1/95	CTCA	Geoscientist licensure required	1666	1170	32	101
7/1/95	CTCA	Charitable organizations regulated; money appropriated	809	579	9	101
7/1/96 wq	HH	Human service provider billing; prompt payment required	1522	999	54	118
8/1/95	JU	Mechanics' lien notice filing requirements modified	262	75		119
8/1/95	TT	Drivers' license, state ID card holders allowed headwear in some photos	52	33	71	129
8/1/95	LGMA	Glen or Kimberly in Aitkin Co. allowed alternate annual meeting day	37	49	64	124
8/1/95	JU	Foster care facilities for delinquent kids; notification required prior to licensing	74	64	8	119
8/1/95	HO	Manufactured home park retaliatory conduct provisions clarified	726	323		118
8/1/95	HO	Transitional housing eligibility provisions to include follow-up services	749	350		118
8/1/95	LGMA	Town boards authorized to establish petty cash fund	362	266	64	124
8/1/95	JU	Inmate name change restrictions imposed	125	197	60	119
8/1/95	TT	Betty Adkins Bridge designated in Elk River, connecting Wright, Sherburne cos.	6	50	73	129
8/1/95	ECDIRF	St. Paul Teacher Training Institute city authority expanded	887	764		102
8/1/95	TT	Driveway headwalls in highway rights-of-way prohibited, penalty provided	95	132	73	129
8/1/95	FI	Crop hail insurance rate changed	570	318		108
8/1/95	TT	Town board authority clarified to alter or vacate town roads dedicated by plat	654	534		129
8/1/95	EN	Blufflands trail system in Winona County extension authorized	121	310	28	105
8/1/95	JU	Concealing ID crime exception provided based on religious, cultural beliefs	735	214	15	119
8/1/95	EN	Deer; program for those under 16 to take deer of either sex continued	321	174	37	105
8/1/95	AG	Elk crop damage compensation procedures modified	337	739		97
8/1/95	GLVAE	Election judges permitted to serve outside of counties in which they reside	1148	1099		110
8/1/95	EN	DNR; broadening uses permitted for emergency materials, equipment	812	710	32	105
8/1/95	CTCA	Peace officers granted limited notary public powers	564	748	60	100
8/1/95	AG	Farmed cervidae provisions modified	1176	1043	2	97
8/1/95	TT	Eye protection required for motorcycle riders	568	528	71	129
8/1/95	EN	Western Lake Superior Sanitary District, bond compliance with revenue code	782	427		105

