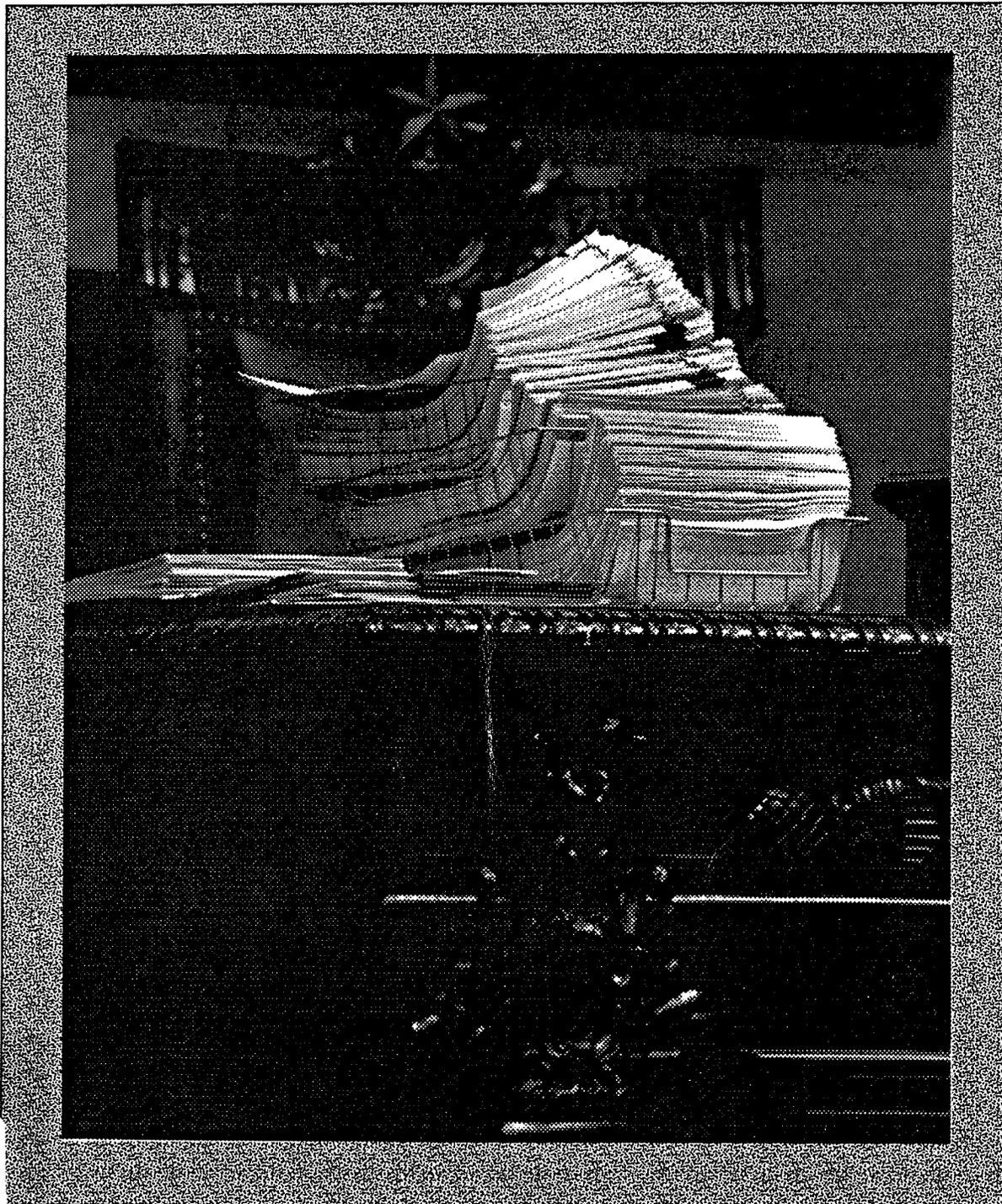


NEW LAWS 1991



NEW LAWS 1991

PRELIMINARY LISTING JUNE 1991

Publishing an easy-to-understand digest of new laws is always a challenging task. But the job is all the more difficult this year because of the questions that still remain about many of Gov. Arne Carlson's vetoes.

Of the 356 bills and eight resolutions approved by the Legislature in 1991, Carlson says he vetoed or line-item vetoed 43. The Legislature, however, maintains that 15 of those vetoes are invalid because they weren't carried out within the constitutionally mandated time frame. The issue is to be decided by the Minnesota Supreme Court.

And there have also been legal challenges to some of Carlson's line-item vetoes — an issue that has also not yet been resolved. So what's law and what isn't?

This summary reflects *all* the bills that were approved by the Legislature and includes information about whether they were vetoed, line-item vetoed, and/or whether those vetoes have been challenged.

The Highlights section beginning on page 3 is written in an informal style, touching briefly on many of the major laws passed this session. That is followed by the Summary section, beginning on page 32, that lists all laws that have been approved by the Legislature, complete with brief synopses and effective dates.

Next is the Vetoes section, which contains a listing of all the bills the governor says he vetoed, complete with excerpts of his reasons for the vetoes (see page 66).

Following that is the Other Bills Considered section, which provides a brief description of some of the proposals that were considered by the 1991 Legislature but were not approved (see page 74):

Finally, the Index section (see page 77) lists bills according to title, House File number, Senate File number, Chapter number, and effective date. If you would like a copy of a bill, you can 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.

This publication will provide the answer to most questions about what is and what isn't law. But in the case of the 15 challenged vetoes and some of the line-item vetoes, the answer has still not been determined.

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Highlights



Agriculture

'Aggie' bonds

A total of \$15 million in tax-exempt bonds will now be available as a financing tool for beginning farmers and small ag-related businesses. Supporters say the "aggie" bonds will help older landowners sell their farms to beginning farmers and will help rural economic development.

In past years, federal tax-exempt bonds have been mainly used to fund metropolitan housing redevelopment projects. The new law will allow beginning farmers and small rural businesses to obtain loans at lower interest rates.

The advantage to lenders is that the bonds are tax-exempt. (HF702)

First-refusal extension

The "right of first refusal" for some former farm owners is extended to 10 years — up from the current five-year limit.

The right of first refusal allows those former owners to buy back the farm that is foreclosed upon.

But the measure also places additional limits on who can exercise those first refusal rights when the property is foreclosed upon by a state or federal agency.

The new law abolishes this right of first refusal when the immediately preceding former owner participated in the family farm security program. (HF1371)



Ethanol subsidies trimmed

There will be much less money for state subsidies of Minnesota-produced ethanol in the next biennium.

The Legislature cut the cap on the 20-cent per gallon subsidies by more than half to \$4.5 million per year — down

from the \$10 million per year limit under current law.

After 1993, however, the cap is raised again to \$10 million. Promoters of Minnesota-produced ethanol, however, argue that the industry could receive a big boost beginning Oct. 31, 1995.

That's the date by which gasoline sold in most of the seven-county metro area must meet federal Clean Air Act standards by maintaining a minimum oxygen content.

The requirement for increased oxygen levels means the fuel burns cleaner; adding ethanol to gasoline is one way to meet that standard.

By Oct. 31, 1997, all of the gasoline sold in Minnesota will be required to meet those minimum oxygen content levels.

The measure had included a \$240,000 appropriation to the Department of Agriculture to promote ethanol, but the funds were line-item vetoed by Gov. Arne Carlson. (HF552)

Farmer-lender mediation

The farmer-lender mediation program, which is designed to help farmers and lenders work out debt issues in an effort to avoid farm foreclosures, has been extended a year.

A \$200,000 appropriation was allocated to the Minnesota Extension Service to operate the program through June 30, 1992.

Farm crisis funds

Certain farmers will have \$1.2 million available to them in the next biennium so the money can be used to help farmers with interest payments as part of a farm assistance program.

In addition, \$400,000 is appropriated in the next biennium to the family farm advocacy program. The money is to be targeted for areas "with the greatest amount of farm stress." (HF493)

'Sustainable' agriculture

A total of \$160,000 was appropriated for the biennium for grants to farmers for demonstration projects in agricultural methods that use fewer pesticides and less energy. (HF493)

Farm safety pilot program

A farm safety pilot program is established. The legislation addresses youth farm equipment training, farm safety equipment, and safer pesticide handling. The pilot program is funded with \$160,000. (HF493)

Livestock damage

A total of \$80,000 for the biennium is appropriated to reimburse landowners who sustained crop damage by elk or endangered animal species. (HF493)

Agricultural pests

A total of \$650,000 is appropriated for the testing of biological agents used in the control of a variety of agricultural pests. Results must be reported to the Legislative Commission on Minnesota Resources (LCMR). (HF493)

Groundwater pollution

Research on the risks related to crop-related risks of nitrogen and water management will be conducted. The legislation also calls for research to be conducted on pesticide spills, and how best to clean up such accidents. A total of \$600,000 is appropriated for the research. (HF493)

County fair funding

State agricultural societies are appropriated at \$200,000 for the biennium for county fair premiums. (HF493)

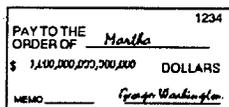


Dairy farm inspection fees

Grade A farm inspection service fees will be lowered from \$66 to \$50 per inspection. But milk processors will have to pay an extra 5-cent per hundred-weight surcharge, which could add half-a-cent per gallon to the cost of milk at supermarkets. (HF493)



Banking



Bad check fees

The maximum fee a business can charge for a bad check increases from \$15 to \$20. That fee could rise to \$25 if a law enforcement agency assists in collecting the check, with the extra \$5 going to the agency.

Banks must increase verification for opening checking accounts, and are limited to charging the business or person who was issued the bad check \$4.

Minnesotans write \$1.8 million in bad checks every month. (HF1038)

Interstate banking expansion

Interstate banking will expand to include Michigan and Ohio and bring to 16 the number of states already in the agreement.

Interstate banking — which permits banks to be bought or sold within reciprocating states — was first approved by the Legislature in 1986 for banks in four states.

Until this time, the Legislature has approved interstate banking when Minnesota banks sought to acquire banks in other states.

Some legislators say the addition of Michigan and Ohio, where many large banks are headquartered, raises the risk that more Minnesota-based banks could be acquired by out-of-state interests.

The new measure will take effect April 1992, giving legislators time to review any federal changes in the interstate banking law. (HF1178)



Commerce & Consumer Affairs

Garage door law

A measure clarifying a 1990 law regulating garage door openers has been approved.

The law prohibits the service or repair of automatic garage door opening systems in residential buildings that have automatic reversing systems that fail to meet state standards.

Also, a warning label must be attached to the automatic garage door opening system if it doesn't pass an on-site test.

The firm that attached the label must notify the occupant of the building within 10 days if the system doesn't meet the safety standards. (HF104)



Credit card fraud

Businesses can no longer require a credit card number to cash a check under a new law that takes effect Aug. 1.

The law, however, does not prohibit businesses from requiring that a credit card be shown to cash a check. But generally, the only information that can be recorded will be the type, issuer, and expiration date of the card.

The law is designed to protect consumers against credit card fraud. (HF238)



Crime & Corrections

Registering sex offenders

Law enforcement officials could have an easier time tracking down some sex offenders beginning Aug. 1.

A new law has been adopted that would require certain sex offenders whose victims were minors to register their address with law enforcement officials for 10-15 years upon being released from prison.

Failure to comply with the law, which was lobbied for by the mother of kidnap victim Jacob Wetterling, would be a misdemeanor.

Sex offenders will be required to register their new address with their last assigned probation officer within 10 days of moving.

The measure requires all such offenders to register their address beginning Aug. 1. But if the courts hold that requirement to be unconstitutional, a separate provision would kick in that would require only those offenders arrested after Aug. 1 to register.

The measure allocates \$228,000 in 1992 and \$86,000 in 1993 to the Department of Public Safety to implement the program, which also requires the department to issue quarterly missing children bulletins to local law enforcement agencies, county attorneys, and all schools. (HF416)

Sex abuse reporting

Victims of sexual assault will now have more time to report those crimes to law enforcement officials.

The measure will allow the minor victims of sexual abuse to report those crimes at any time. Prosecutors would then have two years to file criminal charges.

Generally, minor victims now have only until age 25 to ask prosecutors to file charges against the person who abused them.

The law will also extend the statute of limitation for adult victims of sexual assault to seven years from the time the incident occurred — up from three years — to press charges.

The measure also extends to six years the time a person can sue “in the case of an intentional tort” for damages caused by sexual abuse — up from the current two-year limit.

Advocates for sexual abuse victims say the extensions are necessary because it often takes several years for victims to come to terms with the abuse. (HF345)



Gunning for gangs

Committing crimes while belonging to a gang will result in harsher penalties.

The severity of a crime is raised one degree when it is committed by a member of a gang, which is defined as a group of three or more people whose primary interest is committing crime.

The measure will also create the presumption that juveniles charged with gun possession be tried in adult courts, and make it a gross misdemeanor to assault a school official.

The stealing and fencing of guns will also result in stiffer penalties, with the maximum prison sentence doubled from five years to 10 years.

The measure also extends so-called “crime-free zones” to the state’s colleges and public housing complexes. (HF1621)

Penalties for disarming an officer

The penalty for resisting arrest or obstructing the legal process will be a lot greater if the offender removes, or attempts to remove, an officer’s firearm.

An amendment to the resisting arrest law specifies that the maximum penalty for disarming, or attempting to disarm, an officer is five years in prison and a \$10,000 fine.

Current law states that penalty is applicable only in those cases where a resisting arrest/obstructing legal process act is committed with the knowledge

that it created a risk of death, substantial bodily harm, or serious property damage.

The measure becomes effective Aug. 1. (HF239)

Hands off, pal

Prisoners will soon have more reason than ever to keep their hands off the guards.

A new law that will become effective Aug. 1 makes it a felony for an inmate to assault an employee of a correctional facility who is carrying out his or her official duties.

Under current law, the offense is a gross misdemeanor, punishable by a maximum of one year in jail and a \$3,000 fine. The new law will increase the maximum penalty to two years in prison and a \$4,000 fine.

The measure imposes the same penalty as has existed for several years for assaulting a police officer. (HF1150)

Tree spiking

In an attempt to stop loggers from harvesting virgin timber in northern Minnesota, vandals have wedged objects into trees in order to damage expensive saws and prevent further harvesting.

Now, anyone convicted of “tree spiking” would be guilty of a felony if it resulted in great bodily harm; if not, the penalty would be a gross misdemeanor.

In addition, possessing the spiking devices, or chemical or biological substances with the intent to damage or hinder the logging or the processing of timber, will be a misdemeanor. (HF647)

Shoot and run

Leaving the scene of a shooting incident without offering help could now lead to a maximum criminal penalty of up to two years in prison and a \$4,000 fine — over and above the penalty leveled for such an assault.

That penalty would apply to those who shoot someone who suffers great bodily harm or death as a result of the shooting. If the victim suffered substantial bodily harm, the maximum penalty would be one year and a day in prison and a \$3,000 fine.

Witnesses to such a shooting could

also be penalized for not offering assistance, ranging from a gross misdemeanor to misdemeanor. (HF922)



Violating orders for protection

People who repeatedly violate orders for protection will face harsher penalties.

People found guilty of violating a domestic abuse order for protection more than once will now face a gross misdemeanor penalty. Currently, such repeat violations carry a misdemeanor penalty.

This provision will also require judges to state their reasons for not imprisoning someone who is convicted of repeatedly violating a protection order.

The law, which takes effect Aug. 1, will give police officers who act in good faith immunity from any civil liability when making domestic abuse arrests.

In addition, the law will make it easier for people to obtain protection orders by waiving the court filing fee. It also allows the judge to require the person for whom the order is directed to pay that fee.

Another provision in the new law will allow a person convicted of a misdemeanor domestic assault to be placed on probation for up to two years — up from the current one-year limit. (HF695)

Flagging school records

Concerned parents and law enforcement officials will have one more way to track down missing children.

A measure has been approved that will require school districts to flag the records of a missing student whenever those records are requested. The law also requires the district to notify the appropriate law enforcement agency as soon as the records are requested. (HF499)

Litter bugs beware

Repeat litter bugs will pay four times more in fines if they’re caught littering.

The fine for a person convicted of a second or subsequent littering offense will increase to \$400 from \$100. In

addition, punitive fines will be increased to \$400 from \$100.

The law applies to people who litter any street, highway, or public or private land adjacent to these areas. (HF882)

Crime victims' notification

Crime victims will be told when the offender who harmed them escapes from jail, prison, or a mental facility.

The victims will be told within six hours of the time their offender escapes — provided the victim asked to be notified.

In addition, authorities must make a reasonable effort to notify the victim within 24 hours after the offender is apprehended.

Generally, authorities are required to notify the victim only when an offender is released from a jail, prison, or mental facility.

Prosecutors will also have to make an effort to notify victims within 15 working days of the final disposition of the case in those instances where the victim is identifiable.

And for a victim of a felony crime where the offender was sentenced to more than 18 months in prison, an effort must be made to notify the victim 60 days before the offender's release, transfer, or when there is a change in security status. (HF716)

Firearm reporting

Although most law enforcement agencies in the state do have written policies on the use of force and deadly force, all departments will be required to have one by Jan. 1 of next year.

The law also requires that officers receive training on the use of force and deadly force before they are issued a firearm, and requires that officers receive continued training in those policies at least once a year.

In addition, the measure specifies that Peace Officers Standards and Training (POST) Board, which licenses police officers in the state, be notified whenever an officer discharges his or her firearm — other than for training or the killing of an animal that is sick, injured, or dangerous.

Current law requires the Department

of Public Safety to be notified of such discharges; the new law requires public safety to forward copies of those reports to the POST Board, which previously received only a summary of the reports.

That will allow the POST Board, which has the authority to impose sanctions on the officers its licenses, to more closely monitor the discharge of firearms. (HF414)



Police discipline

A new law will give some police officers more rights when they face disciplinary action for their conduct on the job — provided criminal charges aren't leveled.

Although the rights of police officers facing discipline are typically covered by collective bargaining agreements or civil service regulations, the measure spells out many of those basic rights in law.

The House author of the measure says the idea behind the bill, which was first proposed by the Minnesota Police and Peace Officers Association, was to give minimum rights to those departments — typically smaller ones — where there are no union or collective bargaining regulations.

The law, which goes into effect Aug. 1, states that such officers have the right to have an attorney or union representative present during disciplinary hearings. In addition, officers facing discipline must be told in advance of their formal statement that the statements may be used as evidence of misconduct.

The measure also specifies that an employer can't take retaliatory action against an officer for exercising his rights, and that the law doesn't diminish rights already afforded by union agreements or civil service regulations.

It also spells out that a law enforcement agency or governmental unit can't release the photograph (except in certain circumstances) of an officer facing discipline.

The Data Practices Act currently prohibits such a release; this law just spells out the prohibition more clearly. (HF67)

Financial disclosure

Offenders who have been ordered by the court to make restitution of \$500 or more will now have to file an affidavit of financial disclosure.

The idea behind the law, which goes into effect Aug. 1, is to find how much offenders' assets are worth and where they are. That will help court services personnel collect restitution and also help them establish a realistic payment schedule.

Currently, an offender need not disclose his or her net worth.

Restitution is increasingly being used by the courts in imposing sentences; the legislation was proposed by corrections officials from Hennepin County.

The law requires the Department of Corrections to specify what financial information the affidavit must contain. (HF1238)

Juvenile jails

Nearly \$1.4 million in state money will be available to counties to operate secure juvenile detention facilities, alternative detention programs, and temporary holding facilities.

The measure is to help bring local jails into compliance with a federal law that prohibits juvenile offenders from being held in jail with adults. If Minnesota doesn't comply with the law by 1992, the state could lose \$800,000 in federal funds per year.

The law also requires counties to meet minimum standards in constructing, rehabilitating, and maintaining juvenile detention facilities. (HF719 incorporates language from HF600)

'Good time' break

Inmates in county jails got some good news from the Legislature.

Their sentences — as long as they behave — will be shorter.

A provision in the human services omnibus bill alters the way "good time" spent in jail is calculated, bringing it into conformance with the method used in

the state's prisons.

Inmates at county jails will now get one day trimmed from their sentences for every two days of good time served. Previously, only five days off were given for every month of good time served. The change only applies to sentences of 10 days or longer. (HF719)

Intensive community supervision

In 1990, the Minnesota Legislature established the Intensive Community Supervision program to ease prison overcrowding and to save money.

This year, the Legislature made adjustments to the program and expanded it so it could include offenders who have been paroled.

The program is designed primarily for offenders whose sentences are less than 27 months long and excludes those who are serving time for murder, first- or second-degree criminal sexual conduct, criminal vehicular operation or homicide, or any other offender who is considered a danger to the public. It permits offenders to be released from prison early provided they submit to a variety of conditions.

The idea is to provide intensive supervision of offenders after their prison release and continue follow-up supervision in progressively less intrusive phases.

The amendments to the program spell out in law that the Department of Corrections has the authority to conduct unannounced searches, random drug testing and electronic surveillance, among other checks.

And for clarity reasons, the bill divides the program into two groups: intensive community supervision for those serving their sentence under the program, and intensive supervised release for those participating in the program who are on parole. (HF766)

Mille Lacs tribal police

The Mille Lacs Band of Chippewa Indians will have the authority to operate its own law enforcement agency within the confines of its reservation.