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8/1/95	HH	Medical Practice Board to receive reports of insurance/malpractice settlements	226	73	45	114
8/1/95	TT	Motor vehicle registration fleet definition modified	216	426	70	129
8/1/95	TT	Bridge of Hope designated on Highway 15 near St. Cloud	175	194	73	129
8/1/95	TT	Commercial drivers license disqualification contested hearing process repeal	1390	264	70	129
8/1/95	GO	Tenth Amendment; federal government mandate reporting, analysis required	139	204	41	111
8/1/95	CTCA	Barber services performed for charity given exemption from registration	1747	838	6	100
8/1/95	JU	State adoption exchange prompt listing required for children freed for adoption	1075	521	54	120
8/1/95	HH	Soc. worker nursing home, hospital licensure requirements modified	724	1055	55	114
8/1/95	CTCA	Transient merchant sales of baby food, health items regulated	1091	1337	59	100
8/1/95	EN	Ice fishing houses identified by owners driver's license numbers	1307	867	61	105
8/1/95	HH	Drug regulations modified to allow dispensing by M.D. in bordering state	1363	1336	45	114
8/1/95	HH	Prescription drug prescribers provided equal treatment	612	543	56	115
8/1/95	JU	Correctional officer defensive use of force authorized in certain facilities	145	1255	60	120
8/1/95	TT	Motor vehicle deputy registrar appointment authority clarified	831	348		129
8/1/95	FI	Medicare supplement policy reinstatement regulated	687	474	56	108
8/1/95	LGMA	Cities authorized to sell unclaimed property through nonprofit groups	859	833	42	124
8/1/95	HH	Nursing home administrator provisions modified	744	577		115
8/1/95	EN	Tax-forfeited land sale notice requirements modified	1441	1023		105
8/1/95	JU	Disabled parking certificate holder data access limited; use provisions modified	900	144	72	120
8/1/95	EN	Scott County authorized to purchase trust fund land from DNR	806	680		105
8/1/95	HH	Dental hospitalization, anesthesia coverage for dental procedures required	843	613	56	115
8/1/95	FI	MinnesotaCare comprehensive health association benefits modified	1130	893		108
8/1/95	GO	Governor declaration of an inability to discharge duties of the office	1468	1268	40	111
8/1/95	TT	License plate impoundment limited to self-propelled motor vehicles	464	341		130
8/1/95	ED	School safety patrols authorized to include nonpupil adults as members	702	522	20	103
8/1/95	LGMA	Counties, cities, towns to give copies of ordinances to county law libraries	1641	1396		124
8/1/95	CTCA	Motor vehicle sales dealership establishment and relocation regulated	340	305		100
8/1/95	HH	Temporary payment. rate for intermediate care facility	813	974		115
8/1/95	TT	Radar speed jamming device sale, use, possession prohibited	1011	1015	60	130
8/1/95	TT	Motor vehicle head, tail lamp, other traffic regulations	383	340	70	130
8/1/95	LMR	High pressure pipe installation licensure requirements modified, penalties	733	1547		123
8/1/95	RIE	Small gas utility franchise rate regulation exemption provided	354	807	24	126
8/1/95	ECDIRF	Regional arts council appropriations allocated	1194	947		102
8/1/95	JU	Child support, custody, visitation education program established	1008	606	35	120
8/1/95	JU	Retired court administrators authorized to solemnize marriages	32	29	59	120
8/1/95	TT	Collector vehicle license plate transfer, reissue authorized; fees imposed	273	455	68, 70	130
8/1/95	GO	Surviving spouse benefit expenditures authorized for child health care	266	180	42	111
8/1/95	LGMA	City budget report date modified, publication requirements eliminated	1460	1374		125
8/1/95	HH	Mobile health care providers defined, regulated	1602	1420		115
8/1/95	HH	Patient bill of rights privacy provisions modified	331	309		115
8/1/95	TT	Impound lots authorized to sell, dispose of abandoned vehicles	586	553	73	130
8/1/95	FI	Rental vehicle automobile insurance rate provisions modified	1308	973	57	108
8/1/95	JU	Domestic abuse hearing requirement eliminated in certain cases	927	864		121
8/1/95	CTCA	Videotape captioning for deaf or hearing-impaired persons required	1048	846	10	100
8/1/95	TT	Original license plate issuance provided for certain motor vehicles	1402	1163	70	130
8/1/95	HH	X-ray operator exam, certification required	1003	1075	46	115
8/1/95	EN	Chlorofluorocarbon state recycling regulations to comply with federal law	1018	1067	32	106
8/1/95	RIE	Cellular phone providers required to notify users of 911 call procedures	1252	1051	10	126
8/1/95	FI	Insurance agent life and health policy quotas prohibited	751	649	58	109
8/1/95	LMR	Food processing industry employee recruitment disclosure required; penalties	1437	1152	22	123
8/1/95	TT	Regulation of special transportation providers	1174	1091	72	130
8/1/95	EN	Adoption of federal energy standards	1256	890	24	106
8/1/95	FI	Reinsurance intermediaries regulation, fund investment provided	1617	1404		109
8/1/95	CTCA	Elevator safety provisions modified	1469	870		101
8/1/95	EN	Environmental improvement pilot program established	1479	1314	30	106
8/1/95	FI	Omnibus financial institution regulatory bill	1573	1469		109
8/1/95	LGMA	Metropolitan comprehensive municipal planning provisions modified	833	841	63	125
8/1/95	AG	Agricultural chemical response reimbursement procedures clarified	1377	1270		98
8/1/95	GO	Revisor's bill correcting statutes and other laws	1556	1118		111
8/1/95	HH	Child abuse investigation liability provisions modified	432	342	7	116
8/1/95	HH	Neuroleptic medication administration, prescription provisions modified	33	16	45	116
8/1/95	RIE	Telephone company local exchange service territory sales regulated	1356	1173	5	127
8/1/95	HO	Landlord is customer of record on utility accounts in single-metered buildings	323	249	50	119
8/1/95	CTCA	Disabled assistive device warranties provided	990	1479	6	101
8/1/95	CTCA	UCC revised article 8 enacted regulating investment securities	1185	732		101
8/1/95	EN	Relating to the Water and Soil Resources Board	1055	898		106