The band is also required to enter into "mutual aid/cooperative agreements" with the Mille Lacs County Sheriff's Office. (HF1125)



Drugs & Alcohol



Criminal vehicular homicide

People who are convicted of criminal vehicular homicide or manslaughter while operating a motor vehicle will now have to wait three times longer to apply for a limited driver's license.

The Legislature extended the waiting period for such offenders to 180 days before they can apply for a limited license, up from the current 60-day waiting period. (HF551)

Ignition interlock devices

The chances that some people convicted of drunken driving will get behind the wheel while their driver's licenses are revoked or suspended may be reduced.

The Legislature authorized a one-year, statewide pilot project that will allow "interlock ignition devices" to be placed in motor vehicles owned by people convicted of DWI or other alcohol-related driving offenses.

The devices, which are being used in some other states, require drivers to blow into a device to measure their blood-alcohol content. If the test is failed, the ignition interlock prevents the motor vehicle from starting.

The law specifies that the Department of Public Safety require offenders to pay for the use of the interlock devices. (HF551)

Breath-test immunity

You'll be barred from successfully suing a bar that has a breath-alcohol testing device on the premises for any liability resulting from such a test — provided a variety of conditions are met.

The law states that a notice must inform customers of both the immunity provision and alcohol-related driving penalties, and that the testing device be

certified by the Department of Public Safety, among other conditions.

The measure also grants immunity to the manufacturers of such testing devices, which typically display a white, yellow, and orange light to reflect blood-alcohol concentration levels. (HF551)

Implied consent advisory

Although current law states it's against the law for repeat alcohol offenders to refuse a test to measure blood-alcohol content, some argued the "implied consent advisory" given to drivers is somewhat murky.

In response, the Legislature amended the law to make it clear that alcohol offenders who have had their license revoked in the last five years or two or more times within the past 10 years face a criminal penalty for refusing the test.

The ambiguity of the implied consent advisory had led many DWI offenders to challenge the law.

The Minnesota Court of Appeals recently ruled that a driver's constitutional right to due process was violated because the advisory was unclear.

The existing advisory states that "if testing is refused, your right to drive will be revoked for a minimum period of one year, and you may be subject to criminal penalties."

It didn't make it clear that a person could face criminal penalties only if their license had been earlier revoked for an alcohol violation.

This law is designed to clarify that advisory. (HF825)

DWI warning signs

"The maximum penalty for driving when under the influence of alcohol is \$700 or 90 days in jail or both . . ."

That will be part of the message on signs that will now be required to be posted in places licensed for the retail sale of alcoholic beverages and in municipal liquor stores.

The warning signs must be at least one-foot wide by eight-inches high, and be placed where they are clearly visible to customers. (HF382)



Minnesota-made wines

Bar patrons at the Twin Cities airport will soon have a wider choice of wines to savor during layovers.

Lawmakers agreed to repeal a 1990 law allowing the sale of only Minnesota-made wines at the Minneapolis-St. Paul International Airport.

The provision is contained in the omnibus liquor bill, which also grants licensing authority to a number of towns and municipalities. (HF683)

Canadian driver's license

An expansion of a state law will allow a Canadian driver's license as proof enough to buy alcohol in Minnesota provided the buyer is 21 or older.

Currently, "authorized proof of age" documents recognized in Minnesota include a driver's license from any state, a Minnesota identification card, or, in the case of a foreign national, a valid passport.

The expanded law will include Canadian ID cards and Canadian driver's licenses with a photograph and birthdate as valid identification for purchasing and consuming alcoholic beverages. (HF246)



Economic Development & Trade



Northwest Airlines

Lawmakers May 20 approved a package of publicly-backed incentives for Northwest Airlines to build repair facilities in Duluth and Hibbing for its fleet of Airbus jetliners.

The measure allows for \$250 million in state and local agency-backed bonds to finance construction of the Airbus facility in Duluth, and up to \$100 million for a jet engine repair plant in Hibbing.

It gives the Metropolitan Airports Commission (MAC) permission to let up to \$390 million in bonds to purchase and then lease back facilities in the Twin Cities that are now owned by Northwest. A large number of tax incentives, including a \$5,000 a year tax credit for each new job created through the new plants, also are included in the deal.

The MAC's purchase-lease agreement is intended to provide the Eagan-based carrier with a quick infusion of cash to expand its operations and to better compete with other airlines.

Although the Legislature approved the bonds, it gave final authority to review the proposal to the Legislative Commission on Planning and Fiscal Policy. Any sale of bonds would also require review by several state departments as well. (HF1655)

Free market 101

Eastern Europe and the Soviet Union could be the destination for Minnesota entrepreneurs traveling under a "business corps" program created by state lawmakers.

When operational next year, small business owners will travel from Minne-

sota to Eastern Europe to teach classes in business management, free market economics, and English-speaking skills.

Part of their travel expenses will be paid by the state. The measure also is designed to help Minnesota-based entrepreneurs establish markets for their products and services.

The Department of Trade and Economic Development is charged with developing rules on who would be eligible to receive a state travel subsidy. (HF121)

Film board stars

The Minnesota Motion Picture Board, originally slated for zero funding by Gov. Arne Carlson, came up a big winner at the Legislature.

The Legislature allocated \$398,000 in the next biennium — 20 percent more than the current \$332,000 appropriation — to the film board. The film board argued during the session that it is worthy of state funding because it pumped \$15 million into the state economy in 1990 by attracting six movies that used Minnesota as a backdrop. (HF1631)

Advantage Minnesota

A public-private venture aimed at encouraging new and expanding business to locate in Minnesota earned a \$400,000 vote of confidence from lawmakers in 1991.

The semi-public agency will be administered by the Department of Trade and Economic Development (DTED) in partnership with up to 400 private companies that are expected to contribute to the program.

Advantage Minnesota will conduct marketing campaigns, similar to state-sponsored tourism programs, to promote business expansion in local communities. It is based on similar initiatives in surrounding states, including Wisconsin.

Funding for Advantage Minnesota was included in HF1631, while the enabling language is in HF1109.

Preserving Minnesota businesses

The Department of Trade and Economic Development (DTED) will spearhead a new statewide business

development and preservation program beginning Aug. 1, 1991.

The department will contract with four nonprofit organizations to provide intensive technical assistance to individuals or small groups "for the purpose of establishing a small business or preserving a business."

The program, funded from the DTED budget, requires that annual reports detailing the results of the contracted efforts be submitted to the economic development committees of both legislative bodies. (HF 1262 was incorporated into HF1631)

Regional trade center

The Legislature authorized the World Trade Center to establish a pilot project for a "regional international trade service center" that will assist rural communities with international trade and business.

Gov. Arne Carlson maintains he vetoed the bill, but the Legislature says he didn't carry out the veto within the constitutionally mandated time frame, therefore, the bill is law. The case is to be decided by the Minnesota Supreme Court.

The center, if established, is to conduct six regional trade workshops each year to provide international trade and export education.

The World Trade Center and the Department of Trade and Economic Development are ordered to work together to establish the outstate center; several cities, including Bemidji, Staples, and Willmar, are possible candidates. A total of \$50,000 is appropriated to fund the office.

An amendment added in conference committee grants \$50,000 to the Red River Trade Corridor Development Project. (HF222)

Greater Minnesota Corporation

Funding for the Greater Minnesota Corporation, now called Minnesota Technology Inc., will be trimmed to \$25 million in the next biennium and its duties will be significantly altered.

The agency was scheduled to receive an estimated \$32.4 million in the next biennium, based on its previous share of 25 percent of state lottery proceeds.

But lawmakers severed that tie and shifted 60 percent of the lottery proceeds to the state's general fund; the remaining 40 percent is constitutionally dedicated to the Environmental Trust Fund.

The Legislature has placed a tighter rein on how that money should be spent as well. HF53 specifies the money must be spent in accordance with the "working papers" on file with the Secretary of State's Office.

In addition, the measure specifies that the appropriation will be reduced by \$3.5 million if the corporation doesn't allocate that amount to the Agricultural Utilization Research Institute.

The corporation is also directed to make grants to the Institute for Invention and Innovation. (HF53)



Seed capital investing

The state may get into the seed capital business to help young companies — primarily those in outstate Minnesota.

The Legislature approved a bill that will allow the Greater Minnesota Corporation, which has been renamed Minnesota Technology Inc. (MTI), to "implement a centrally managed seed capital fund to invest in early stage companies. . . ."

The measure specifies that only 20 percent of the seed capital money invested can be to companies within the seven-county metro area, with the balance going outstate.

The fund can include money from other public and private sources. Investments by the seed capital fund, however, must be matched by other sources "at a ratio to be determined" by MTI.

The law also requires that the MTI board submit a report on the seed capital program to the Legislature every Feb. 15.

In addition, the measure gives local economic development authorities the power to participate in the seed capital program to invest in businesses within their respective districts. (HF1088)

Grants for small businesses

Minnesota scientists, engineers, and entrepreneurs soon can tap state resources to help them acquire federal small business innovation research (SBIR) grants.

Minnesota Project Innovation, funded through the state Department of Trade and Economic Development, will provide technical assistance to people applying for the innovation research grants, as well as help secure equity financing to commercialize new technologies.

The available services also will be marketed to small businesses by Minnesota Project Innovation, whose goal is to help individuals and small companies research, manufacture, or market a new product. (HF658 was incorporated into HF1631)

International trade

The Minnesota Trade Office will soon play matchmaker between local businesses and foreign companies looking to develop new international markets.

The Legislature allocated \$60,000 in the next biennium to promote joint business ventures between Minnesota and any nation that joins the partnership by contributing funds.

The program is based on a similar initiative piloted by the federal government and Israel in 1978 — the Bi-national Research and Development Foundation.

The measure is contained in the state government spending bill (HF1631).



Education



Higher education merger

Three of the state's four higher education systems will merge by July 1995 under a higher education measure approved by the Legislature.

The plan calls for a merger of the technical college, community college, and state university systems in a process that formally begins July 1 of this year.

By that date, appointments are to be made to the newly created 13-member "Higher Education Board." The initial appointments must include at least two members each from the present boards that oversee the technical colleges, community colleges and state universities, to be appointed by the respective boards. The others are to be appointed by the governor.

The Higher Education Board will oversee 62 of the state's 67 public college and university campuses. A new interim chancellor is to be named by Nov. 1 of this year and serve through July 1995.

The board is to submit a preliminary merger plan to the Legislature by March 1, 1992.

Specific language in the bill calls on the board to avoid duplicate program offerings on the various campuses, to "place a high priority on ensuring the transferability of credit among the institutions it governs," and to simplify both the registration and financial aid application processes.

The original bill had contained a \$1 million appropriation for the Higher Education Board, but that funding was line-item vetoed by Gov. Arne Carlson. (SF1535)

Tuition increases

Tuition costs at the state's four public colleges systems are expected to increase, on average, at the rate of inflation, which is estimated to be between 8 and 10 percent for the biennium. The state will continue to pay two-thirds and the students one-third of higher education costs. (SF1535)

Peace officer training school

A new law enforcement school will be established at Metropolitan State University, but how it will be funded remains in question.

Gov. Arne Carlson line-item vetoed a \$1 million, two-year appropriation for the school that was contained in HF53, but left intact an additional funding source for the school.

The law specifies that the school be partially funded with a surcharge on penalties for moving traffic violations, which were increased to 12 percent from 10 percent.

The school is to offer a variety of peace officer education programs. The state university, technical college, and community college systems will develop a professional peace officer education program for associate degrees in community colleges.

The program will be designed so credits from the two-year programs will transfer toward a bachelor's degree at the new law enforcement school. (SF1535)

Collegiate license plates

High school students who demonstrate outstanding ability in certain academic subject areas will be eligible to apply for an academic excellence college scholarship. The scholarship will be financed through the sale of special collegiate license plates from the Department of Public Safety. A \$100 contribution to the scholarship fund is required to purchase a plate. (SF1535)

Collegiate learner outcomes

"Learner outcomes" are all the rage in Minnesota K-12 education circles. Now it's making inroads in higher education.

The Higher Education Coordinating Board has been directed to study ways to link student outcomes at public colleges

with state funding. The measure is included in the higher education funding bill.

Learner outcomes describe a system in which students are measured by what they learn. (SF1535)

K-12 Education funding

Basic per-student state funding for public schools will increase about 3.2 percent next year under provisions of the 1991-93 education finance package.

Districts will receive \$3,050 for each grade school-age student during each of the next two school years, and \$3,965 for every secondary and special education student.

Despite the funding increase, most of the new money will be quickly snapped up by expected enrollment increases, leaving little for new school programs.

The measure also sets many of the local property tax provisions individual districts can use to generate additional revenue, pushing total elementary and secondary educational spending in Minnesota to more than \$8.1 billion over the biennium.

Lawmakers chose not to lift the excess levy referendum cap which limits districts to 35 percent of the amount they receive in state aid. Many school districts with higher tax bases sought an end to the levy limits, arguing they should be able to spend as much as they chose.

Overall spending in most categories, including transportation, secondary vocational training, construction financing, and compensatory funding for students from low-income families will increase over 1989-91 levels. (HF700)

Charter schools

Up to eight outcome-based "charter schools" could be soon established in the state.

People or organizations would be allowed to establish their own schools and still receive state and local funding — provided a number of conditions are met.

The teachers must still be licensed by the state and local school boards would have to okay the schools before plans could proceed. In addition, charter

schools would fall under most of the same regulations that govern "traditional" schools.

The idea behind the pilot, quasi-public schools is to explore alternative and innovative teaching methods to improve students' learning opportunities.

Lawmakers earlier this year considered much more lenient standards for chartered schools, but instead settled on language that more tightly manages their operations. (HF700)

Department of Education cutbacks

Significant layoffs are likely later this year after legislators voted to trim \$7 million from the state Department of Education biennial budget.

It is not known how many staff people will lose jobs due to the 20 percent funding reduction. The department currently employs about 420 people. Several services and programs are also likely to be cut.

Early childhood programs

Early childhood family education (ECFE) programs, designed to better prepare pre-kindergarten age children for school, were expanded this session — although not to the extent earlier recommended by Gov. Arne Carlson.

ECFE funding, including a new program for children of non-English speaking families (originally contained in HF758), totals nearly \$24.9 million over the next two years.

Outcome-based education

Students are going to have to know some things — and be able to prove it — before they can move on to the next level of their schooling.

Education legislation approved this year contains enabling language and some funding for schools to advance "outcome-based" education (OBE) teaching methods.

In short, OBE is a student-centered, results-oriented teaching system based on the idea all students can learn. The measure establishes statewide learner outcomes in communication skills, fine arts, math, science, social studies and physical education.

Outcome-based education blurs the

distinctions of traditional grade levels in schools. Individual students are paced to work at the level of their ability, rather than the curriculum established for their age group.

The measure allocates more than \$1 million over the next two years for teacher training and equipment needs for pilot OBE programs in several school districts. Funding is also in the bill for the state Department of Education to help coordinate the development of OBE programs in the future. (HF700)



Longer school year

Longer school years are on their way. Trying to make Minnesota students more competitive with students around the world, lawmakers approved adding two days to the school year starting in 1995-96. Two more days would be added each year for the next nine years until they reach 190 days.

Currently, schools in the state are required to be open 170 days — one of the shortest school years in the nation. (HF700)

U of M regents

Lawmakers April 17 selected four members for the governing board at the University of Minnesota.

Chosen for the university Board of Regents to represent the First U.S. Congressional District was Rochester surgeon H. Bryan Neel. Former House Majority Leader Ann Wynia was selected in the Fourth District.

Incumbent regents Stanley Sahlstrom and Wendell Anderson were also re-elected to six-year terms on the regents' board. They represent the Seventh and Sixth districts, respectively.

One regent traditionally is selected from each of the state's eight congressional districts, with four others chosen at large. The board oversees most operations of the university and its coordinate campuses.

Cultural sensitivity, diversity

Two new laws that address the issues of cultural sensitivity and diversity have passed the Legislature.

The first (HF654) requires child care providers to receive cultural sensitivity training as part of the ongoing education required to maintain licensure.

In addition, licensed child care centers, as well as group and family providers, will be required to receive training on the emotional, physical, and mental needs of children and families of different cultures.

The second law (HF1475) requires the state's four public college systems to prepare a report on cultural diversity initiatives on each campus.

The report will include each campus' plans to achieve those goals and will list steps being taken to focus on the value of multi-culturalism.

The Higher Education Coordinating Board must submit the reports to the Legislature's education committees by February 1992.

'Teacher U'

Prospective teachers will have added opportunities to work with more experienced instructors so they can gain from their knowledge and prepare themselves for the classroom.

A mentorship program, funded with a \$700,000 appropriation, will establish structured internships beyond the scope of traditional student teaching jobs.

The measure would also establish assessment programs to gauge the budding teachers' performance and skills.

An incentive program to help recruit teachers of color, begun in 1989, was continued and expanded to include minority teacher aides. (HF700)

Students on school board

A student representative will be seated on most school district boards.

The bill requires school boards to select an advisory student position or appoint a youth advisory council to make formal and informal recommendations to the board.

Student board members would not be allowed to sit in on labor negotiations, or

at meetings dealing with disciplinary actions or misconduct by district employees. (HF700)

Arbitration for teachers

Teachers facing the loss of their jobs will be entitled to have their cases reviewed by an arbitrator instead of their school board.

A new law, effective Aug. 1, gives teachers the option of choosing an arbitrator prior to termination proceedings — the same right most other public employees are granted. Choosing arbitration, however, forfeits most appeals processes, except when fraud or other extraordinary circumstances are found on the part of the arbitrator.

Under the old law, school boards could appoint the official who conducted dismissal hearings and also disregard that decision if they chose to. (HF124)

Easing teacher licensing

Lawmakers slightly eased teacher licensure requirements, allowing people who are proficient in English as a second language or who are bilingual to work as teachers in the state's largest cities.

The measure further expands rules allowing for "community experts" to teach in schools as part of an effort to foster classroom creativity and to attract more teachers of color.

It allows these alternative language instructors, most of whom will work in the inner cities of Minneapolis and St. Paul, to get one-year teaching certificates, provided they have five or more years' experience in their field.

Schools would also have to seek approval from the state Board of Teaching before hiring. (HF700)

Prep time for elementary teachers

The state Board of Education is required by May 1992 to establish preparation time requirements for elementary school staff that is comparable to the time requirements for secondary school staff.

In adopting the new rules, the board will consider the length and structure of the elementary day and possibly permit preparation time to be scheduled at more than one time during the school day.

The preparation requirements must be effective for the 1992-93 school year. (HF56 was incorporated into HF700)



Elections



Experimental mail ballots

The Legislature didn't come up with the \$3 million needed to conduct a mail-in presidential primary election in 1992, but it did start Minnesota down the road to more elections by mail.

The measure gives Ramsey and Kittson counties the authority to conduct mail-in local elections on an experimental basis. Those were the only two counties to express an interest in such elections.

The law also gives county boards the authority to have unrestricted use of absentee ballots. A voter no longer needs to provide a reason for voting absentee. (HF478)

Election judges

High school students age 16 or over are now eligible to be election judges, and adult judges will earn better pay. Both initiatives are an attempt to expand the shrinking pool of election judges.

Students will be considered trainee election judges and will not have to declare a party affiliation as an adult must. They will need approval from their parents and must be paid no less than two-thirds the minimum wage.

The student must also receive approval from their school principal and be enrolled in or have completed a course of study in government. The principal will certify that the student has "acceptable academic performance."

Adults serving as election judges who hold full-time jobs will receive their regular salary. The state will continue to pay election judges the minimum wage,

but their employers will be required to make up the difference. (HF398)

Candidate withdrawal

Candidates for governor would not be allowed to withdraw as late as Jon Grunseth did in 1990, nor would candidates be added to the ballot as late as Arne Carlson was, except in the case of catastrophic illness or death under a bill approved by the Legislature.

But Carlson, who probably wouldn't be governor had this bill been law, maintains he vetoed the bill. The Legislature, however, argues that it is one of 14 bills that weren't vetoed within the constitutionally mandated time frame and therefore is law. The case is to be decided by the Minnesota Supreme Court.

The Legislature specified that a candidate must withdraw 16 days before the general election except in case of serious illness or death.

In 1990, Grunseth withdrew eight days before the general election and the Carlson candidacy began. Under the new law, Grunseth's name would have remained on the ballot and Carlson would have had to mount a write-in campaign.

In addition, only the name of the candidate for governor will now be necessary on write-in votes. (HF137)



Dead votes

There will likely be less of a chance that dead people will cast ballots in the next election.

A change in the method the dead are removed from voter registration lists has been changed. Now, the commissioner of the Department of Health is to report to the Secretary of State every month on who has died.

The Secretary of State will then determine who was eligible to vote and refer those names to local county auditors to have them removed from voter lists.

Previously, the local registrar of vital

statistics in each county or municipality was required to report deaths to the county auditor.

But because many people die outside of the county in which they were registered to vote, some names slipped through the cracks. There is less chance of that happening under the new system, according to the Secretary of State's Office. (HF478, Sec. 7)

Time off to vote

The right to take time off to vote without being penalized on the job has been extended to state primary elections.

Previously, the law applied only to general elections and ones to fill U.S. Congressional vacancies.

The law specifies that citizens have the right to be absent from work to vote "during the morning of the day of that election without penalty or deduction from salary or wages because of that absence." (HF326)

Elections made easy for hunters

You'll be able to obtain an absentee ballot at the same time you pick up your deer hunting license next fall.

The Legislature approved a bill that requires absentee ballots to be distributed to locations where deer hunting licenses are sold. The measure also requires the person selling the license to "ask whether the person purchasing the license wants an application for an absentee ballot."

The opening of the deer hunting season typically coincides with elections in early November. (HF478)



Employment & Labor



No permanent replacements

Companies with collective-bargaining units would be barred from hiring permanent replacement workers during a strike or lockout under a bill approved by the Legislature.

But Gov. Arne Carlson maintains he vetoed the bill. The Legislature, however, argues the veto is invalid because it wasn't carried out within the constitutionally mandated time frame. The issue is to be decided by the Minnesota Supreme Court.

Critics say the bill could face another legal challenge because a 1939 U.S. Supreme Court decision, in effect, upheld employers' rights to hire permanent replacements for striking workers.

The proposal would make such hirings an "unfair labor practice," but in no way prevents an employer from hiring temporary workers during a strike. (HF304)

Honoring deceased workers

Workers involved in a fatal accident while working on a public construction project could be honored with a plaque, at the request of the worker's family.

The plaque would then be displayed on the completed project site, and must be "reasonably visible" to the public. (HF118)

Dislocated worker's fund

Dollars generated from a 0.1 percent payroll tax charged to employers will continue to be funneled into the dislocated workers' fund.

Lawmakers have agreed to repeal the

June 30, 1992, sunset date for the fund established by the 1990 Legislature.

The program is expanded under the new law to include some homemakers, farmers, small business people, and public employees.

The estimated \$19 million generated by the tax each year is used by the Department of Jobs and Training to retrain workers and assist them in returning to the work force. (HF352 was incorporated into HF719).



Energy & Utilities



Wind (power) breaks

For several years, state law has provided incentives for wind-powered electric generating plants and other alternative power facilities of 40 kilowatt capacity or less.

An amendment to that law now requires the Public Utilities Commission to factor in "the value of environmental costs avoided" when setting the rates at which utilities purchase electricity from the alternative electric facilities.

Existing law requires utilities to pay such small electric plants for "the utility's full avoided capacity and energy costs as negotiated by the parties or set by the [Public Utilities] Commission."

The commission is charged with determining the monetary value of those avoided environmental costs for each method of electricity generation.

The measure also makes equipment for wind-power facilities tax exempt, but not the land on which they are built. (HF1185)

Energy efficiency

In an effort to save energy, a new law prohibits the use of traditional incandescent bulbs from being used in exit signs.

Instead, they will be replaced by energy efficient fluorescent bulbs. The law, which still permits the use of battery-powered back-up bulbs, applies to both state- and privately owned buildings. (HF132)

A separate law requires new low-income housing — built under a housing and redevelopment authority program or other state-funded programs — to be built according to energy efficiency standards. (HF910)

Energy conservation programs

Minnesota public utilities, including municipal and cooperative associations, will be required to contribute a portion of their gross revenues to energy conservation measures under a bill approved by the Legislature.

The law requires the utilities to contribute between 1.5 percent and 0.5 percent of their gross operating revenues by the end of 1995 to finance the energy conservation programs. The spending is to begin at one-quarter of those levels in 1992 and gradually increase each year through 1995.

The law specifically states that "special consideration" be given to programs that save energy through energy-efficient lighting. The utilities have the option of investing in energy conservation programs on their own, or depositing the money into an account designed to finance energy improvements on the homes of low-income people.

Generally, electric utilities and cooperative electric associations are required to contribute 1.5 percent of their gross operating revenues, while gas utilities, and municipal gas and electric utilities, are required to contribute just 0.5 percent.

Nothing in the law, however, prohibits utilities from spending more money on energy conservation programs. (HF1246)

**Cold weather law**

Municipal utilities and electric cooperatives will be prohibited from discontinuing service to certain homes during cold weather months.

Currently, only public utilities such as NSP are prohibited in certain cases from discontinuing services to homes between Oct. 15 and April 15.

The new law extends that prohibition to municipal utilities and electric cooperatives. It states that service can't be cut off during cold-weather months if it would affect the primary heating source of the home, and if the customer has indicated he or she can't pay the bill, among other considerations. (HF1246)

**Environment &
Natural Resources****Protecting wetlands**

More of Minnesota's wetlands and peatlands will be protected under the Wetland Conservation Act of 1991. Minnesota's original 12 million acres of wetlands have diminished to 3 million; the legislation is aimed at either preserving or restoring them.

Much of the Senate language was adopted when HF1 came out of conference committee, where the differences between the House and Senate versions of the bill were worked out.

Under the final bill, the Board of Water and Soil Resources (BOWSR) is

the lead state agency, and is required to adopt rules to determine the public value of wetlands.

Local governments are given control over whether wetlands will be preserved or restored, and wetland owners are allowed to remove the land from the preservation program after eight years.

Wetlands already enrolled in the federal farm program also would be exempt from the legislation. Local units of government can apply for cost sharing with BOWSR for wetlands restoration.

The legislation requires local governments to hold public hearings about proposed projects.

Wetland owners are compensated at a rate of 50 percent of the value of agricultural property in the township. Wetlands will be exempt from property taxes, but owners who seek wetland replacement can be charged a processing fee by the local government of up to \$75.

More than 170,000 acres of state peatlands also would be protected under the legislation, which creates 17 "scientific and natural areas" in Minnesota.

Wetland easements and restoration are funded with \$12 million in bonding. In addition, \$2.1 million is transferred to the program from previously authorized bonds. (HF1)

Charging for air pollution

State businesses and industry will begin paying for the air pollution they emit.

The Minnesota Pollution Control Agency (MPCA) is required to phase in the fees over the next three years to bring the state in line with the federal Clean Air Act by 1994. In that year, the state will charge the federally-required minimum of \$25 per ton of air pollutants that are emitted.

The MPCA biennial budget of \$61 million reflects the \$4.6 million it will take in with the anticipated fees. (HF493)



Pollution laws expanded

Violations of state pollution laws will be subject to faster and more wide-ranging penalties. The Minnesota Pollution Control Agency (MPCA) will be able to levy more penalties for violations of solid waste, air, and water pollution regulations.

Currently, only hazardous waste violations have been covered by the full range of the MPCA's civil, administrative, and criminal penalties.

The new legislation allows the MPCA to quickly issue administrative penalties — without having to go to court to take action — to stop pollution violations quickly before an incident becomes a major problem.

The legislation also allows criminal charges for violations of laws concerning hazardous air pollutants, toxic water pollutants and unauthorized solid waste disposal.

Responsibility for violations lies with company supervisors and corporate officers, who will be unable to avoid penalties by claiming they don't know about the law.

A person cannot be found guilty of criminal charges if steps are taken to notify the MPCA as soon as the violation is discovered, and action is taken to remedy the problem. (HF694)

Hazardous spills response

Companies that operate pipelines, trucks, railroads, trains, and hazardous waste facilities are required to have emergency response plans for fuel spills.

Owners are required to identify locations of potential leaks or spills. They also must describe training and equipment and personnel that will respond to a "worst case discharge."

Plans must be submitted by March 1, 1993, and will be updated every three years — more frequently if there is a "significant discharge" or if a state regulating agency orders an earlier plan.

Owners can be required to conduct drills to demonstrate the adequacy of prevention and response plans.

The legislation also allows the appropriate state agencies to establish citizens advisory groups following a discharge of oil or hazardous substance. The advisory group would assist in information exchange between facility operators, government units, and the public.

The commissioner of the Department of Public Safety is required to report, at least annually, to the Legislature on the readiness of state government to respond appropriately to discharges of oil or hazardous substances. (HF977)

Petroleum tank release emergency rules

The Department of Health is required to adopt emergency rules within six months, and permanent rules within one year, to regulate the use of special casings and screens to detect leaks and monitor wells at underground or above-ground petroleum storage tank sites. (HF744)

Petroleum cleanup reimbursement

This legislation ensures that the Minnesota Pollution Control Agency is reimbursed when there is insurance coverage for petroleum tank leakage or spills. (HF181)

Infectious waste incinerators

Larger infectious waste incinerators won't be allowed to be built or expanded without first getting an air emission permit from the Minnesota Pollution Control Agency (MPCA).

The new regulations do not apply to infectious waste incinerators that burn 350 pounds or less waste per hour.

Environmental impact statements also are required for these incinerators until new rules are adopted by the MPCA. (HF21)

Toxic packaging

Several toxic materials used in packaging will be banned from Minnesota beginning Aug. 1, 1993. After that, no manufacturer or distributor may sell products whose packaging contains lead, cadmium, mercury, or hexavalent chromium.

After July 1, 1994, lead, cadmium, mercury, or hexavalent chromium can't

be introduced into any dye, paint, or fungicide that is for use or sale in Minnesota. Art supplies are exempt from the law. (HF303)



Eurasian water milfoil

The Department of Natural Resources (DNR) will step up public education efforts to stop the spread of Eurasian water milfoil and other exotic species.

The DNR also will set up a two-year program of at least five annual inspections of trailered boats leaving areas infested with water milfoil.

Exotic species — which are not native to Minnesota — pose an increasing threat to the ecology of Minnesota. A \$2 surcharge was added to the cost of boat licenses to pay for the programs.

The Minnesota Exotic Species Task Force says that as many species of harmful aquatic exotics have been accidentally introduced here in the past 10 years as have been introduced in the past century. (HF446)

A separate measure authorizes the DNR to establish a statewide coordinating program to prevent the spread of exotic species.

It also allows the governor to coordinate efforts with other midwest states and permits the DNR to adopt emergency rules to restrict the spread of harmful species. (HF1121)

Recycling, waste management

Cities of at least 5,000 people will have to ensure that every household and business has access to a solid waste collection service.

By July 31, 1996, counties outside the metropolitan area must recycle 30 percent of their solid waste. The recycling goal for metro counties is 45 percent. Counties are permitted to establish higher recycling goals.

The law also specifies that major appliances be recycled or reused. Each county must ensure that residents have the option of recycling major appliances. PCBs and chlorofluorocarbon refrigerant gas must be removed for recycling.

People who collect mixed municipal solid waste after Jan. 1, 1993, must use either volume- or weight-based prices.

The law prohibits waste from being transported into Minnesota unless it meets the regulations of the state in which it was generated and excludes the specific items that Minnesota bans from its solid waste stream. Counties are allowed to charge additional fees for waste that comes from other areas. (HF303)

No ni-cad battery dumping

You won't be able to dump those rechargeable batteries containing nickel cadmium in the garbage after Aug. 1.

Prompted by concern over toxic cadmium contained in incinerator ash when such batteries are burned, the dumping of nickel-cadmium batteries in the waste stream has been banned.

Nickel cadmium is typically contained in rechargeable batteries used in power tools, portable radios, and miniature vacuum cleaners. The new law is tacked on to a 1990 statute that required batteries sold in Minnesota to be "mercury free."

Manufacturers will be responsible for the costs of collecting old rechargeable batteries and to set up pilot projects for collection. Businesses that sell batteries are also required to provide consumers with a phone number to call to find out where they can dispose of batteries. (HF927)

Landfill siting

A moratorium is imposed on all landfill siting in the metropolitan area, effective June 5, 1991.

The seven metropolitan counties are required to develop an ash disposal siting process with the Metropolitan Council. Unless the counties and the council agree that a mixed municipal solid waste facility will not be needed within the next 15 years, they must also develop a solid waste landfill siting process.

Counties are required to report the proposed process to the Legislative Commission on Waste Management by Dec. 1, 1991. That commission will then recommend legislation by Jan. 1, 1992. The recommended landfill replacement process must avoid siting landfills where they could contaminate underground aquifers. (HF303)

Landfill standards

Beginning Jan. 1, 1992, mixed solid waste cannot be placed in an outstate disposal facility that does not comply with the January 1991 standards for a new facility. This will go into effect in the metropolitan area in 1995. (HF303)

Less government waste

Less waste should be coming both in and out of the state Capitol complex.

The number of copies of reports and publications sent to legislators will be reduced by restricting duplicate mailings of copies to legislators' home and office addresses, unless both are specifically requested.

And with the exclusion of legislative committees and commissions, the law restricts the distribution of reports to anyone in the Legislature other than the secretary of the Senate, the chief clerk of the House, and the Legislative Reference Library. Instead, summaries of reports will be available. (HF767 was incorporated into HF303)

A separate law calls for the creation of a storage and recycling management system near the Capitol complex to streamline recycling efforts. (HF322)

Genetically engineered organisms

This legislation establishes procedures for obtaining permits for releasing genetically engineered organisms. The Department of Agriculture is required to adopt rules for plants, pesticides, fertilizers, "soil amendments" and "plant amendments" that are genetically engineered.

Each release will require a new permit until the state commissioner of agriculture determines that it's no longer necessary.

The commissioner may revoke or change the permit if the permit terms are

violated or are inadequate to avoid "unreasonable adverse effects on the environment." (HF1129)

Aquaculture development

New water quality guidelines and a framework of environmental controls for the growing aquaculture industry are established in legislation supported by the Department of Agriculture, Department of Natural Resources, and the Minnesota Pollution Control Agency.

Proponents of the law say it marks a crucial first step at controlling aquaculture, or "fish farming," which is expected to develop significantly in the next five years. (HF958)

The University of Minnesota is allocated \$1.2 million to purchase an aquaculture research facility along the banks of the St. Croix River. (HF493)

Glendalough State Park

Glendalough State Park is the name of the Minnesota's newest state park — one the state acquired for a mere \$50,000.

The 2,000-acre park 20 miles east of Fergus Falls was originally a gift to the Nature Conservancy from John Cowles, owner of Cowles Media Co., with the intention that the property be shared with the entire state.

The \$50,000 appropriation is to reimburse the Nature Conservancy, which was the steward of the park for two years. (HF18 was incorporated into HF493)

Adopt-a-park

This program will be patterned after the already successful adopt-a-highway program. It will encourage volunteer civic and business groups and individuals to participate in state park, monument, historic site, and trail improvements.

The DNR reports that a 44 percent increase in visitor use from 1986 to 1989 has taxed the staff and facilities beyond capacity. Many of that system's historical buildings and significant landmarks are deteriorating from excessive use. (HF1220)

Come in, Rover

It's against the law to use radio equipment to hunt game in Minnesota.

But it won't be against the law to talk to your dog by radio while hunting. The Legislature approved a law that specifically states that it isn't against the law to use "one-way radio communication between handler and a dog." (HF1001)

Hunting licenses

Hunters born after Dec. 31, 1979, will be required to have a firearms safety certificate, a previous hunting license, or proof that they have completed a DNR-approved course before they can obtain a hunting license.

The bill exempts active-duty military personnel from the requirement — if they have successfully completed basic training. (HF935)

Disabled hunters

Special seasons and limits may be set for hunters with physical disabilities. Licenses would not be required during a special season. (HF877)



Turkey, buck, moose licenses

Hunters can now take bucks in more than one zone for a new fee of \$44.

Resident turkey licenses are raised from \$14 to \$16, and the new law drops the requirement for an additional small game license, formerly required. Non-resident turkey licenses increase from \$33 to \$56.

Parties hunting for moose for the \$275 license are increased from four to six people. (HF493)

Nonresident fishing

Fishing fees increase for nonresidents from \$20 to \$25. Family licenses rise from \$33.50 to \$35. (HF493)

Dark houses

Ice houses on northern waters will be allowed to stay on the ice until March 15 — two weeks longer than in the rest of

the state. The boundary starts at the Minnesota-North Dakota border, traveling east along Highway 200, then east along U.S. Route 2 to the Minnesota-Wisconsin border. (HF1208)

Wild ricing

People under the age of 16 won't need a license to go wild ricing — provided they are accompanied by a person who has one.

The change brings the wild rice licensing requirements into line with similar laws governing fishing, which permit children under 16 to fish without a license.

The current fee for a "harvesting wild rice" license is \$12.50; more for commercial harvesters. (HF514)

Jet ski regulations

Driving a "jet ski" between sunset and 8 a.m. will soon be illegal. Likewise, it will be against the law for children under 13 to operate such personal watercraft unless an adult is along.

Those were just a few of the many regulations placed on the operators of personal watercraft. Jet ski operators are also prohibited from jumping the wake of another boat within 100 feet of the craft and will be required to wear life jackets.

Operators between 13 and 18 years old will also be required to have a watercraft operator's permit to drive a jet ski unless an adult is on board.

The measure becomes effective June 27. (HF633)

Shade tree disease, recycling

The state's shade tree program has been expanded. The Legislature authorized the Department of Agriculture to conduct research to determine which tree varieties are best suited for municipal reforestation.

The measure also requires certain state agencies to make recommendations to the Legislature about potential uses of wood from community trees removed due to disease. The recommendations must include information concerning recycling, alternative energy sources, construction, and new products. (HF784)

Free fishing for institutional residents

Fishing is now free for people who live in boarding care homes or who are enrolled in adult day care programs or similar programs sponsored by licensing nursing facilities. Residents under the age of 20 who are in drug or alcohol residential treatment programs are also included in the "free fishing" measure. (HF1121)

Hunting tag requirements

Tags must be placed on deer, elk, bear and moose before they are removed from the kill site, and must remain attached to the animal until the animal is processed. The provision, however, doesn't become effective until Aug. 1, 1992. (HF1121)

Crossbow hunting for the disabled

The law specifying who is eligible to hunt with a crossbow in Minnesota has been expanded. A provision allowing people with a "temporary disability" was added to the list of the disabled who are now able to get special crossbow hunting permits.

To qualify, the person must be unable to hunt by archery for a minimum of two years after application. (HF1121)



Two deer pilot project

This pilot project allows hunters in Marshall, Kittson, and Roseau counties to take two deer in a season — one by firearm and one by archery. Two licenses are required.

The Department of Natural Resources is required to study the "impact of the project on the deer population, the participation and satisfaction of hunters, and the success ratio." (HF1121)



Gaming



Teleracing in Minnesota

Horse racing fans will soon be able to watch and wager at four teleracing sites around the state.

The year-round facilities, which are expected to serve food and liquor, will broadcast live racing from Canterbury Downs and simulcasts of horse races from other states.

The measure permits no more than two facilities to be constructed before Jan. 1, 1992, and two permitted thereafter. Only one of the four may be authorized in the metro area. (HF504)

Gambling bans

While "teleracing" may be in, a number of measures passed this session are designed to keep things out. Bans will be placed on:

- telephone lotteries, where 1-900 numbers are involved, requiring users to pay for the calls to participate;
- video poker machines. As of Jan. 1, 1992, they will no longer be allowed in bars;
- the sale and manufacturing of gambling devices, except those sold to individuals for home use. These include, but aren't limited to, slot machines, craps tables, and roulette wheels;
- use of religious symbols or themes that may exploit a religious holiday for state lottery advertising purposes. The measure also caps the lottery's advertising budget at 2.75 percent of gross revenues; and
- new types of paddlewheels. The Gambling Control Board can't approve any new types of paddlewheels until July 1, 1993. (HF504)

Easing gambling restrictions

A number of changes were made in charitable gambling laws to ease restrictions on charitable gambling operators.

Lawmakers voted to:

- boost the amount of net gambling profits organizations can use to pay property taxes on premises where lawful gambling is conducted from \$7,200 to \$15,000 annually;
- allow half of the cost of the mandatory annual gambling fund audit, which now must be conducted by a licensed accountant, to be paid for with gambling profits;
- make posting "major" pull-tab winners optional, repealing a 1990 law. Instead, the posting would be used as a sanction against those organizations where gambling improprieties have been found to exist; and
- not increase charitable gambling license fees as had been earlier proposed to increase compulsive gambling aid. (HF504)

Department of Gaming abolished

The Department of Gaming, established by the Legislature in 1989, has been abolished. Its three subdivisions — the State Lottery Board, the Lawful Gambling Control Board, and the Minnesota Racing Commission — will soon begin operation as independent state agencies.

The department was charged with studying the extent and status of legal and illegal gambling in Minnesota, and the social, economic, and legal problems that may result from gambling within the state.

Tony Bouza, the former commissioner of gaming whose tenure ended in January, recommended that the "umbrella" department be abolished "for the sake of efficiency," and that the three gaming subdivisions become independent entities.

The department was funded at \$370,000 in the 1989-91 biennium. (HF53)

Lottery funding

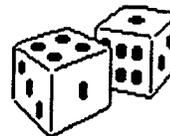
Lawmakers will have more funds from the state-operated lottery at their disposal in the future.

Legislators eliminated the Greater Minnesota Corporation's 25 percent share of the money and a 28.3 percent slice that was earmarked for the construction and maintenance of buildings on the state's college campuses.

So, too, was a 6.7 percent share eliminated for improvement projects that had been targeted to protect the state's environment and natural resources, a part of which funded the popular RIM program.

Instead, that lottery money will now be channeled into the state's general fund.

A 40 percent share of lottery funds, however, will still be diverted to the Environmental Trust Fund, following the directive of a 1990 constitutional amendment. (HF53)



Compulsive gambling

A total of \$1.2 million in state funds will be used by the Department of Human Services over the next two years to implement a compulsive gambling treatment program.