Effective Date	Committee	Title	HF#	SF#	Highlights Page	Summary Page
8/1/95	RIE	TACIP cellular phone user fee imposed; equipment eligibility restricted	528	545	54, 68	127
8/1/95	ENF	Wind energy conversion system siting regulated; rulemaking authorized	1014	1076	23	108
8/1/95	HH	Living will to include provisions for organ donations, power of attorney provided	1450	1220	59	117
8/1/95	HO	Lead abatement provisions modified, recodified; money appropriated	506	801		119
8/1/95	FIJ	Department of Commerce insurance solvency provisions modified	747	1033		109
8/1/95	EN	State park additions, state wayside deletions provided	479	548	28	107
8/1/95	ITED	Advantage Minnesota Inc. corporate structure modified	873	759		119
8/1/95	JU	Parental right termination	628	733		121
8/1/95	LGMA	Landfarming contaminated soil reporting to townships	1047	1520		126
8/1/95; 5/16/95 (Sec. 16)	HH	Rule making, fee provisions modified relating to Dept. of Health services	1037	425	10	115
8/1/95 we	HH	Discipline procedures and license requirements modified for physicians	231	95	45	114
8/1/95 we	JU	Partnership name, filing requirements modified	1338	1042	6	120
8/1/95 we	TT	Straw wide load transportation permit issuance provided	1434	965	1	131
8/1/95 we	EN	Metro area surface, groundwater management, coordination provided	1238	897		106
8/1/95 we	FIJ	No-fault auto insurance taxi coverage priorities regulated	365	457	57	109
8/1/95 we	GO	Higher education employee labor contracts ratified	695	557		112
8/1/95 wq	TT	Vehicle registration tax overpayment refund time limit established	153	145	71	129
8/1/95 wq	JU	Assault in the fifth degree probable cause arrests allowed in school zones	110	320	15	120
8/1/95 wq	TT	Relating to bicycles, pedestrians on roadways	1134	687	72	130
8/1/95 wq	RIE	Telephone company alternative regulation provided for limited periods	620	752	5	126
8/1/95 wq	FIJ	No-fault auto insurance rental vehicle coverage to include loaner vehicles	1178	1204	57	109
8/1/95 wq	JU	DWI; snowmobile, motorboat, all-terrain vehicle forfeiture provided	423	399	14	121
8/1/95 wq, we	JU	Omnibus crime bill	980	1564	14	121
Upon local approval	TT	St. Louis Co. road, bridge fund accounting, expenditure requirements modified	1065	859		129
Upon local approval	LGMA	Dakota Co. administrator assigned county board clerk duties	1039	856		124
Upon local approval	LGMA	Hennepin County Medical Examiner's Office provisions modified	1553	1209	63	124
Upon local approval	LGMA	Minneapolis parking, traffic control authority delegation	1378	1144		124
Upon local approval	LGMA	Olmsted Co. authorized to create a nonprofit corporation to own a hospital	838	713		124
Upon local approval	LGMA	South St. Paul fire, police employees excluded from civil service	1060	810		125
Upon local approval	LGMA	Chanhasen playground equipment bid specification provisions modified	1709	1523	63	125
Upon local approval	LGMA	Sherburne County ditch conveyance to Elk River provided	1291	1112		125
Various	TA	Technical tax corrections bill, providing administrative changes	45	87		127
Various	GLVAE	School board election expense allocation, materials, terms, changed	103	141		110
Various	JU	Municipal subcontractor prompt payment provided	367	293	7	119
Various	JU	Common Interest Ownership Act modified	344	303	61	120
Various	EN	Akeley land conveyance from DNR commissioner required	985	830		105