Under legislation approved this session, an additional \$900,000 state lottery dollars will go toward identifying and assisting compulsive gamblers. (A \$500,000 appropriation is contained in HF53 and \$400,000 in HF504.)

The gaming bill also directs the Department of Public Safety to develop rules for conducting compulsive gambling assessments of criminal violators to aid in determining whether compulsive gambling contributed to offenses such as felony theft, embezzlement, or forgery.

In those cases where compulsive gambling was found to be a factor, county probation officers are directed to include that assessment in their presentence investigation report to the judge.

It's also now mandatory that all establishments with pari-mutuel windows, or that sell pull-tabs, lottery tickets, or conduct other lawful gambling activities, post the toll-free compulsive

gambling hotline, 1-800-541-4557. (HF504)

Save the bunnies

St. Croix Meadows dog racing track in Hudson, Wis., recently opened, raising concerns about the humane treatment of dogs used for racing.

A new law will bring Minnesota into compliance with Wisconsin, which prohibits any greyhound dog trained with live bait from racing in the state.

The legislation will prohibit people who train greyhound racing dogs from using live lures such as rabbits in training exercises. (HF179)



Governmental Operations



Redistricting the state

A new legislative district plan that could shape the face of Minnesota politics for the 1990s has been passed by the Legislature, but its status still remains a big question in political circles.

Gov. Arne Carlson says he vetoed the bill, but the Legislature maintains it's one of 14 bills the governor failed to return to the House or Senate within the constitutionally mandated time of three days — therefore making the redistricting bill law.

The dispute is expected to be resolved by the Minnesota Supreme Court.

The plan gives five additional House districts to the metro-area suburbs, and takes four away from rural areas because of population shifts in the past decade. If the bill becomes law, both Minneapolis and St. Paul would each lose a partial seat as well.

The measure also creates 12 House districts where no incumbents are presently living, meaning that in a dozen instances members are paired with one of their peers for a potential election showdown. The Senate has four such pairs. (HF1699)

Government agencies

State government agencies will take a 1 percent across-the-board cut in their base budget to help offset the projected \$1.1 billion deficit in the 1991-93 biennium. (HF1631)

Salary freezes

Legislators, judges, and constitutional officers won't be seeing a raise for awhile. The Legislature has frozen their salaries in the first year of the 1991-93 biennium. (HF1631)

Trimming the fat

A new commission, which has not yet been named, is established to identify another \$15.7 million to be trimmed from state government. A total of \$1 million was appropriated to the commission in the 1991-93 biennium. (HF1631)

Secretary of State hours extended

Tired of coming to the Secretary of State's Office only to find its counter closed by noon?

You'll get some relief after July 1. The Legislature funded two additional positions to enable the office counter in the State Office Building to remain open during normal business hours.

The Legislature cut the office's funding in 1989 and the office counter has been closed ever since, causing many irate customers to storm from the State Office Building.

During that time, however, the office continued to handle telephone requests. (HF53)

Egalitarian layoffs

Layoffs of state employees shouldn't fall heaviest on those employees who are lowest on the department totem pole.

A section of the omnibus state departments bill states that layoffs should fall equally upon everyone within the department.

"If layoffs of state employees are necessary, the employer must make an effort to reduce proportionally based upon the percentage of total management, supervisory, line, and support personnel . . .," states HF1631 (Art. 1, Sec. 20).



American made, sort of

"Made in the U.S.A." now has new meaning in the state of Minnesota.

Under a new law, salt mined in Canada is also considered manufactured in the United States.

That may sound odd, but proponents of the law say it will help a road salt manufacturing plant in Duluth use raw materials mined just miles away in Canada. The closest U.S. salt mine is in Ohio.

To qualify for the U.S.-made label, a majority of the component parts of the goods manufactured must be entirely or substantially made in the United States. (HF646)

Donate your time

State employees can now donate up to 12 hours of accrued vacation time per year for the benefit of another state employee.

Previously, it was possible to donate up to eight hours of time. The increase was prompted by the medical condition of David Green, a House employee whose need for a heart transplant was not covered by his insurance plan. (HF290)

Early retirement incentives

Public employees between the ages of 55 and 65 with at least 25 years of state service can now receive free health care if they retire between July 1 and Oct. 1 of 1991.

The measure is designed "to help solve the financial problems facing units of local and state government, while minimizing layoffs of public employees."

Under the new law, employees of the

state university and community college systems would also be eligible for the benefits. The employer-paid hospital, medical, and dental coverage would expire at age 65.

The University of Minnesota and local units of government may also offer the same incentive, but the option would rest with the employer.

A total of 356 employees signed up for a similar measure approved last year — more than twice the number expected — at a savings to the state of nearly \$11.2 million. (HF956 was incorporated into HF1631, Art. 1, Sec. 111-112)

State Planning Agency abolished

At a general savings to the state of \$3.2 million over the next biennium, the State Planning Agency will cease to exist as of July 1, 1991. The move this year to abolish the agency is the most recent of several attempts to quash what one lawmaker described as a phoenix that keeps rising from its own ashes.

Previous law called for the agency to provide an "integrated program of development" for the state, while "coordinating public policy and planning." Proponents admit this is a laudable goal, but say its duties duplicate the efforts of other state departments.

The measure eliminates 51 positions, but parts of the agency will survive. From its ashes comes the newly created Office of Strategic and Long Range Planning, which will house the offices of the state demographer and the environmental quality board, among others. (HF1278 was incorporated into HF1631)



Health & Human Services

Dislocated workers

Eligibility for the state's dislocated worker's program will be expanded to include the self-employed, public and nonprofit employees, and dislocated homemakers. Fifty percent of the program's funds will be earmarked for use in rural areas, and the scheduled sunset date for the program of June 30, 1992, is repealed. (HF719)

Work readiness

About one-sixth of the work readiness program's funds have been eliminated in the next biennium, largely by limiting eligibility for the program to five months (seven months for the functionally illiterate). Previously, there had been no eligibility limit. It also prevents college students from entering the program and trims benefits by 40 percent for those people who have lived in Minnesota for less than six months. (HF719)

SOCS group homes

More than \$800,000 was allocated for opening 10 state operated community services (SOCS), or group homes. The 10 homes were among 18 authorized in the previous biennium, five of which have already been completed. The homes are part of the plan to move residents from the state's regional treatment centers into community-based settings. (HF719)

Family planning

A total of \$3.9 million is allocated for family planning grants — nearly double the amount allocated in the current biennium. (HF719)

Children's Health Plan

Annual funding for the Children's Health Plan is doubled from \$6 million this year to \$12 million by 1993. The

program estimates growth from 15,000 current enrollees to 32,000 by 1993. (HF719)

Wage equity

Salaries are increased by 3 percent for workers in private group homes which the state contracts with to care for the mentally ill, mentally retarded and chemically dependent. The increase would apply to workers in rehabilitation facilities, day training facilities, semi-independent living services, and other community-based programs. These workers have long argued that state reimbursement rates for private homes are too low. (HF719)



Corrections

A total of 149 jobs are created within the Department of Corrections, and its budget is increased by about 22 percent. The increase is largely due to the increased crime penalties enacted by earlier legislatures. The corrections provision also changes the way "good time" is calculated for inmates in local jails making it consistent with the method used at the state's prisons. Prisoners get a day reduced from their sentence for every two days of "good time" served. (HF719)

Board of Pardons

Meetings held by the board are now open to the public. (HF719)

Minority and disability councils

Increases staff by one position for four minority councils over the next biennium and provides inflationary salary increases for the employees. Repeals all council sunset dates. (HF719)

Listening aid for hearing-impaired

A new law will encourage more people to listen to their elected officials.

A total of \$30,000 was allocated to equip all rooms with "assistive hearing devices" where the Minnesota House of Representatives and Senate hold public

hearings.

The measure says each hearing room, including the galleries in the chambers of both legislative bodies, must have a "sufficient number of receivers available" so that hearing-impaired members of the public can listen to committee meetings and public sessions of the House and the Senate. (HF1387)

Medical examiners board

More areas of the state will likely be represented on the Board of Medical Examiners in the future.

Until this year, the governor "was encouraged" by law to make appointments to the 16-member board that reflected the geography of the state "and a broad mix of expertise" among the members.

New law says the governor "shall" provide for geographic representation, with one public and one non-public member coming from each of the state's eight congressional districts. The 10 doctors on the board must now also "reflect the broad mix of expertise of physicians practicing in Minnesota." (HF90)

Parent cooperative child care centers

A new law establishes a "parent cooperative" child care program as a nonprofit group governed by a board, 70 percent of which must be made up of parents of the cooperative.

The creation of parent cooperatives allows the Department of Human Services to grant staffing variances in certain cases for the drop-in child care programs.

The measure also authorizes licensing reviews for family day care programs "every two years after a licensee has had at least one annual review." (HF808)

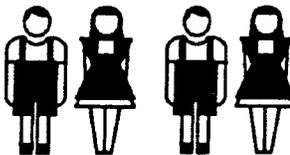
Children of color ombudsperson

One person will be assigned to each of the state's four race and ethnic councils to oversee programs affecting children and families of color.

An "ombudsperson" will be appointed to serve on the Indian Affairs, Spanish-Speaking Affairs, Black Minnesotans, and Asian-Pacific Minnesotans councils to review agencies and programs that affect

children of color.

In addition, an ombudspersons' advisory council will be created to oversee such programs and services. (HF774 was incorporated into HF719)



Childhood care council created

Many of the long-range proposals put forward by the Child Care Task Force will be in place next year, including the creation of a new state body — the Early Childhood Care and Education Council — to coordinate child care services throughout the state.

But people in need of child care assistance won't see any extra money in the 1991-93 biennium.

Under current law, the state provides child care assistance on a sliding fee scale for those who earn 75 percent or less of the statewide median income. The waiting list for the program is 4,000 and does not include all eligible Minnesotans.

The Child Care Task Force estimates that \$150 million would be needed over the next biennium to subsidize child care for all those who are currently eligible. The task force had asked for \$5 million, but didn't get it.

The state, however, will spend \$60,000, along with another \$120,000 in federal money, to form the new council. Regional resource and referral centers will have a central source in the new council, but will get no additional money to upgrade or create new centers.

The state is also appropriating \$100,000 for a grant program to further the education and training of child care workers. (HF719)

Children's mental health committee

A joint House-Senate legislative panel will soon be studying the need for special residential treatment programs for children with severe emotional disturbances.

The newly created committee will specifically examine the needs of children who exhibit violent or destruc-

tive behavior. Local programs are often lacking for these kids, some of whom are sent out of state for help.

The panel will try to identify how many Minnesota kids need such specialized services and will recommend ways to best serve the children within Minnesota.

The bill requires that the committee's findings be submitted to the Legislature by Dec. 1, 1991. (HF962 was incorporated into HF719)

Mental health pilot project

Dakota County is looking for treatment alternatives to improve delivery of services to its residents with serious or persistent mental illnesses.

To reduce the number of commitments to regional treatment centers, a new law allows the county to design and implement community-based living and treatment alternatives.

The pilot project promises to offer services that are more "accessible and provide better coordination and linkage" to other services and resources in the community than those that are currently provided. (HF258 was incorporated into HF719)

Child support enforcement

Judges will have the right to estimate the potential income of a non-custodial parent whom they believe is voluntarily unemployed or underemployed in order to avoid making child support payments.

A judge will be able to arrive at a payment level based on a review of the non-custodial parent's prior earning power, education and job skills. In the absence of such information, the judge can set child support based on the federal or Minnesota minimum wage.

If a judge deems that a non-custodial parent is taking a pay cut for career betterment, the parent will not be penalized. (HF719)

CD units stay open

All seven chemical dependency units in the state's regional treatment centers will remain open with no cuts in staff under the human resources omnibus bill approved by the Legislature.

Legislators chose not to cut any of the

programs, thereby keeping 212 state workers employed at units in Anoka, Brainerd, Cambridge, Fergus Falls, Moose Lake, St. Peter, and Willmar.

The measure appropriates more than \$5 million to allow the units to continue operating. (HF719)

Nursing home administrators

Nursing homes, provided they are within 75 miles of each other, have a common owner, and have 150 beds or less, are now required to have a shared administrator.

Previous law required a shared administrator when the nursing homes were within 50 miles of each other and had 100 beds or fewer. (HF85)

Mental health care providers

"Unlicensed mental health care practitioners" will now be regulated by the state.

The new "unlicensed" category has been created to regulate those providing mental health services that fall outside the scope of services that currently require licensing.

Those affected by the new law include some hospital and nursing home social workers, chemical dependency counselors operating in private practice, and members of the clergy.

And two new state mental health panels have been created to assist in regulating those unlicensed mental health care professionals.

The Office of Mental Health Practice will investigate complaints, enforce disciplinary actions, and also serve as a clearinghouse for mental health services. The Mental Health Practitioner Advisory Council will serve as advisor to the office in developing rules and procedures to enforce regulations governing those unlicensed practitioners.

The council will also help develop public education materials and inform citizens of mental health services through both licensed and unlicensed providers. (HF1438 was incorporated into HF719)

Welfare fraud

People who are convicted of illegally obtaining AFDC or food stamps at least three times will be permanently barred

from those programs in the future.

In addition, first-time welfare fraud offenders will be suspended from the programs for six months, and two-time offenders will be banned for a year.

The measure also increases the number of county fraud prevention pilot programs from seven to 18 — provided money is available. The additional programs will be in counties with the largest AFDC case loads. (HF719)

Living wills of mental health

People who suffer from mental illness will now have advance input into their own treatment decisions.

A measure has been approved that enables people with episodic mental illness to consent or reject, in advance, certain intrusive treatments that may be prescribed during their illness.

Sometimes called the "living will of mental health," the law also allows mental health patients to designate someone to make treatment decisions in their place should the need arise.

The legislation is in response to a 1988 decision by the Minnesota Supreme Court, *Jarvis v. Levin*, which held that court approval is necessary before medication can be forcibly administered to a committed, mentally ill patient. (HF233)

Educating the care-givers

People who work with the disabled should have a deeper understanding of the people they serve.

A new law requires the State Board of Technical Colleges to develop educational materials for those who serve people with developmental disabilities.

The measure also calls for the creation of a 15-member task force to assist in developing the materials. The board is given the authority to contract with another state agency or a private firm to develop the materials, which "must promote the dignity of persons being served . . ." (HF761)

'Targeted youth' pilot programs

Two new programs, one outstate and one in the metro area, will soon be established to provide "targeted youth" between the ages of 14 and 18 with

employment and education counseling and assistance.

But money for the programs was line-item vetoed by Gov. Arne Carlson, leaving the programs in question.

"Targeted youth" include those who are school dropouts, economically disadvantaged, children of drug or alcohol abusers, or victims of physical, sexual, or psychological abuse.

The two programs are designed to provide adolescents with opportunities to get a high school diploma, explore occupations, receive career and life skills counseling, and develop and pursue personal goals, among other things.

School and education districts are eligible to apply for the two project grants. Applicants must describe how they "will assist targeted young people to set useful education and employment goals, secure meaningful employment, and lead productive lives within their community."

Progress reports on the funded projects must then be submitted to the Legislature by Feb. 1, 1992. (HF583 was incorporated into HF719)

Deciphering Data Practices Act

Since its inception in 1974, the state Data Practices Act has grown in both volume and complexity, leaving many people scratching their heads.

So lawmakers are taking steps to ensure that interested parties stay abreast of its changes. A 1990 state law asked the Attorney General's Office to prepare a "plain language" interpretation of data practices laws that affect the child protection system.

This year, the law was amended to ask the Attorney General's Office to make recommendations for training child protection workers, law enforcement personnel, social workers, school personnel, and others about data privacy law.

The recommendations will be included in a report to the Legislature to be completed before Dec. 15, 1991. (HF1273)



Housing & Real Estate

Real estate

Sellers of homes will have more say about whom they want as their closing agent.

A new law prohibits real estate brokers, salespersons, title companies, or any other person making a mortgage loan from specifying which real estate closing agent a seller must use, and prohibits clauses in contracts that require a specific closing agent. (HF146)

Another law mandates that fair housing laws be part of the curriculum for people who want real estate and real estate broker licenses.

Under this law, applicants are required to complete three hours of training in state and federal fair housing laws, regulations, and rules before they can receive real estate licenses.

The three hours of instruction is included in the current 60-hour instruction requirement that license applicants must complete. (HF807)

Reverse mortgages

Senior citizens will now get some counseling before prematurely signing on the dotted line for "reverse mortgage loans."

Reverse mortgages allow people to borrow money based on the equity of their home and are increasingly being used by senior citizens who are "house rich and cash poor."

The measure requires lenders to document that borrowers received counseling about the loans before entering into a reverse mortgage agreement.

The counseling must include a review of the advantages and disadvantages of reverse mortgages, and an explanation of their possible impact, among other requirements.

Failure by a lender to comply with the

law would result in a \$1,000 civil penalty payable to the person who took out the reverse mortgage. (HF1359)



Insurance

Insurance company solvency

Growing concern about the stability of insurance companies has led to legislation that will impose tighter controls on insurers.

This law focuses on two broad areas of insurance company solvency: It permits the state Department of Commerce to work with insurance companies to prevent them from getting into financial trouble. It also provides consumer protection in those cases where a company goes bankrupt.

The new law sets strict limits on insurance company junk bond investments and real estate loans.

The department is allowed to intervene with potentially troubled insurers at an early stage. Stricter and more frequent financial reporting by insurance companies is required, and troubled companies will be examined more frequently. (HF12)

Dread disease policies

"Dread disease" policies — ones that pay consumers if they are hospitalized or contract a disease such as cancer — will come under closer scrutiny under a bill approved by the Legislature.

But the policies don't pay for hospitalization, as many policyholders mistakenly believe, and the law requires companies to increase the minimum levels at which policyholders are reimbursed.

The minimum "loss ratios" for these policies would be set at 75 percent for group policies, and 65 percent for individual policies. Minimum loss ratios until now have been 50 percent.

Loss ratios represent the amount of

money policyholders can get back for the money they pay for the policies. They are based on the amount of money the company collects in premiums, and how much is paid to policyholders after subtracting reserves, administrative costs, and profit.

The law applies only to policies issued after Aug. 1, 1991. (HF12)

Insurance claims

People who have claims against someone else's insurance policy would have a better chance to satisfy that claim under this new law.

Agreements between an insurance company and a policyholder are now limited when others have claims pending against the policy.

Occasionally, insured parties enter into financial agreements to give up coverage, thus endangering pending claims.

Insurance companies are required to determine whether reaching such an agreement and rescinding a policy would endanger pending claims. (HF1467)

Health insurance rate hike notice

Any association looking to raise rates or alter its comprehensive health insurance benefits now needs to hold a public meeting before it can do so. State lawmakers agreed all people enrolled in a given insurance plan should have an opportunity to sound off on such proposed changes.

The meeting must take place at least two weeks before the association files a rate increase or benefit change with the state Department of Commerce, and all members of the plan must receive written notice two weeks prior to the meeting date.

In addition, access to claim summaries, which detail health services or proposed health services to be given to a claimant, must be granted upon request. These summaries detail what services will or will not be covered under a given insurance plan.

The specific rationale for decisions made by the reviewer also must be included in the complete summary. (HF20)

Replacement insurance

People who experience personal property damage sometimes are surprised when their homeowner or renter insurance covers only the depreciated value of the item — rather than the full replacement cost.

With legislation passed this session, people who purchase replacement cost insurance for personal property will have coverage that actually replaces or repairs the damaged or stolen item.

Homeowner policies that don't provide replacement cost coverage for personal property must indicate on the declarations page that the policy is for "non-replacement cost." (HF1517)

Renter's insurance

Renters who normally must buy separate rental insurance policies will now be able to jointly purchase one policy under new legislation passed this session.

Insurance companies will now be required to offer single residential renter's insurance policies that would cover up to four individuals residing in the same household rather than charging renters for four separate policies.

All of the people must be named on the policy, and meet the insurer's normal underwriting requirements. (HF1517)

Credit repair businesses

"Credit repair" services that claim to help people erase bad credit ratings will now be under tighter control.

While fraudulent credit services are just appearing in Minnesota, several lawmakers believed legislation was needed because companies gravitate to states that don't have specific laws governing the industry.

Credit repair companies often charge people between \$300 and \$600 while falsely claiming they can change credit ratings.

Credit reports, however, can't be changed for seven years provided they are current, accurate, and verifiable by creditors. Bankruptcy information remains on credit records for 10 years.

The measure prohibits companies from charging customers any money before they complete an agreed-upon

service. It also requires that such businesses register with the Department of Commerce, and post a \$10,000 bond.

Credit services must provide customers, in writing, with information about how they could repair their credit ratings on their own. In addition, customers will be able to cancel contracts with the credit service organizations within five days.

The Department of Commerce is allowed to bring a civil action against credit services which violate the provisions of the legislation.

Buyers may seek recovery of damages (including punitive damages) by credit services organizations. (HF603)



Rental vehicle coverage

Liability coverage for rental vehicles increases to \$35,000 under this measure. All auto policies sold in Minnesota are required to provide liability coverage for damage to vehicles rented by the policyholder. The change was proposed because rental moving vans and vehicles often cost more than \$25,000, which is the required minimum level of coverage for such vehicles under current law. (HF875)

Auto window replacement

Auto policies that cover window replacement must now pay for all the costs of a policy holder's chosen vendor at a price generally available in the area. This prevents insurance companies from requiring that a particular vendor be used for the repair.

The clause does not prohibit insurance companies from recommending a vendor, or setting an agreed-upon price with a chosen vendor. (HF875)

MN comprehensive health insurance

Minnesota residents whose health insurance is cancelled or exceeds the maximum lifetime benefit can now get help through the Minnesota Comprehensive Health Association (MCHA), which is not to be confused with the Minnesotans' Health Care Plan that was vetoed by

Gov. Arne Carlson.

MCHA will cover pre-existing health conditions in this situation without any waiting period.

People applying for coverage must do so within 90 days of having their insurance terminated and are not eligible if the termination is for fraud or premium nonpayment.

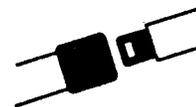
MCHA was created by the 1976 Legislature to help residents who are denied standard health care coverage or who have one of 20 conditions such as AIDS, coronary insufficiency, leukemia, multiple sclerosis, muscular dystrophy, open heart surgery, Parkinson's disease, quadriplegia or stroke.

MCHA rates are 125 percent of what other insurers charge.

Premiums are paid by policyholders, but health insurance companies are required to assess themselves to pay for program deficits. (HF815)



Legal & Judiciary



Seat belt fines

It will cost you more for not buckling up.

The fine for failing to buckle up has been increased to \$25 from \$10. But officers still won't be able to issue you a ticket for the violation unless you're stopped for another offense.

A proposal that would have given law enforcement officials the authority to stop people solely for not wearing a seat belt was not included in the law. (HF628)

Public defender system

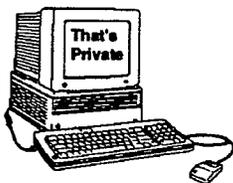
Lawmakers no longer consider a volunteer board adequate for overseeing the multi-million dollar state public defense system, funded at more than \$45

million for the 1991-93 biennium.

Responsibility for administering the system will be shifted from the State Board of Public Defense to the State Public Defender's Office, which represents indigent defendants in the appeals process.

Employees of the board — including the chief administrator for the system — will be transferred to the State Public Defenders Office, along with the responsibility of establishing policies and procedures for indigent defense in Minnesota.

The board retains the job of appointing chief district public defenders for the state's 10 judicial districts, but otherwise functions only in an advisory role to the new executive of the system. (HF1631, Art. 3)



Data practices changes

Data privacy subcommittees were established for the first time this session in both the House and Senate, an indication of how complex the Data Practices Act has become since its inception in 1974. This year's amendments to the act include provisions that would:

- ensure that all meetings of the Board of State Pardons are open to the public. Crime victims and law enforcement agencies will now be able to submit statements to the board for consideration before a pardon is granted or denied;
- allow the media access to traffic accident data regarding juveniles. Current law has conflicting chapters relating to different law enforcement agencies' right to release this information;
- grant medical examiners and coroners access to health-related records, including psychiatric records, to help in making a determination of cause of death;
- restrict information for five years concerning events held at publicly

owned and operated convention facilities, civic centers, or metropolitan sports commission facilities. Data concerning rental terms, types of events, and participants in those events would be classified as not public;

- allow, in some cases, the sharing of private data between local human services agencies, and family court services agencies, in investigations of sexual or physical abuse or neglect; and
- permit 911-system calls to be withheld from public access to protect the identity of an individual. (HF693)

Blowing the whistle

Rowdy sports fans should think twice before threatening a referee.

Any person who assaults or threatens to assault a sports official can now be excluded from attending interscholastic sports activities for up to a year. Currently, no such penalty exists, but an escalating number of incidents brought the issue to the Legislature.

Officials from the Minnesota State High School League (MSHSL) say athletic officials have been spat on, followed, and have even had their lives threatened, as the problems have grown in both number and degree in recent years. They report such incidents have occurred at athletic events as low as the fifth-grade level.

An alleged offender would be entitled to a hearing on the matter before any disciplinary action would occur. The authority to suspend a person found guilty of such an offense would rest with the MSHSL's board of directors or a school board. (HF424)

Protect child abuse reporters

Employees who report abuse of a child or vulnerable adult at their worksite, and who are fired in retaliation, will earn an extra measure of legal protection.

Lawmakers voted to increase the maximum civil fine to \$10,000 from \$1,000 for this type of firing, making it easier for terminated workers to retain an attorney on a contingent-fee basis.

Caregivers are mandated to report abuse, or face a misdemeanor criminal charge. But proponents of this law said there was no civil recourse for those

workers who did abide by the law and later suffered the consequences. (HF1099)



Access to the courts

The Minnesota Supreme Court must consider rural Minnesotans' access to the state court system before eliminating outstate judicial positions.

Diminished caseloads have left 10 counties statewide without a resident judge, prompting the requirement that a community's proximity to justice be weighed against administrative needs when a judicial position is under review.

Supporters of the updated law point out that lack of access is particularly critical when a judge is needed by rural law enforcement to issue a time-sensitive order such as a search warrant or an order for protection.

The new law, however, doesn't require that judgeships be restored to counties without a chambered judge, nor does it stipulate that rural judgeships be maintained strictly to assure access. (HF200)

Court-ordered releases

People who are mentally ill or intoxicated will be less likely to be released early from emergency treatment facilities such as detox centers.

A new law requires a court hearing before such individuals, who are in danger of themselves or others, can be released from a treatment facility before the 72-hour observation period is up.

Currently, one-third of those held under the 72-hour observation period are released without a hearing, according to the state Department of Human Services.

The new law was prompted, in part, by the 1990 case of a Sunfish Lake doctor who allegedly murdered his wife after a judge, by phone, ordered his release from a detox center. (HF98)

Marriage dissolution pilot program

A five-year pilot program designed to make some marriage dissolutions as easy as filing a sworn declaration and watching a videotape has now been created.

Under the new program, a divorce could be granted just 30 days after filing a joint declaration, provided certain conditions are met.

Those stipulations say that no real estate may be owned by either party, total assets must not exceed \$25,000, the wife must not be pregnant, and domestic abuse must not exist or have existed, among other conditions.

A total of \$30,000 in state funds has been allocated to the Minnesota Supreme Court to develop a mandatory divorce orientation and education program for couples opting for the "streamlined" divorce proceeding. This is to include a videotape, which will explain the "summary process" to program participants. The video must be viewed at least 30 days prior to filing for a divorce. Up to five Minnesota counties will offer the new program.

A final report must be submitted to the Legislature by 1996, with particular attention given to the impact of the program on low-income people. The evaluation team is to include battered women's advocates and lawyers representing low-income people. (HF321)

**Easier attorney dialing**

Attorneys who meet with their clients in jail will no longer have to pay for the outgoing calls, as was sometimes the case.

A provision in the omnibus state departments bill specifically states that "reasonable telephone access to the attorney shall be provided to the person restrained at no charge to the attorney or to the person restrained."

Failure to provide "reasonable access" to a telephone could result in a misdemeanor penalty for the offending officer

and an additional \$100 civil penalty to be paid to the aggrieved person. (Art. 1, Sec. 101, HF1631)

Alternative dispute resolution program

A new law directs the Minnesota Supreme Court to establish a statewide alternative system to resolve civil lawsuits that have been filed with the courts.

Designed to both defray legal costs and lighten the judicial caseload, the program will be funded by the litigants themselves through user fees. The Supreme Court will adopt rules governing the practice, procedure, and jurisdiction for the program. (HF1142)

Punitive awards

People who file for punitive damages resulting from a motor vehicle accident where alcohol was involved may have an easier time making their cases.

The Legislature approved an amendment to the state's traffic laws that would allow a judge in such a case to consider an award for punitive damages when it is shown the driver was under the influence of alcohol.

The new law specifically states that evidence of a conviction under DWI laws is admissible evidence in a civil trial where punitive damages are sought, but is not a prerequisite to consideration of punitive damages. (HF1142)

Workers' Comp Court decisions

Some decisions from the Workers' Compensation Court of Appeals in cases where there is no oral argument may be a little slower in coming.

Under current law, the court is required to issue a decision within 90 days. Now, the chief judge is granted the authority to waive the 90-day limitation provided "good cause" is shown. (Art. 1, Sec. 79, HF1631)

**Local Government****Local governments**

Local governments dodged a bomb, but still got hit by shrapnel with lawmakers' attempts to balance a \$1.1 billion shortfall projected for the upcoming budget cycle.

State aid to local governments (LGA) were cut about \$121 million for the upcoming biennium. That's on top of a \$50 million reduction approved in the first round of budget-trimming in January, but still well under Gov. Arne Carlson's initial proposal of a \$538 million cut.

Local governments will lose about \$35 million next year in state aids such as homestead and agricultural credits (HACA), and disparity aid reductions. They'll lose even more, about \$86 million, in 1993.

Much of that lost 1992 aid, however, will be made up through a half-cent on the dollar increase in the sales tax that will begin July 1 and continue until the end of the year.

But if local governments want to continue replacing lost aid in 1993 and beyond, counties will have to adopt the local option sales tax on their own. That provision was included in the omnibus tax bill.

Hopkins landfill cleanup

The city of Hopkins will get anywhere from \$1.3 million to \$3 million out of the Metropolitan Landfill Contingency Action Trust (MLCAT) Fund to clean up a landfill where methane gas has been measured at explosive levels.

The MLCAT Fund is usually reserved to clean up landfills with no clear owner or landfills that have been closed for more than 20 years. The exception was made because of townhomes that border — and may even be on top of — portions of the landfill.

City officials also say that many

municipalities and large companies around the metro area used the landfill area before it closed in 1980.

Hopkins may recover funds from other local governments after the venting of methane gas is in place. (HF279)



Miscellaneous

Bonding provisions

Governor Arne Carlson's March request for an additional \$133.5 in bonding authority — to fund new capital improvement projects in the next biennium — met with mixed success at the Legislature.

The governor's request for Maximum Effort School Loans remained intact in the omnibus school funding bill, with \$45.1 million authorized for eight school districts. (HF700)

Another \$50 million — to finance the preservation of wetlands, and other natural resource projects — was nearly halved to \$28 million. (HF1)

Other requests, including those for the upkeep of state buildings and for \$11 million in safety related improvements in the state's four public college systems, weren't included.

However, the Legislature did approve \$350 million in government-backed bonding — half backed by the state — for Northwest Airlines to build airline repair facilities in Duluth and Hibbing. (HF1655)

Super Bowl medallions

Commemorative medallions may be minted in Minnesota to celebrate the 1992 Super Bowl.

The Legislature will allow state treasurer Mike McGrath to arrange for the production and distribution of the medals — cast in precious metals — for next year's big game to be held at the Metrodome in January.

If the treasurer is unable to mint the coins by game time, the enabling

language will allow future Minnesota events to be weighed for their medallion-worthiness.

No money was appropriated for the proposal that allows McGrath to solicit private contributions to fund the project. (HF1631)

Super Bowl funds?

Dead or not dead? Proposals to partially fund major sporting events scheduled for the Twin Cities in 1992 — the Super Bowl and the NCAA men's basketball tournament — aren't officially included in any bills approved by the Legislature.

But sports fans are speculating that a \$4 million Department of Trade and Economic Development tourism fund — for non-specified joint ventures — is available and could be used by the state to help finance the two mega-events.

The money appears in the omnibus spending package that will fund state agencies in the next biennium.

The House earlier rejected a request for \$500,000 to help stage the NCAA final, money that was offered during the state's 1986 bid presentation to NCAA officials by former Gov. Rudy Perpich.

Lawmakers initially denied the pledge as an impromptu promise made without legislative pre-approval. (HF1631)



Warning: dangerous dog

A universal symbol warning passers-by of a dangerous dog will be appearing soon around Minnesota.

The 1988 Legislature mandated that warning signs be posted on properties where such dogs were, but this didn't help smaller children and others who can't read.

The proposed universal symbol shows a photo of a jumping dog, and a hand raised in self-defense.

Individual counties will be responsible for providing registered dog owners with the signs, and can charge a "reasonable fee" to cover expenses. (HF162)

Humanities Center

The Humanities Resource Center will now be called the Humanities Center and its mission will be slightly changed.

In an effort to improve humanities education, two institutes within the center's purview have been established: the Minnesota Institute for Lifelong Learning and the Minnesota Institute for the Advancement of Teaching.

The Minnesota Institute for the Advancement of Teaching is created so it can "conduct seminars and other activities for the recognition of the teaching profession and advancement of teaching in Minnesota." (HF53, Sec. 56)

Arts board

The Minnesota State Arts Board will get a little more publicity for the works of art it sponsors.

A section of new law specifies that "each publication, program, or other graphic material" prepared by an artist who was the recipient of a state grant shall state the artist's name and that the artist was a recipient of a Minnesota State Arts Board grant. (HF53, Sec. 55)



Resolutions

Be it resolved . . .

A number of resolutions have been passed by the Legislature this session addressing the topics of energy, war, and the International Special Olympics, among others.

Copies of resolutions pertaining to federal issues are sent to the president of the United States, both the U.S. House and Senate, and to the members of the Minnesota delegation serving in Washington, D.C. Resolutions passed by the 1991 Legislature:

- express support for the armed forces involved in the Persian Gulf crisis, and calls on the governor to declare a day of prayer, and supports the president in negotiating a peaceful settlement (HF14);
- memorialize Congress to continue funding a special investigation relating to POW/MIAs being conducted by the U.S. Senate Foreign Relations Committee (HF195);
- encourage Congress to enact the POW/MIA "truth" bill, which would direct the heads of federal government agencies to disclose any information relating to missing U.S. service personnel classified as MIA or POW since World War II (HF196);
- memorialize the president and Congress to increase funding for the low-income home energy assistance program and maintain its operation in Minnesota (HF325);
- support the International Special Olympics, to be held in the Twin Cities this summer (HF471);
- memorialize Canada to correct the new permit regulations for the Minnesota-Canadian border, and encourage interested parties to resolve differences to the satisfaction of both countries (HF661);
- memorialize the president and Congress to condemn the use of Soviet military force in the Baltic Republics (HF1209); and

- memorialize the president and Congress to alleviate the crisis in the Midwest dairy industry. (HF 1549)

Crossing hassles, eh

Canadian and U.S. officials have begun talks to resolve their differences over a new policy requiring permits before Americans can legally cross over to the Great White North.

Until this spring, Americans fishing on border lakes did not have to get permits unless they landed their boats on Canadian soil. Under the new system, they first must go to a Canadian visitors' office for a permit, regardless of whether they intend to stop inside the country.

Both the House and Senate in March adopted a resolution calling on U.S. and Canadian officials to work out a resolution of the conflict. (HF661)



Taxes

Lawmakers approved a tax bill that calls for slight income tax increases for the wealthy but also adds an extra half-cent on to the existing 6-cents-on-the-dollar sales tax.

The measure also calls for reductions in the tax rates on most classes of property, most notably a sharp cut for high-valued homes.

In addition, there are significant tax rate reductions for high-valued commercial-industrial property, duplexes and triplexes.

The following is a breakdown of some of the tax bill's major provisions:

'Local option'

The half-cent on the dollar sales tax hike may be reform, but county officials say it really isn't an option.

With cuts in local government aid totaling \$171 million through 1993, county officials say they will have little choice but to enact the extra half-cent sales tax because of the structure of the

newly created local government trust fund.

That's because counties that don't enact the extra tax stand to lose all of their share of local government trust fund money.

By the 1994-95 biennium, the local government trust fund is expected to fully replace a number of state aids and credits, and pay for a portion of the state aid for county human services. (HF1698)

Additional local options

Although the state sales tax will increase to six-and-a-half cents on the dollar, one Minnesota community will be paying even more.

Tucked away in the omnibus tax bill is a provision allowing Mankato to levy an additional half-cent-on-the-dollar local option sales tax, bringing its total sales tax to 7 percent.

The city is also permitted to impose a tax of up to \$20 per motor vehicle on those vehicles that are sold at retail in the city. The money collected is to be used for urban revitalization projects in downtown Mankato, including the construction of a civic-convention center, arena and park.

Lawmakers, however, decided against including a provision that would have allowed all communities to impose a city sales tax to pay for civic improvements. They also did not approve a request by the city of Rochester to extend its additional one percent sales tax. (HF1698)

Sales tax, fees extensions

The general sales tax is extended to dedicated phone lines (mainly used for data transfer), telephone paging services, and kennel services.

Cellular telephones will be subjected to the telephone gross earnings tax, and there will be a 7.5 percent surtax on 1-900 pay-per-call services.

Cars, vans, and pickup trucks that are rented for 28 or fewer days will have a \$7.50 surtax imposed on each contract. Funeral limousine and hearse rentals are exempt.

In addition, initial registration of boats and snowmobiles will need to be accompanied by proof that sales tax was

MAJOR PROVISIONS OF HOUSE-SENATE COMPROMISE TAX PLAN

PROPERTY TAXES	
Homeowners, avg. increase	Held to 8.6%.
Homes valued over \$115,000	Reduced from 3 to 2% over 2 years.
Over \$72,000	Maintained at 2%.
Under \$72,000	Maintained at 1%.
Homeowner property tax refund	Retains targeting. Eliminates cap on refund program for 1992.
Recreational	1992 reduced from 2.3 to 2.2%.
	1993 under \$72,000 at 2%; over \$72,000 at 2.5%.
Apartments Over 3 units	Reduced from 3.6 to 3.4% over 2 years.
Under 3 units	Reduced from 3 to 2.3% over 3 years.
Business, high-value comm-industrial	Reduced from 4.95 to 4.6% over 3 years.
INCOME TAXES	
Married, filing jointly	Maintained at 8.5% for income over \$79,130.
	Raised from 8 to 8.5% for income over \$172,920.
Married, filing separately	Maintained at 8.5% for income over \$39,560.
	Raised from 8 to 8.5% for income over \$133,620.
Head of household	Maintained at 8.5% for income over \$67,390.
	Raised from 8 to 8.5% for income over \$141,480.
Single	Maintained at 8.5% for income over \$44,750.
	Raised from 8 to 8.5% for income over \$97,460.
SALES TAXES	
General	Raised from 6 to 6.5% July 1, 1991, 2% goes to local govt. trust fund. Reduced from 6.5 to 6% Jan. 1, 1992, 1.5% goes to local govt. trust fund.
Local	Counties decide by July 1, 1991, whether to impose .5% sales tax effective Jan. 1, 1992. Proceeds go to local govt. trust fund. Counties not imposing .5% tax receive no proceeds from govt. trust funds.
EXCISE TAXES	
Cigarettes	Increased from 38 to 43 cents per pack.
Gasoline	No change
Alcohol	No change
Total Tax Increases	\$607* million
Use of Budget Reserve	\$150 million
State Tax Form Changes	No change

Relief for working poor

Low-income families with children will receive additional incentive to stay employed under a state tax credit that is modeled on the federal earned income credit.

Depending on the number of children and the income, families earning under \$21,245 a year could receive up to \$502 in credit against their state income taxes.

Legislators hope the new law will also alert Minnesota workers who are not taking advantage of the federal earned income credit (25 percent of those eligible), which can return as much as \$1,200 per year to working families.

The law also provides a supplemental credit for families with children under 1 year old. (HF1698)

Charge those tax bills

Having trouble paying those state



income taxes? Charge it on your credit card.

A provision in the omnibus state departments bill allows taxpayers to use credit cards to pay their taxes and any penalties or interest.

But the measure leaves it up to the commissioner of the Department of Revenue to decide just which credit cards will be accepted. (HF1631, Art. 1, Sec. 84)

Child care tax credit

Licensed day-care providers who work out of their homes will be able to receive a tax credit for care of their own children under 6 years of age.

Children under 16 months will receive the maximum credit. (HF1698)

Sacramental wine tax exemption

Wines used for sacramental purposes will no longer be subject to state sales taxes. A provision in the omnibus tax bill exempts sacramental wine from the tax and provides for refunds on taxes previously paid. (HF1698, Art. 9, Sec. 20)

Pensions for emergency volunteers

Many smaller suburban and outstate communities rely on volunteer ambulance drivers and attendants to respond to accidents and injuries.

To establish a pension program for these volunteers, drivers will see a new \$2 surtax when they renew their licenses.

The Public Employee Retirement Association (PERA) will administer the plan, and a person must be certified as an active volunteer driver, ambulance attendant, or medical director, to qualify. (HF1698)

Food shelf appropriation

In place of a proposed food shelf checkoff on the Minnesota short income tax form, \$800,000 is appropriated for food shelves in the 1991-93 biennium (\$400,000 for each year).

The Minnesota Food Shelf Association estimates that a state checkoff would result in anywhere from \$300,000 to \$1 million per year for Minnesota food shelves.

The appropriation will be distributed by the economic opportunity office of the Department of Jobs and Training. No more than 5 percent of the money can go for administrative costs.

The nongame "chickadee" checkoff will remain by itself on the short forms. (HF1698)



Transportation



MVET shifts

Transportation projects may have been among the big losers in this legislative session.

Early in the session, a deficit reduction package for the current biennium was approved that shifted \$52 million in motor vehicle excise taxes (MVET) to the general fund from road and bridge projects. (HF47)

Then, just days before adjournment, the Legislature approved a measure that shifted all MVET money to the general fund in the 1991-93 biennium.