Various	CTCA	Corporate purchase right authority clarified, and filings regulated	399	559		100
Various	LMR	Governor's Workforce Development Council established	244	306	22	123
Various	TA	Bonding authority allocation procedures modified	1808	1543		128
Various	CTCA	Residential building contractor license requirements modified, garage defined	536	1263	50	101
Various	HH	Welfare provisions reformed, modified; money appropriated	HF5	SF1	53, 78	116
Various	RLA	Revisor's bill correcting oversights, inconsistencies, ambiguities, and errors	113	74		127
Various	LGMA	Metro public safety radio communications consolidation	597	467	62	125
Various	CTCA	Relating to brewers with retail on-sale licenses, home brewing, liquor licenses	1132	936	8, 68	101
Various	FIJ	Omnibus financial institutions technical corrections bill	1184	1134	3	109
Various	EN	Motor vehicle emission inspection requirement waived in certain cases	2	27	32	107
Various	HH	Physician assistants registered by Board of Medical Practice	452	258	44	116
Various	HH	Omnibus health and human services appropriations bill	1588	1110	51	116
Various	ED	Omnibus higher education appropriations bill	1856	1234	47	103
Various	AG	Omnibus environment and natural resources appropriations bill	1857	106	25, 27, 36, 37, 68, 79	98
Various	ECDIRF	Omnibus economic/community development appropriations bill	None	1670	16, 79	102
Various	JUF	Omnibus judiciary finance and criminal justice appropriations bill	1700	1653	10, 68, 79	122
Various	HH	Vulnerable Adults Reporting Act modified; penalties provided	598	512	45	117
Various	LMR	Omnibus workers' compensation bill	642	1020	21	123
Various	AG	Notification of farming operation rule changes required	1478	1159		98
Various	HH	MinnesotaCare	1077	845	42, 43, 79	118
Various	WM	Petroleum tank release cleanup fund site assessment payment provided	488	507	29	131
Various	EN	Waste Management Act provisions modified	672	462	28	107
Various	GO	State government department, agencies reorganized	1542	1246	40	112
Various	EN	Dry cleaner environmental response, reimbursement law adopted	1423	1122	31	108
Various	GO	Omnibus legislative and state government finance bill	1001	1678	38, 68, 80	113
Various	LGMA	Metropolitan Livable Communities Act adopted	1156	1019	49	126
Various	JU	Child support, enforcement provisions modified	966	217	33, 68	121
Various	FIJ	Omnibus insurance bill	677	440	55	110
Various	JU	Omnibus data practices bill	1473	1279	58	122
Various	GO	Public employee pension plan benefits and related modifications provided	1040	806	21	114

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Various	TA	Omnibus tax bill	1864	None	65	128
Various	TT	Omnibus transportation funding bill	611	371	68, 69, 80	131
Various		Omnibus K-12 education finance appropriations bill	HF4	SF5	18	102
Various, wq	RLA	Revisor's bill	1920	1705		127

Resolutions

NA	WM	Balanced federal budget	None	66	4	131
NA	RIE	President, Congress memorialized to abandon proposed sale of WAPA.	957	777	23	126
NA	TT	Amtrak; Congress memorialized to fund Amtrack to assure state service	821	700	73	129

Special Session

6/2/95 we		Omnibus game and fish bill	HFnone	SF1	36	104
6/9/95		Omnibus bonding bill	HF1	SF8	3	99
Various		Omnibus K-12 education finance appropriations bill	HF4	SF5	18	102

NA — not applicable

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