Currently, 30 percent of the money raised through the sales tax on vehicles is dedicated for transportation uses.

The measure, however, does call for a 10.76 percent share of those MVET funds to be reinstated for use on transportation projects in the succeeding biennium. (HF53, Sec. 94)

Light rail transit

Hennepin County will not be allowed to seek federal funding for light rail on its own — at least not yet.

Although any county that can match the federal dollars may apply for grant funding — principally metro area counties — not a dime will be allocated unless the Metropolitan Council signs off on the plan.

And the Met Council, in conjunction with the commissioner of the Minnesota Department of Transportation, the Regional Transit Board and regional rail authorities, has been instructed by the Legislature to prepare an application for federal assistance for light rail facilities in the metro area.

The application must be completed

by July 1, 1992, and the new law says the Met Council must be consulted in preparing the proposal.

Once federal dollars are secured, the newly established Light Rail Transit Joint Powers Board will oversee the final design process and the construction of the system. The board will consist of one member each from all parties involved in the federal assistance application process, as well as a member from the Metropolitan Transit Commission. An additional voting member will represent the county regional rail authority from the county in which the system is to be built.

The system will be built solely with federal and county dollars. The measure also extends counties' authority to levy property taxes to pay for land acquisition and construction costs. (HF723)

This year's tax bill also authorizes each metro regional rail authority to transfer light rail money to their counties for social service costs, should they so desire.

But it also limits the amount a county rail authority can levy for light rail to 75 percent of 1991 levels. (HF1698)

School bus etiquette

New law makes it a gross misdemeanor — up from a misdemeanor — to pass a school bus on the right when it's stopped with arm extended and flashing lights activated.

Before getting a drivers' license, Minnesotans will now have to indicate, by signature, that they are aware of this law and their other responsibilities in relation to school buses.

Training in the law will be required in all drivers' education courses, and in police officer training programs statewide. (HF244)



Bloomington Ferry Bridge

People driving to Canterbury Downs, Valley Fair, and southern Minnesota may have an easier time getting there.

A measure has been approved that authorizes the Minnesota Department of Transportation (MnDOT) to spend money that has already been allocated to make improvements to the Bloomington Ferry Bridge.

The department had sought \$2.4 million in state borrowing authority to improve the bridge, which spans the Minnesota River where Hennepin County 18 and Shakopee County 25 join.

Diverting other funds to use on the road will allow MnDOT to secure some federal funding for the bridge project. The thoroughfare hooks up with U.S. 101, which later joins U.S. 169 — a major artery to Mankato and other southern Minnesota cities. (HF53)



Paul Bunyan goes modern

Goodbye, rustic logging roads. The state's favorite lumberjack got his own stretch of highway this session. Lawmakers christened U.S. Highway 371 from Little Falls to Bemidji the "Paul Bunyan Expressway." (HF126)

Free road maps

Tired of paying for those state road maps? Look for a travel information center at a public highway near you.

A provision in the omnibus state departments bill states that the commissioner of the Minnesota Department of Transportation "shall provide highway maps free of charge for use and distribution through the travel information centers." (HF1631, Art. 1, Sec. 78)



Veterans & Military



Honoring Gulf vets

The war in the Persian Gulf spawned several legislative initiatives, including proposed constitutional amendments, tuition reimbursements, and commemorative military ribbons for Desert Shield and Desert Storm vets. At session's end, a handful of proposals were shipped to the governor, that include:

- salary reimbursements for state employees activated during the gulf war. The state is making up the differential between military pay and the state salary, at a cost of about \$35,000 (HF59 was incorporated into HF1631);
- prohibiting discrimination against military personnel in the sale of life and health insurance policies (HF205);
- authorizes the Department of Veterans Affairs to assist the families of active duty soldiers through the Veterans Assistance Fund (HF556); and
- appropriates \$4 million for Minnesota National Guard tuition reimbursement, and nearly \$700,000 for the re-enlistment bonus program. (HF1631)

Vets' pay reimbursement

The Legislature not only approved a measure to ensure that state employees who were called up to serve in Operations Desert Storm or Desert Shield didn't lose money by serving.

But it also approved a provision that allows local units of government, including school districts, to make up the differential between military pay and the salary paid by local units of government.

The law specifies that the payment can be made in a lump sum. (HF1631, Art. 1, Sec. 95)

Commemorative license plates

"Gulf War Vet" license plates will be appearing on a road near you in the not-so-distant future.

The Department of Veterans Affairs will be designing the specialty plate, to be made available to all Gulf War vets serving active-duty time during Operation Desert Storm or Operation Desert Shield for \$10 more than the standard license fee.

The new plates will join the legion of cars identifying drivers as veterans of the wars in Vietnam, Korea, and World War II.

The measure also creates a specialty plate for National Guard retirees and designates a portion of trunk highway 61 as the "Disabled American Veterans Highway." The Department of Transportation is charged with erecting a sign to mark the stretch honoring disabled vets. (HF99)

Veterans homes

The opening of veterans homes in Silver Bay and Luverne will be delayed a few months so some of the money can be used to renovate veterans homes in Minneapolis and Hastings.

Legislators approved a \$50.5 million appropriation for the Department of Veterans Affairs' budget — a 25 percent increase over the current biennium.

Of that sum, \$5.6 million is earmarked for the 89-bed Silver Bay home and \$1.6 million for the 84-bed home in Luverne. (HF719)

Key to Summary

HF—House File

SF—Senate File

*****—the bill the House and Senate passed.

Chapter (CH)—Chapter in *Laws of Minnesota 1991*

R—Resolution

Enactment—the date the governor signed the bill.

Options:

—**line-item veto**—the power or action of the governor to reject items of appropriation within an appropriations bill while approving the rest of the bill.

—**veto**—the governor rejects the bill and returns it to the legislative house of origin.

—**How long does the governor have to sign or veto a bill?**

• On a bill passed before the final three days of the session: three days (excluding Sundays) after being presented the bill. If the governor doesn't sign or veto the bill within three days, it automatically becomes law.

• On a bill passed during the final three days of the session (sine die adjournment): 14 days (including Sundays) after final passage. If the governor does not sign the bill and file it with the secretary of state, the bill does not become law (pocket veto).

Filed—the date the chapter/resolution was filed with the secretary of state.

Effective—each act takes effect at 12:01 a.m. on the day it becomes effective, unless the act specifies a different time.

Examples:

—**Aug. 1, 1991**

Each act the governor signs into law, except those that make appropriations, takes effect on Aug. 1 following its final enactment, unless the act specifies a different date. (See *Minnesota Statutes 645.02*)

—**July, 1, 1991**

An appropriation act, or an act having appropriation items, takes effect at the beginning of the first day of July following its final enactment, unless the act specifies a different date. (See *Minnesota Statutes 645.02*)

—**upon local approval (ula)**

A special law requiring approval from the local government unit it affects becomes effective the day after the local government unit's governing body files a certificate with the secretary of state, unless the act specifies a later date. (See *Minnesota Statutes 645.021*)

—**various dates (vd)**

Different parts of the act have different effective dates.

—**with exceptions (we)**

Act includes other effective dates.

—**with qualifications (wq)**

Act adds conditions to the effective date.

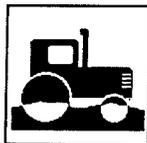
—**retroactive (r)**

Act goes into effect as of a specified date in the past.

—**day after enactment (dae)**

Act goes into effect the day after the measure becomes law.

Summary



AGRICULTURE

Agricultural Development Act— rural finance authority

HF702* (Sparby)

SF776 (Sams)

Chapter 332: transfers the rural finance authority to the Department of Agriculture; changes the makeup and certain duties and procedures of the authority; provides for an agricultural development bond program to finance agricultural business enterprises and beginning farmers; appropriates funds.

Enactment: June 4, 1991

Effective: July 1, 1991

Agriculture—BST ban extension

HF929 (Brown)

SF971* (Morse)

****Chapter 213:** would have extended the ban on the use of biosynthetic bovine somatotropin by one year.

Vetoed: May 24, 1991

Effective: day after enactment, with exceptions

Agriculture— local society membership

HF35 (Lieder)

SF34* (R.D.Moe)

Chapter 35: includes the Red River Valley Winter Shows as a state agricultural society member.

Enactment: April 23, 1991

Effective: day after enactment

Agriculture—state fair contract exemptions provided

HF883 (Osthoff)

SF820* (Chmielewski)

Chapter 216: relates to the State Agricultural Society; would have provided some building and contracting exceptions; regulated real estate transactions; set conditions for counties to assist state fair exhibits.

Vetoed: May 28, 1991

Agriculture land sales—first refusal

HF1371* (Brown)

SF1256 (Berg)

Chapter 263: relates to agriculture; abolishes the right of first refusal of an immediately preceding former owner who was a participant in the family farm security program; extends the time period for exercise of a right of first refusal in certain cases.

Enactment: June 1, 1991

Effective: various dates

Agriculture laws— enforcement, penalties

HF1215 (Bertram)

SF928* (Neuville)

Chapter 316: relates to agriculture; provides for enforcement of agricultural laws; imposes penalties.

Enactment: June 3, 1991

Effective: Aug. 1, 1991

Aquaculture

HF958* (Sparby)

SF945 (Berg)

Chapter 309: relates to agriculture; classifies certain private data collected for aquaculture permits; provides for development of aquaculture; imposes a two percent excise tax on sales of aquaculture production equipment.

Enactment: June 3, 1991

Effective: day after enactment

Egg law modifications/meat handlers

HF1340 (Bertram)

SF510* (Berg)

Chapter 179: changes the egg law; imposes a penalty; would have required the commissioner of agriculture to survey certain meat processors to determine interest in a state meat inspection program; would have required a report; would have appropriated money.

Enactment: May 24, 1991

Line-item vetoes: 1

Effective: July 1, 1991

Environment and Natural Resources—omnibus bill

• See Appropriations

Ethanol promotion

HF552 (Peterson)

SF559* (D.J. Frederickson)

Chapter 302: relates to agriculture; requires the commissioner of revenue to make certain payments to the commissioner of agriculture for the purpose of promoting ethanol fuel use and providing information to ethanol producers.

Enactment: June 3, 1991

Line-item vetoes: 1

Effective: Aug. 1, 1991

Farmer-lender mediation

HF961* (S. Nelson)

SF954 (Sams)

Chapter 208: extends the Farmer-Lender Mediation Act; would have extended the agricultural data collection task force, appropriated money.

Enactment: May 27, 1991

Line-item veto: 1

Effective: day after enactment

Farmstead cheese—pasteurization

HF1241 (Waltman)

SF1050* (Mehrkens)

Chapter 327: permits certain requirements for processing of farmstead cheese.

Enactment: June 4, 1991

Effective: July 1, 1991

Genetic engineering—regulations

HF1129* (Kahn)

SF1194 (Davis)

Chapter 250: regulates genetically engineered plants, pesticides, fertilizers, soil amendments, and plant amendments; rules of the environmental quality board governing release of genetically engineered organisms; reimbursement of release permit costs; imposes a penalty.

Enactment: May 31, 1991

Effective: Aug. 1, 1991

Grocery store license—clarification

HF1017* (Bertram)

SF664 (Bertram)

Chapter 52: regulates certain sales and services offered by grocery stores; limits applicability of certain licensing and regulatory provisions.

**One of 15 vetoes challenged.

Enactment: May 7, 1991 (without governor's signature)
Effective: day after enactment

Livestock Market Agency and Dealer Licensing Act—changes
HF1305 (E. Olson)
SF1284 (Renneke)

Chapter 288: relates to agriculture; changes the Livestock Market Agency and Dealer Licensing Act.
Enactment: June 1, 1991
Effective: Aug. 1, 1991

Shade tree diseased wood
HF784 (Lasley)

SF437* (Bernhagen)
Chapter 116: changes the shade tree disease and wood use programs.
Enactment: May 19, 1991
Effective: Aug. 1, 1991

Wild rice—age waiver for license
HF514 (Rukavina)
SF561* (Lessard)

Chapter 200: relates to natural resources; authorizes certain minors to harvest wild rice without a license.
Enactment: May 27, 1991
Effective: Aug. 1, 1991

Wild rice producers—checkoff fee refund abolished
HF1299* (Tunheim)
SF1110 (R.D. Moe)

Chapter 191: abolishes refund of checkoff fee paid by paddy wild rice producers.
Enactment: May 27, 1991
Effective: Aug. 1, 1991



APPROPRIATIONS

Appropriations—reduction for current biennium
HF47* (Frerichs)
SF62 (Gustafson)

Chapter 2: reduces and transfers appropriations for the biennium ending June 30, 1991.
Enactment: Jan. 30, 1991
Effective: day after enactment, with exceptions

Bond requirements—repeals
HF1613 (Carruthers)
SF861* (Luther)

Chapter 326: relates to commerce; removes or modifies certain bond requirements.
Enactment: June 3, 1991
Effective: Aug. 1, 1991

Economic Development, Infrastructure and Regulation—omnibus bill
HF53* (Brown)
SF1530 (Merriam)

Chapter 233: relates to the organization and operation of state government; appropriates money for the Department of Transportation and other agencies with certain conditions; provides for regulation of certain activities and practices; provides for certain rights-of-way; requires studies and reports; fixes and limits accounts and fees.
Enactment: June 4, 1991
Line-item vetoes: 8
Effective: various dates

Education—omnibus bill (K-12)
HF700* (K. Nelson)
SF467 (Dicklich)

Chapter 265: relates to education; provides for general education revenue, transportation, special programs, community services, facilities and equipment, education organization and

cooperation, other aids and levies, other education programs, miscellaneous education matters, libraries, state education agencies, maximum effort school loan bonds; authorizes the issuance of bonds; appropriates money.
Enactment: June 4, 1991
Line-item vetoes: 11
Effective: various dates

Environment and Natural Resources—omnibus bill
HF493 (Wenzel)
SF1533* (Merriam)

Chapter 254: relates to the organization and operation of state government; appropriates money for environmental, natural resources, and agricultural purposes; regulates the amounts, impositions, and processing of fees prescribed for various licenses issued and activities regulated by the departments of Agriculture and Natural Resources.
Enactment: June 4, 1991
Line-item vetoes: 3
Effective: various dates

Higher Education—omnibus bill
HF none
SF1535* (Merriam)

Chapter 356: appropriates money for education and related purposes to the Higher Education Coordinating Board, State Board of Technical Colleges, State Board for Community Colleges, State University Board, University of Minnesota, Higher Education Board, and the Mayo Medical Foundation, with certain conditions; creates the higher education board.
Enactment: June 4, 1991
Line-item vetoes: 9
Effective: various dates

Human Resources—omnibus bill
HF719* (Greenfield)
SF622 (Merriam)

Chapter 292: relates to the financing and operation of state government; appropriates money for human services, jobs and training, corrections, health, human rights, housing finance, and other purposes with certain conditions.
Enactment: June 4, 1991
Line-item vetoes: 6
Effective: various dates

Red Lake watershed easement

HF428* (Sparby)

SF397 (Stumpf)

Chapter 164: relates to capital improvements; alters the terms of a grant to the Red Lake watershed district.

Enactment: May 23, 1991

Effective: day after enactment

State Departments—omnibus bill

HF1631 (Trimble)

SF none

Chapter 345: appropriates money for the general legislative, judicial, and administrative expenses of state government; provides for the transfer of certain money in the state treasury; fixes and limiting the amount of fees, penalties, and other costs to be collected in certain cases; creates, modifies, and transfers agencies, and functions; defines and amends terms; provides for settlement of claims; imposes certain duties, responsibilities, authority, and limitations on agencies and political subdivisions; consolidates certain funds and accounts and makes conforming changes; changes the organization, operation, financing, and management of certain courts and related offices.

Enactment: June 4, 1991

Line-item vetoes: 20

Effective: various dates

State government claims bill

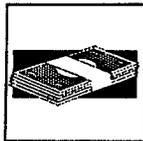
HF1657* (Steensma)

SF1528 (Beckman)

Chapter 150: relates to claims against the state; provides for payment of various claims.

Enactment: May 23, 1991

Effective: day after enactment

**BANKING****Checking accounts—
verification, service charges**

HF1038 (Sparby)

SF880* (Spear)

Chapter 256: relates to checks; increases bank verification requirements for opening checking accounts; limits service charges for dishonored checks on persons other than the issuer; regulates check numbering procedures; gives the commissioner of commerce enforcement powers regarding verification procedure requirements; modifies procedures and liability for civil restitution for holders of worthless checks; authorizes service charges for use of law enforcement agencies; regulates fees; authorizes checks for gambling under the Indian Gaming Regulatory Act; clarifies criminal penalties; increases information that banks must provide to holders of worthless checks; imposes penalties.

Enactment: May 31, 1991

Effective: Aug. 1, 1991

Credit unions—supervisory committees, state depository

HF697* (Reding)

SF673 (Spear)

Chapter 42: provides that credit unions may be designated as depositories of state funds; provides for the election of a supervisory committee; classifies investment authority of board of directors.

Enactment: May 1, 1991

Effective: Aug. 1, 1991

Interstate banking—Ohio, Michigan

HF1178 (Jacobs)

SF785* (Cohen)

Chapter 296: relates to financial institutions; permits interstate banking with additional reciprocating states.

Enactment: June 3, 1991

Effective: April 1, 1992

State boards—investment authority

HF614* (Dawkins)

SF548 (Cohen)

Chapter 47: permits investments in all federally insured savings accounts.

Enactment: May 6, 1991

Effective: Aug. 1, 1991

**COMMERCE &
CONSUMER AFFAIRS****Automatic garage door openers—
regulations**

HF104* (Milbert)

SF85 (Solon)

Chapter 10: regulates automatic garage door opening systems; requires warning label.

Enactment: March 26, 1991

Effective: day after enactment

Barber registration—clarification

HF1528 (Rukavina)

SF1474* (Dicklich)

Chapter 282: relates to occupations and professions; barber registration; clarifies registration requirements for barbers, apprentices, and instructors; expands causes for discipline; provides for summary suspension.

Enactment: June 1, 1991

Effective: Aug. 1, 1991, with exceptions

**Corporations—
shareholder rights clarified**

HF526* (Pugh)

SF395 (Reichgott)

Chapter 49: clarifies and modifies provisions governing division and combinations of shares and rights of shareholders; clarifies meeting notice requirements; authorizes electronic communications by shareholders; modifies access to corporate records; clarifies and modifies provisions governing mergers and dissolutions.

Enactment: May 6, 1991

Effective: Aug. 1, 1991

Credit agreements—clarification

HF895 (Uphus)
SF601* (D.E. Johnson)

Chapter 329: provides a definition of "signed" for purposes of credit agreements.

Enactment: June 4, 1991

Effective: Aug. 1, 1991

Credit cards—protection

HF238* (Wejzman)
SF198 (Hottinger)

Chapter 88: relates to consumer protection; prohibits the provision of a credit card number as a condition of check cashing or acceptance; prohibits certain uses of consumer identification information.

Enactment: May 14, 1991

Effective: Aug. 1, 1991

Credit repair services—consumer protection

HF603 (Carruthers)
SF204* (Marty)

Chapter 314: relates to consumer protection; provides for the regulation of credit service organizations; provides penalties.

Enactment: June 3, 1991

Effective: Aug. 1, 1991

Farm equipment—dealerships

HF415* (Sparby)
SF484 (Hottinger)

Chapter 70: regulates farm equipment dealerships.

Enactment: May 10, 1991

Effective: day after enactment, with qualifications

Heavy, utility equipment—dealership agreements

HF832* (Sparby)
SF833 (Solon)

Chapter 71: regulates heavy and utility equipment dealership agreements; provides for returns and repurchases under certain circumstances; provides remedies.

Enactment: May 10, 1991

Effective: day after enactment, with qualifications

Insurance company—takeovers

HF739* (Simoneau)
SF482 (Reichgott)

Chapter 58: deletes consideration of the effect of insurance company takeovers on shareholders and creditors; limits application of fair price provisions to domestic corporations; deletes nexus requirements for application of control share acquisition and business combination statutes; exempts employee stock ownership plans from takeover statutes; modifies limitations on corporate share purchases above market value.

Enactment: May 2, 1991

Effective: Aug. 1, 1991, with exceptions

Motor vehicle contract transfers—regulation

HF274* (Sparby)
SF241 (Stumpf)

Chapter 69: relates to motor vehicle sales and distribution; regulates franchises; proscribes certain acts; provides remedies.

Enactment: May 10, 1991

Effective: Aug. 1, 1991

Motor vehicle contracts—transfers

HF275* (Farrell)
SF242 (Hottinger)

Chapter 12: prohibits the unlawful assignment of certain motor vehicle contracts.

Enactment: March 27, 1991

Effective: Aug. 1, 1991

Motor vehicle lease agreements

HF1459 (Milbert)
SF1440* (Cohen)

Chapter 280: relates to motor vehicles; provides for certain indemnities in lease agreements.

Enactment: June 1, 1991

Effective: Aug. 1, 1991

Real estate appraisers—regulation

• See Housing & Real Estate

Real estate brokers, salespersons—instruction

• See Housing & Real Estate

Real estate closings—regulations

• See Housing & Real Estate

Real estate licenses—changes

• See Housing & Real Estate

Residential building contractors—licensed

• See Housing & Real Estate

Torts—sale of goods economic loss recovery

• See Legal & Judiciary

Trade practices

HF931 (O'Connor)
SF539* (Spear)

Chapter 46: relates to commerce, restraint of trade; would have provided an evidentiary presumption in resale price maintenance cases.

Vetoed: May 3, 1991

Uniform Commercial Code

HF154* (Scheid)
SF403 (Finn)

Chapter 171: enacts conforming amendments proposed by the Uniform Laws Conference; proposes changes to articles relating to leases and bulk sales.

Enactment: May 24, 1991

Effective: Aug. 1, 1991

Weights and measures standards

HF1264 (Farrell)
SF998* (J.E. Benson)

Chapter 198: relates to weights and measures; adopts weights and measures standards recommended by the United States Department of Commerce, National Institute of Standards and Technology; defines the responsibilities, duties, and powers of the division of weights and measures; provides that the division have a director.

Enactment: May 27, 1991

Effective: Aug. 1, 1991



CRIME & CORRECTIONS

Battered Women's Advisory Council

HF695* (Rest)

SF835 (Spear)

Chapter 272: relates to domestic violence, battered women; modifies provisions dealing with orders for protection and domestic assaults, clarifies and expands the role of the Battered Women's Advisory Council; updates and corrects certain statutory provisions; creates a sexual assault advisory council and a general crime victims advisory council; clarifies the commissioner of human services' authority to adopt rules governing general assistance payments on behalf of persons receiving services from battered women's shelters; imposes penalties.

Enactment: June 1, 1991

Effective: Aug. 1, 1991

Correctional officers—penalties for assaulting

HF1150 (Bertram)

SF1032* (Price)

Chapter 121: relates to crimes; increases the penalty for assaulting a correctional officer.

Enactment: May 19, 1991

Effective: Aug. 1, 1991, with qualifications

Crime victims—notification

HF716* (Seaberg)

SF605 (Kelly)

Chapter 170: relates to crime victims; requires victims to be notified of offender's escape; requires notification to victim of final disposition of case; waives fees necessary to obtain a temporary restraining order for harassment if petitioner is indigent; modifies appointment of legislative members of the Crime

Victim and Witness Advisory Council.

Enactment: May 24, 1991

Effective: Aug. 1, 1991, with exceptions

Crimes—

drug abuse, firearm violations

• See Drugs & Alcohol

Criminal offenders—

financial disclosure

HF1238 (Limmer)

SF858* (McGowan)

Chapter 211: relates to restitution; requires offenders who have been court-ordered to pay restitution to provide affidavits of financial disclosure to investigating correctional agencies.

Enactment: May 27, 1991

Effective: Aug. 1, 1991

DWI repeat offender programs

• See Drugs & Alcohol

Female offenders programs—

juveniles included

HF932* (S. Olsen)

SF1010 (Piper)

Chapter 135: relates to corrections; extends female offender programs to include juveniles adjudicated delinquent; encourages counties and agencies to develop and implement female offender programs.

Enactment: May 21, 1991

Effective: Aug. 1, 1991

Firearm ammunition—

local regulation

HF540* (Jefferson)

SF1227 (Kroening)

Chapter 251: relates to crimes; regulates the display of handgun ammunition.

Enactment: May 31, 1991

Effective: Aug. 1, 1991

Intensive community supervision program—changes

HF766 (McGuire)

SF526* (Spear)

Chapter 258: relates to crime, sentencing; clarifies and revises the intensive community supervision program; provides for the composition of the

Sentencing Guidelines Commission.

Enactment: May 31, 1991

Effective: day after enactment

Law enforcement agencies—

deadly force policy

HF414* (Bishop)

SF400 (Kelly)

Chapter 141: relates to police officers; requires reports on the discharge of firearms by peace officers to be sent to the board of peace officer standards and training; requires law enforcement agencies to adopt written policies governing the use of deadly force; requires initial and continuing peace officer training on deadly force and the use of firearms.

Enactment: May 22, 1991

Effective: Aug. 1, 1991

Littering fines—increased

HF882* (Blatz)

SF986 (Belanger)

Chapter 138: relates to traffic regulations; increases criminal and civil penalties for littering.

Enactment: May 21, 1991

Effective: Aug. 1, 1991

Mille Lacs' Chippewa Band—

law enforcement authority

HF1125* (Koppendrayner)

SF893 (Davis)

Chapter 189: relates to law enforcement; authorizes the Mille Lacs Band of Chippewa Indians to exercise law enforcement authority within the Mille Lacs Reservation and certain trust lands.

Enactment: May 27, 1991

Effective: day after enactment

Missing children—records flagged

• See Education

Peace officers—body armor reimbursements

HF55* (Orenstein)

SF40 (Kelly)

Chapter 8: clarifies the soft body armor reimbursement program.

Enactment: March 21, 1991

Effective: Aug. 1, 1991

**Peace Officer Discipline
Protection Act**

HF67 (Carruthers)
SF351* (Pogemiller)

Chapter 334: guarantees peace officers certain rights when a formal statement is taken for disciplinary purposes.

Enactment: June 4, 1991

Effective: Aug. 1, 1991, with qualifications

Peace officers—intentional disarming

HF239* (Carruthers)
SF276 (Kelly)

Chapter 103: relates to crime; clarifies the application of felony penalties to the act of intentionally disarming a peace officer.

Enactment: May 17, 1991

Effective: Aug. 1, 1991, with qualifications

**Public employees—penalties for
assaulting**

HF1310* (K. Nelson)
SF1206 (Ranum)

Chapter 91: would have created the gross misdemeanor offense of assaulting a public employee who is engaged in mandated duties.

Vetoed: May 14, 1991

**Sex offenders—required to register
with law enforcement**

HF416 (Vellenga)
SF371 (Bertram)

Chapter 285: relates to crimes, child abduction; requires certain convicted sex and kidnapping offenders to report a current address to probation officer following release from prison; requires the publication of missing children bulletins; requires training concerning the investigation of missing children cases; provides law enforcement officers access to medical and dental records of missing children; extends DNA analysis requirements to persons sentenced as patterned sex offenders; changes times for filing and dismissal of certain felony charges; appropriates money.

Enactment: June 1, 1991

Effective: various dates

Shooting incidents—aid to victims

HF922* (Ostrom)
SF772 (D.R. Frederickson)

Chapter 243: relates to crimes; imposes a duty to investigate and render aid when a person is injured in a shooting incident; imposes penalties; provides immunity from civil liability under certain circumstances.

Enactment: May 28, 1991

Effective: Aug. 1, 1991, with qualifications

Timber—harvesting penalties

• See Environment & Natural Resources

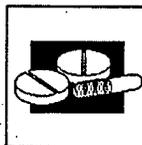
**Traffic violations—seat belt violation
fine increased**

HF628* (Brown)
SF542 (Frank)

Chapter 204: increases the fine for violating seat belt requirements; reallocates fine receipts.

Enactment: May 27, 1991

Effective: Aug. 1, 1991, with qualifications

**DRUGS &
ALCOHOL****Alcohol—school events**

HF116 (Pugh)
SF7* (Waldorf)

Chapter 14: clarifies that alcoholic beverages are prohibited in public elementary and secondary schools.

Enactment: March 27, 1991

Effective: day after enactment, with qualifications

**Bars—DWI warning signs posted/
Burger home**

HF382 (Hanson)
SF269* (Price)

Chapter 178: relates to liquor; requires posting of certain signs in licensed premises; would have appropriated

money for rehabilitation of Warren Burger home.

Enactment: May 24, 1991

Line-item vetoes: 1

Effective: Aug. 1, 1991

**Canadian consumption card—proof
of identification**

HF246* (Tunheim)
SF216 (Stumpf)

Chapter 68: relates to alcoholic beverages; allows proof of age by means of a Canadian identification card.

Enactment: May 9, 1991

Effective: Aug. 1, 1991

**Chemical dependency—treatment
licensing, nursing home transfers**

• See Health & Human Services

Crack houses—closing

HF1141 (Wejcman)
SF950* (Berghin)

Chapter 193: relates to public safety; requires tenants to covenant not to allow any controlled substances on rental property; allows the closing of an alleged disorderly house during pretrial release of owner; lowers the threshold amount of seized controlled substance necessary to warrant unlawful detainer action; provides that certain weapons offenses and controlled substance seizures and arrests may form the basis for a nuisance action.

Enactment: May 27, 1991

Effective: Aug. 1, 1991

Crimes—**drug abuse, firearm violations**

HF1621 (Vellenga)
SF525* (Spear)

Chapter 279: relates to crimes; expands the definition of drug free zones to include public housing property; increases penalties for certain drug crimes committed in a drug free zone; expands the juvenile code definition of "child in need of protection or services"; makes it a prima facie case for adult court certification in the case of certain firearms violations committed by a juvenile; changes the name and duties of the Drug Abuse Prevention Resource Council and the duties of the Office of Drug Policy; authorizes grants for 9

witness assistance services; requires reporting of certain criminal convictions; imposes minimum fines in controlled substance cases; provides for consecutive mandatory minimum sentences for firearms and controlled substance violations; requires chemical use assessments of convicted felony offenders; provides for the collection of restitution; increases penalties for assaulting a school official; enhances penalties for committing a crime for the benefit of a criminal gang; increases penalties for a variety of weapons offenses; prohibits soliciting a juvenile to commit a crime; requires studies; appropriates money.

Enactment: June 1, 1991 (without governor's signature)

Effective: various dates

Driving while intoxicated—implied consent refusal penalties

HF825* (Carruthers)

SF1007 (Marty)

Chapter 136: relates to traffic regulations; amends the implied consent law advisory; simplifies the contents of a petition for judicial review under the implied consent law.

Enactment: May 21, 1991

Effective: various dates

DWI repeat offender programs

HF551* (Hanson)

SF212 (Finn)

Chapter 270: relates to public safety; increases the chemical dependency assessment charge for repeat violators of the driving while intoxicated laws; extends waiting period for person to receive limited driver's license who has been convicted of certain crimes; establishes a pilot program for the use of ignition interlock devices; provides immunity from liability arising out of the use of breath alcohol testing devices in liquor establishments; prohibits the use of the breath alcohol test as evidence; authorizes counties to create pilot programs to provide intensive probation for repeat violators of the driving while intoxicated laws; imposes penalties; appropriates money.

Enactment: June 1, 1991

Line-item vetoes: 1

Effective: various dates

Liquor—state, local regulation

HF683 (Jacobs)

SF683 (Solon)

Chapter 249: relates to alcoholic beverages; prohibits a retailer from having an interest in or renting space to a manufacturer, brewer, or wholesaler; provides that brand registration is for a three-year period; specifies that club on-sale licenses are subject to approval of the commissioner of public safety; consolidates provisions of law relating to seasonal on-sale licenses; provides for sale of intoxicating liquor at a sports arena in Minneapolis; provides extended duration of seasonal licenses in certain counties; removes certain restrictions on location of off-sale and combination licenses issued by counties; provides for the issuance of retailer identification cards to certain licensees; clarifies law on issuance of off-sale licenses by counties; allows gambling on licensed premises when governed by tribal ordinance or a tribal-state compact; clarifies language on certain prohibitions on issuance of multiple licenses and repeals obsolete provisions relating thereto; prohibits off-site storage of intoxicating liquor; specifies applicability of license limits to certain fourth-class cities; changes the expiration date for consumption and display permits; raises the minimum age for keeping intoxicating liquor in bottle clubs; authorizes commissioner of public safety to impose civil penalties for conducting or permitting unlawful gambling on licensed premises, or for failure to remove impure products; specifies applicability to municipal liquor stores of prohibitions against permitting the consumption of alcoholic beverages by underage persons; clarifies language on sale of intoxicating liquor on Christmas Day; provides for Sunday liquor elections in counties; prohibits sale of certain beverages; authorizes commissioner of public safety to inspect alcoholic beverages for purity of contents and to order the removal of impure products; specifies that a split liquor referendum is not required for issuance of club licenses; repeals restrictions on wine sales at Minneapolis-St. Paul International Airport; authorizes issuance of an on-sale intoxicating malt liquor

license in St. Louis County; authorizes the issuance of on-sale Sunday liquor licenses by the city of Alexandria; specifies the number of on-sale licenses which may be issued in the cities of Virginia and Hibbing; changes the name of nonintoxicating malt liquor to "3.2 percent malt liquor."

Enactment: May 31, 1991

Effective: upon local approval

Prisoners' medical aid—county boards

- See Governmental Operations



ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT & TRADE

Advantage Minnesota—established

HF1109* (Frerichs)

SF1080 (Gustafson)

Chapter 252: relates to economic development; creates Advantage Minnesota, Inc.; requires a report to the Legislature.

Enactment: May 31, 1991

Effective: Aug. 1, 1991

Economic Development, Infrastructure and Regulation—omnibus bill

- See Appropriations

GMC—seed capital program established

HF1088* (Segal)

SF1037 (Metzen)

Chapter 295: relates to economic development; establishes the regional seed capital program; authorizes economic development authorities to provide seed capital to small businesses.

Enactment: June 3, 1991

Effective: Aug. 1, 1991

**Greater Minnesota Corporation—
name change**

HF930* (Krueger)

SF1371 (Bernhagen)

Chapter 322: relates to economic development; changes the name of the Greater Minnesota Corporation to Minnesota Technology, Inc.; adds duties; provides for a new structure for the board of directors.

Enactment: June 3, 1991**Effective:** July 1, 1991**International trade partnerships
program**

HF1353* (Segal)

SF1370 (Mondale)

Chapter 220: establishes an international partnership program in the Minnesota Trade Office; authorizes a partnership program project.

Enactment: May 28, 1991**Effective:** Aug. 1, 1991**International trade service center
pilot project**

HF222 (Krueger)

SF402* (Dahl)

****Chapter 348:** relates to international trade; would have established a regional international trade service center pilot project; would have appropriated money for the project and for the Red River trade corridor project.

Vetoed: June 4, 1991**Effective:** Aug. 1, 1991**Northwest Airlines
bonding proposal**

HF1655* (Simoneau)

SF1517 (Solon)

Chapter 350: authorizes the Department of Finance to issue obligations to finance construction of aircraft maintenance and repair facilities; provides tax credits for job creation; provides an exemption from sales tax for certain equipment and materials; authorizes establishment of tax increment financing districts in the cities of Duluth and Hibbing and on property located at the Minneapolis-St. Paul International Airport; authorizes the pledge of city

funds by the city of Duluth to pay debt service on certain obligations; authorizes the metropolitan airports commission to issue obligations to finance construction of aircraft maintenance facilities; authorizes the metropolitan airports commission to operate outside the metropolitan area; establishes an interagency task force; appropriates money.

Enactment: May 30, 1991**Effective:** various dates**Recreation—grant programs**

HF1326* (Clark)

SF1204 (Berglin)

Chapter 157: relates to economic development; provides a preference for outdoor recreation grants.

Enactment: May 23, 1991**Effective:** Aug. 1, 1991**State Departments—omnibus bill**

• See Appropriations

Tax exempt bonds—regulations

HF833* (Rest)

SF579 (Pogemiller)

Chapter 346: relates to economic development; regulates the use of tax-exempt revenue bonds.

Enactment: June 4, 1991**Effective:** Aug. 1, 1991**Volunteer corps—USSR, Eastern
Europe business instruction**

HF121* (Jaros)

SF553 (Hottinger)

Chapter 114: encourages a Minnesota international volunteer corps.

Enactment: May 19, 1991**Effective:** Aug. 1, 1991**EDUCATION****Child care provider training**

HF654* (Jefferson)

SF990 (Finn)

Chapter 143: relates to human services; requires training of child care providers to include training in cultural dynamics.

Enactment: May 22, 1991**Effective:** Aug. 1, 1992**College students—full-time status for
injured, disabled**

• See Insurance

**Colleges—cultural diversity reporting
required**

HF1475* (Mariani)

SF1425 (Ranum)

Chapter 126: requires post-secondary governing boards to report on cultural diversity.

Enactment: May 21, 1991**Effective:** Aug. 1, 1991**Colleges—disabled policy
requirement**

HF1119* (Tunheim)

SF1166 (Stumpf)

Chapter 173: requires the development of policies for students with disabilities in post-secondary institutions.

Enactment: May 24, 1991**Effective:** Aug. 1, 1991**Education materials—
developmentally disabled**

HF761* (Mariani)

SF728 (Hottinger)

Chapter 276: relates to education; permits the state Board of Technical Colleges to develop education materials for people who provide services to people with developmental disabilities; creates an advisory task force; requires a report.

Enactment: June 1, 1991
Effective: Aug. 1, 1991

Education—omnibus bill (K-12)
• See Appropriations

Higher education—omnibus bill
• See Appropriations

**Kittson, Marshall counties—
school district consolidation**
HF245* (Tunheim)
SF234 (Stumpf)
Chapter 5: authorizes school consolidation in Kittson and Marshall counties in certain circumstances.
Enactment: March 6, 1991
Effective: day after enactment

**Maximum effort school loans—
interest**
HF73* (Tunheim)
SF69 (Stumpf)
Chapter 45: changes requirements for transfers within the maximum effort school loan fund; eliminates the deduction for one year's interest payments from the proceeds for state bonds for maximum effort school loans; validates construction contracts entered into by Independent School District No. 484, Pierz.
Enactment: May 2, 1991
Effective: day after enactment

Missing children records flagged
HF499* (O'Connor)
SF158 (Waldorf)
Chapter 187: requires school districts to flag the school records of missing pupils.
Enactment: May 27, 1991
Effective: Aug. 1, 1991

**Omnibus education bill—
technical corrections**
HF582 (K. Nelson)
SF417 *(Dicklich)
Chapter 130: makes noncontroversial clarifications and modifications to certain school district and Department of Education provisions.
Enactment: May 21, 1991
Effective: day after enactment

School bus safety
• See Transportation

School boards—interactive television
HF331* (Kinkel)
SF396 (Finn)
Chapter 44: permits education districts, districts operating under joint powers agreements, and joint vocational technical boards to conduct meetings via interactive television.
Enactment: May 2, 1991
Effective: day after enactment

**School districts—
specific consolidation**
HF752* (Tunheim)
SF719 (Stumpf)
Chapter 209: provides for school consolidation in certain circumstances.
Enactment: May 27, 1991
Effective: day after enactment

**Schools—combination referendum
authorized**
HF230* (Waltman)
SF152 (Mehrkens)
Chapter 57: authorizes the Elgin-Millville and Plainview school districts to combine according to the cooperation and combination program without a time period of cooperation; authorizes the districts to conduct the referendum on the combination and to issue bonds; provides a schedule for cooperation and combination revenue.
Enactment: May 6, 1991
Effective: day after enactment, with exceptions

**Teachers—termination, discharge,
demotion hearings**
HF124 (Scheid)
SF86* (Ranum)
Chapter 196: provides for the arbitration of disputes concerning the proposed termination, discharge, or demotion of teachers after the probationary period.
Enactment: May 27, 1991
Effective: Aug. 1, 1991

U of M—collective bargaining units
• See Employment & Labor

**Vocational technical boards—
additional members**
HF696* (Steenasma)
SF826 (D.J. Frederickson)
Chapter 153: revises membership requirements for joint vocational technical boards; authorizes joint vocational technical boards to appoint additional members.
Enactment: May 23, 1991
Effective: July 1, 1991



ELECTIONS

**Election days—
school events prohibited**
HF943 (Weaver)
SF1178* (Merriam)
Chapter 221: allows school meetings on certain election days.
Enactment: May 28, 1991
Effective: Aug. 1, 1991

**Election judges—
include high school students**
HF398* (Osthoff)
SF750 (Hughes)
Chapter 237: provides for high school students 16 years old or more to act as election judges; clarifies the right to take time off from work without penalty to serve as an election judge; permits students in polling places for educational purposes.
Enactment: May 28, 1991
Effective: Aug. 1, 1991, with exceptions

Election provisions changed
HF478* (Lasley)
SF508 (Hughes)
Chapter 227: changes requirement of absentee ballot applications for deer hunters; facilitates voting by certain students; defines certain terms; provides for use of certain facilities for elections; clarifies uses to be made of lists of registered voters; requires commissioner of health to report deaths to secretary of

state; authorizes facsimile applications for absentee ballots; authorizes certain experimental election procedures; requires notarized affidavits of candidacy; provides for allocation of certain election expenses; provides for voting methods in combined local elections; provides order of counting gray box ballots; changes time for issuance of certificates of election; clarifies effect of changing the year of municipal elections; changes certain deadlines and procedures in school district elections; authorizes an experimental school board election; changes disclaimer language; changes procedures for hospital district elections.

Enactment: May 28, 1991

Effective: Aug. 1, 1991, with exceptions

Elections—candidate withdrawal

HF137* (Scheid)

SF4 (Luther)

****Chapter 320:** relates to elections; would have changed time for examination by judges of certain return envelopes, changed the form of affidavit, provided a deadline for withdrawal from the general election ballot; would have changed certain withdrawal procedures, clarified procedures for filling certain vacancies, provided for counting a write-in vote for a candidate for governor as a vote for that candidate's selection for lieutenant governor, modified requirements of absentee ballots.

Vetoed: June 3, 1991

Effective: Aug. 1, 1991

Primary elections— employees excused to vote

HF326* (Osthoff)

SF552 (Hughes)

Chapter 245: provides for time off to vote in state primaries and the presidential primary.

Enactment: May 28, 1991

Effective: Aug. 1, 1991

Reapportionment/campaign contribution restrictions

HF635* (Rodosovich)

SF643 (Pogemiller)

****Chapter 349:** relates to elections; would have authorized a mail levy referendum, certain experimental procedures, set certain redistricting goals

and deadlines, authorized certain actions by voters; would have limited certain special elections; set times and procedures for certain boundary changes; would have imposed duties on the secretary of state, changed requirements for polling places, appropriated money.

Vetoed: June 4, 1991

Effective: various dates



EMPLOYMENT & LABOR

Abstractor—insurance liabilities

HF178* (Kelso)

SF426 (Johnson)

Chapter 100: relates to occupations and professions; increases maximum insurance coverage required for abstractors; abolishes requirement of seals by impression; repeals an obsolete provision.

Enactment: May 17, 1991

Effective: Aug. 1, 1991

Barber registration—clarification

• See Commerce & Consumer Affairs

Blindness— adjustment training services

HF1055 (Greenfield)

SF782* (Vickerman)

Chapter 328: relates to jobs and training; requires the commissioner of jobs and training to contract for the provision of comprehensive adjustment-to-blindness training services.

Enactment: June 4, 1991

Effective: Aug. 1, 1991

Boilers, pressure vessels— inspections

HF1222 (Farrell)

SF707* (Gustafson)

Chapter 331: relates to public safety; modifies exceptions to the requirement of inspection of boilers and pressure vessels.

Enactment: June 4, 1991

Effective: Aug. 1, 1991

Compensation council—changes

HF575 (Simoneau)

SF468* (Luther)

Chapter 22: changes the date for submission of recommendations by the compensation council from April 1 in each odd-numbered year to May 1.

Enactment: April 8, 1991

Effective: day after enactment

Contracts—affirmative action filing changes

HF82* (Welle)

SF41 (Frederickson)

Chapter 19: modifies the criteria for businesses and firms required to file affirmative action plans.

Enactment: April 8, 1991

Effective: Aug. 1, 1991

Family leave law—modified

HF1433 (Begich)

SF1317* (Frank)

Chapter 268: relates to employment; modifies the family leave law.

Enactment: June 1, 1991

Effective: day after enactment

Fatally injured workers—honoring

HF118* (Trimble)

SF853 (Kelly)

Chapter 192: relates to occupational safety and health; honors workers killed while working on public projects.

Enactment: May 27, 1991

Effective: Aug. 1, 1991

High pressure piping— chlorine included

HF472* (O'Connor)

SF407 (Waldorf)

Chapter 41: relates to occupations and professions; would have amended the definition of high pressure piping.

Vetoed: May 1, 1991

Human Resources—omnibus bill

• See Appropriations

Labor strikes—permanent replacements prohibited

HF304* (I. Anderson)
SF597 (Chmielewski)

****Chapter 239:** relates to labor; would have provided that certain hiring practices by an employer during a strike or lockout are unfair labor practices.

Vetoed: May 31, 1991

Effective: day after enactment

Physicians—reciprocal licensing requirements change

HF36* (Welle)
SF73 (Flynn)

Chapter 106: relates to occupations and professions; changes requirements for reciprocal licensing of physicians from other states and foreign medical school graduates; authorizes physicians to cancel licenses in good standing; requires the cancellation of physicians' licenses for nonrenewal; changes licensing requirements for midwifery; changes the term "board of medical examiners" to "board of medical practice."

Enactment: May 17, 1991

Effective: Aug. 1, 1991

Public employees—change to classified status

HF1147* (Reding)
SF1168 (Waldorf)

Chapter 238: relates to public employment; transfers certain state employees from the unclassified to the classified service; requires a study; requires rules for evaluating the performance of arbitrators; establishes deadlines for certain steps in the arbitration process; establishes a procedure for setting the dates for meetings of arbitration panels; permits payment of money by payroll deduction to credit unions as well as payment by direct deposit to credit unions or financial institutions.

Enactment: May 28, 1991

Effective: Aug. 1, 1991, with exceptions

Public employees—definition changed

HF202* (Rukavina)
SF173 (Chmielewski)

Chapter 308: relates to public employees; provides for a leave of absence from public office or to employment without

pay for certain elected officials; defines the term "employee" for the purpose of the Public Employees Labor Relations Act.

Enactment: June 3, 1991 (without governor's signature)

Effective: Aug. 1, 1991

Public employees—re-employment provision changed

HF1039* (Wejcman)
SF798 (Morse)

Chapter 128: relates to public employees; authorizes rulemaking; regulates insurance benefits.

Enactment: May 21, 1991

Effective: Aug. 1, 1991, with exceptions

Reporting act penalties—children, vulnerable adults

HF1099 (Segal)
SF1034* (Spear)

Chapter 181: relates to civil actions; increases penalties for retaliation by employers under the child abuse and vulnerable adults reporting acts.

Enactment: May 24, 1991

Effective: Aug. 1, 1991

State Board of Electricity—powers

• See Energy & Utilities

State employees—vacation time donations

HF290* (Ogren)
SF461 (Luther)

Chapter 9: increases the amount of vacation time a state employee may donate for the benefit of another state employee from eight hours to twelve hours.

Enactment: March 26, 1991

Effective: day after enactment

Townships—temporary officers

HF479* (Kinkel)
SF532 (Finn)

Chapter 80: relates to public officers or employees; clarifies the filling of temporary vacancies in public offices due to military service.

Enactment: May 13, 1991

Effective: Aug. 1, 1991

U of M—collective bargaining units

HF173* (Rukavina)
SF447 (Pogemiller)

Chapter 77: changes the structure of certain bargaining units

Enactment: May 13, 1991

Effective: Aug. 1, 1991

Wages—liens

HF324* (Farrell)
SF none

Chapter 48: regulates an employee's lien for wages.

Enactment: May 6, 1991

Effective: Aug. 1, 1991

Workers' compensation

HF1422* (Rukavina)
SF1248 (Chmielewski)

Chapter 247: would have regulated benefits and insurance, established a permanent commission on workers' compensation, provided penalties, appropriated money.

Vetoed: May 28, 1991

Workers' compensation—construction bids

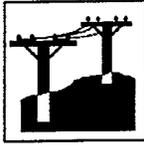
HF474 (Rice)
SF432* (Samuelson)

Chapter 260: regulates certain construction bids; provides penalties.

Enactment: May 31, 1991

Effective: Aug. 1, 1991

**One of 15 vetoes challenged.



ENERGY & UTILITIES

Advisory task force—created

HF909 (Trimble)

SF1466* (Piper)

Chapter 297: relates to energy; creates an advisory task force on low-income energy assistance to establish an energy assistance foundation; directs the Pollution Control Agency to make certain recommendations.

Enactment: June 3, 1991

Effective: Aug. 1, 1991

Cold weather rule

HF1246* (Jacobs)

SF944 (Novak)

Chapter 235: relates to energy; expands conservation improvement programs; extends protection against disconnection of residential utility customers during cold weather; improves energy efficiency by prohibiting incandescent lighting in certain exit signs; requires applicants for certificates of need for large utility facilities to justify the use of nonrenewable rather than renewable energy; establishes energy conservation goals for state buildings; requires a review of the state building code and energy standards; requires a report to the Legislature; provides transitional spending requirements; requires studies; authorizes conservation improvement financial incentive plans; makes conforming amendments; prescribes penalties; appropriates money.

Enactment: May 28, 1991

Line-item vetoes: 3

Effective: various dates

Fluorescent lights—exit signs

HF132* (Dawkins)

SF137 (Marty)

Chapter 149: relates to energy; improves energy efficiency by prohibiting incandescent lighting in certain exit signs; requires amendments to building codes and standards to increase energy efficiency; requires state agencies to use funds allocated for utility expenditures to buy certain replacement bulbs.

Enactment: May 22, 1991

Effective: Aug. 1, 1991, with exceptions and qualifications

Four-party telephone service abolished

HF1127* (Peterson)

SF1432 (Frederickson)

Chapter 152: relates to utilities; prohibits multi-party line telephone service to more than two subscribers per line.

Enactment: May 22, 1991

Effective: Aug. 1, 1991

Gas utilities—rate exemption

HF282* (Cooper)

SF308 (Bernhagen)

Chapter 147: relates to public utilities; exempts from prior rate regulation gas utilities that have 650 or fewer customers in any one municipality and a total of 2,000 or fewer customers.

Enactment: May 22, 1991

Effective: day after enactment

Local utility assessment costs—limited

HF1190* (Jacobs)

SF1380 (Finn)

Chapter 234: relates to utilities; prescribes a water use permit processing fee; limits assessments against cooperative electric associations and municipal electric utilities to the maximum assessments that may be made against public utilities; adds real estate signs to the exemptions from the one call excavation notice system.

Enactment: May 28, 1991

Effective: Aug. 1, 1991, with exception

Low-income housing—energy efficient

HF910* (Bodahl)

SF 1362 (J.B. Johnson)

Chapter 134: relates to energy; requires low-income housing to be built according to energy efficiency standards.

Enactment: May 21, 1991

Effective: Aug. 1, 1991

Public utilities—cost reimbursement

HF924* (Kelso)

SF1101 (Beckman)

Chapter 184: authorizes the Public Utilities Commission to allow recovery of expenses associated with economic and community development.

Enactment: May 24, 1991

Effective: day after enactment

Renewable energy sources—incentives

HF1185 (Trimble)

SF1112* (J.B. Johnson)

Chapter 315: relates to energy; provides incentives for renewable energy sources of utility power.

Enactment: June 3, 1991

Effective: Aug. 1, 1991, with exceptions

State Board of Electricity—powers

HF871* (Farrell)

SF688 (Waldorf)

****Chapter 289:** relates to employment, Board of Electricity; would have clarified definitions, provided for a complaint committee, clarified and added duties of the board, provided penalties.

Vetoed: June 1, 1991

Effective: Aug. 1, 1991

Telephone companies—exclusion of certain business

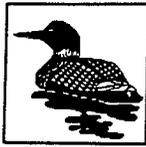
HF564* (Jacobs)

SF709 (Novak)

Chapter 154: relates to telephones; exempts certain providers of telephone service from regulation by the Public Utilities Commission; requires hotels, motels, and other establishments to provide notice of separate charges for use of telephones and notice of which long distance carriers provide service to telephones in the establishments.

Enactment: May 23, 1991

Effective: Aug. 1, 1991



ENVIRONMENT & NATURAL RESOURCES

Adopt-a-park program

HF1220* (R. Johnson)

SF1027 (Price)

Chapter 242: establishes a Minnesota adopt-a-park program; requires the Department of Natural Resources to report to the Legislature on the program; ensures that the program does not conflict with public employee duties.

Enactment: May 28, 1991

Effective: day after enactment

Air emission—engine replacement

HF1542* (Kahn)

SF1251 (Dahl)

Chapter 236: relates to motor vehicles; would have clarified that engines may be replaced under certain conditions.

Vetoed: May 28, 1991

Animals—

carcass disposal options provided

HF408 (Bauerly)

SF391* (Bertram)

Chapter 37: provides alternative methods for the disposal of certain animal carcasses.

Enactment: April 23, 1991

Effective: Aug. 1, 1991

Aquaculture

• See Agriculture

Ecologically harmful species— control

HF1121 (Stanisus)

SF800* (Price)

Chapter 241: requires a plan and program for control of ecologically harmful species of plants and animals; revises certain provisions relating to the taking, possession, and transportation of wild animals; requires reports.

Enactment: May 28, 1991

Effective: various dates

Eminent domain proceedings— require land survey, inspection

HF236* (Solberg)

SF186 (Kelly)

Chapter 224: relates to eminent domain; allows entry onto land for environmental testing before beginning eminent domain proceedings; provides for findings regarding the cost of removal and remedial actions relating to environmental contamination.

Enactment: May 28, 1991

Effective: Aug. 1, 1991

Environment and Natural Resources—omnibus bill

• See Appropriations

Environmental Enforcement Act of 1991

HF694* (Long)

SF462 (Riveness)

Chapter 347: establishes an environmental enforcement account; establishes a field citation pilot project for unauthorized disposal of solid waste; authorizes background investigations of environmental permit applicants; expands current authority to impose administrative penalties for air and water pollution and solid waste management violations; clarifies that certain persons who own or have the capacity to influence operation of property are not responsible persons under the environmental response and liability act solely because of ownership of the capacity to influence operation; imposes criminal penalties for knowing violations of standards related to hazardous air pollutants and toxic pollutants in water; provides that certain property is subject to forfeiture in connection with convictions for water pollution and air pollution violations; imposes criminal penalties for unauthorized disposal of solid waste; authorizes prosecution of environmental crimes by the attorney general; provides for environmental restitution as part of a sentence; increases criminal penalties for false statements on documents related to permits and record keeping; requires reports; appropriates money.

Enactment: June 4, 1991

Effective: various dates

Environmental Trust Fund, LCMR clarified

HF637 (Kahn)

SF621* (Dahl)

Chapter 343: clarifies and corrects provisions relating to the Legislative Commission on Minnesota Resources and the Minnesota Environmental and Natural Resources Trust Fund; provides for transfer of funds relating to the midwest native plant center.

Enactment: June 4, 1991

Effective: Aug. 1, 1991

Fish, dark houses—removal dates

HF1208* (Battaglia)

SF970 (Lessard)

Chapter 84: relates to game and fish; extends the date by which fish houses and dark houses must be removed from certain state waters.

Enactment: May 13, 1991

Effective: Aug. 1, 1991

Game, fish rule publishing

HF1234 (Weaver)

SF919* (Merriam)

Chapter 259: amends provisions to adopt emergency game and fish rules; provides alternative methods of publishing game and fish rules; deletes obsolete references to publication under the game and fish laws; authorizes the commissioner to protect wild animals by emergency rule; authorizes the commissioner to set seasons and limits for migratory birds and waterfowl; authorizes the commissioner to allow or prohibit hunting and fishing on certain state lands.

Enactment: May 31, 1991

Effective: July 1, 1992

Genetic engineering—regulations

• See Agriculture

Groundwater regulation

HF783* (Bishop)

SF842 (Morse)

Chapter 355: lowers the fee for licensed lawn service applicators; authorizes a surcharge on sanitizers and disinfectants; abolishes surcharges on pesticides that

are less than \$10; changes certain reimbursement figures and deadlines of the Agricultural Chemical Response Compensation Board; continues integrated pest management and groundwater research; appropriates money.

Enactment: June 4, 1991

Line-item vetoes: 1

Effective: various dates

**Hazardous substances—
response to spills**

HF977* (Solberg)

SF891 (Morse)

Chapter 305: relates to the environment; prescribes who must prevent, prepare for, and respond to worst case discharges of oil and hazardous substances; describes response plans; authorizes the commissioners of the Pollution Control Agency and departments of Agriculture and Public Safety to order compliance; provides for good samaritan assistance; authorizes cooperation between public and private responders; requires the establishment of a single answering point system; authorizes citizens advisory groups; provides penalties.

Enactment: June 3, 1991

Effective: Aug. 1, 1991, with exception

**Hazardous waste—
protections for eminent domain**

HF1280 (Pugh)

SF822* (Merriam)

Chapter 223: clarifies that certain persons who own or have the capacity to influence operation of property are not responsible persons under the Environmental Response and Liability Act solely because of ownership or the capacity to influence operation.

Enactment: May 28, 1991

Effective: Aug. 1, 1991

Hopkins—landfill cleanup

• See Local Bills—Metro

Hunting—hunter safety course

HF935 (Pugh)

SF729* (Merriam)

Chapter 63: cites qualifications for obtaining a license to take wild animals by firearms.

Enactment: May 7, 1991

Effective: Aug. 1, 1991

**Hunting—seasons for physically
handicapped**

HF877* (A. Johnson)

SF497 (Merriam)

Chapter 72: relates to game and fish; authorizes the commissioner to establish special seasons for persons with a physical disability to take game with firearms and by archery.

Enactment: May 9, 1991

Effective: Aug. 1, 1991

Hunting dogs—radio communication

HF1001* (Trimble)

SF264 (Price)

Chapter 166: authorizes radio communication between a handler and dog.

Enactment: May 24, 1991

Effective: Aug. 1, 1991

**Infectious waste control—
veterinarians**

• See Health & Human Services

**Medical waste incinerators—
impact statements required**

HF21* (Bertram)

SF13 (Bertram)

Chapter 231: relates to waste management; requires air emission permits for new or expanded infectious waste incinerators; requires environmental impact statements for the incinerators until new rules are adopted.

Enactment: May 28, 1991

Effective: various dates

Mercury levels in batteries

HF927 (Wagenius)

SF793* (Dahl)

Chapter 257: establishes maximum content levels of mercury in batteries; prohibits certain batteries; prohibits the disposal of rechargeable batteries in mixed municipal solid waste; requires a notice to consumers.

Enactment: May 31, 1991

Effective: various dates

**Mineral exploration—
access regulations**

HF1173 (Hausman)

SF837* (J.B. Johnson)

Chapter 228: relates to natural resources; amends certain provisions concerning mineral exploration, exploratory boring, and data acquired in connection therewith.

Enactment: May 28, 1991

Effective: Aug. 1, 1991

Mineral lease modification

HF817* (Begich)

SF962 (Dicklich)

Chapter 194: relates to natural resources; revises certain provisions regarding the leasing of state-owned iron ore and related minerals.

Enactment: May 27, 1991

Effective: day after enactment

Minerals task force

HF354* (Murphy)

SF326 (Dicklich)

Chapter 253: provides a deadline for the legislative task force on minerals to submit its report; extends the availability of its appropriation.

Enactment: May 31, 1991

Effective: day after enactment

Petrofund reimbursement

HF744* (Sparby)

SF1134 (Novak)

Chapter 175: relates to Petrofund.

Enactment: May 24, 1991

Effective: day after enactment, with one exception

**Petroleum tanks—cleanup
reimbursement restricted**

HF181* (Sparby)

SF382 (Novak)

Chapter 294: relates to the environment; adds reimbursement requirements for the petroleum tank release cleanup account; provides for insurance subrogation rights.

Enactment: June 1, 1991

Effective: day after enactment, with qualifications

Recycling centers—hazard signs

HF340 (Janezich)

SF302* (Hottinger)

Chapter 197: relates to signs; requires recycling center and junk yards to accept certain hazard signs.

Enactment: May 27, 1991
Effective: Aug. 1, 1991

State park land—deletions, additions

HF1009* (Jennings)

SF966 (J.B. Johnson)

Chapter 275: relates to natural resources; authorizes additions to and deletions from certain state parks; authorizes the leasing of land in Lake Maria State Park; authorizes nonpark use of land in Interstate and Fort Snelling state parks; authorizes the sale of certain deleted lands.

Enactment: June 1, 1991

Effective: various dates

Timber—harvesting penalties

HF647 (Solberg)

SF588* (Finn)

Chapter 180: relates to timber; provides penalties for intentional damage to timber processing, manufacturing, or transportation equipment; provides penalties for possessing certain devices to damage timber processing, manufacturing, or transportation equipment; permits cancellation and substitution of certain timber permits.

Enactment: May 24, 1991

Effective: day after enactment, with qualifications

Timber cutting bond

HF747 (D. Johnson)

SF732* (Lessard)

Chapter 61: offers an alternative to bond or deposit requirements on contracts for cutting timber; allows reduction in value of letters of credit given as security for timber permits.

Enactment: May 6, 1991

Effective: day after enactment

Timber permit limit

HF528 (R. Johnson)

SF515* (Finn)

Chapter 92: increases the number of permits that may be held by one purchaser of timber on state lands; sets an interest rate for certain extensions of the permits.

Enactment: May 14, 1991

Effective: Aug. 1, 1991

Tort liability—timber roads

• See Legal & Judiciary

Waste management—changes, additions

HF303* (Wagenius)

SF256 (Merriam)

Chapter 337: makes changes to state and local government responsibility and authority for waste management; places emphasis on waste reduction and recycling; establishes specifications for recycled CFCs; adjusts waste facility siting processes; abolishes the inventory process for solid waste disposal facilities in the metropolitan area; provides for an air quality review.

Enactment: June 4, 1991

Effective: various dates

Waste management—county problems

HF1635 (Orfield)

SF931* (Mondale)

****Chapter 303:** relates to waste management; would have prohibited issuance and renewal of certain permit if plans are not developed and implemented; would have required the governor to submit a biennial policy report to the Legislature on energy and the environment; would have designated a river area of concern.

Vetoed: June 3, 1991

Effective: Aug. 1, 1991

Waste management—state recycling program

HF322* (Wagenius)

SF257 (Merriam)

Chapter 304: relates to waste management expenditures; requires the State Resource Recovery Program to establish a central materials recovery facility and centralized collection and transportation of recyclable materials from state offices and operations; appropriates money.

Enactment: June 3, 1991

Effective: July 1, 1991

Water and soil board—appeal procedures

HF999 (Jennings)

SF1064* (Davis)

Chapter 214: relates to waters; exempts certain proceedings by the Board of

Water and Soil Resources from the Administrative Procedure Act; changes administrative appeal procedures; authorizes appeals to the court of appeals; exempts the Minnesota Housing Finance Agency from restrictions on transfers of marginal land and wetlands; limits a prohibition on certain new water use permits to the metropolitan area; exempts tree and shrub planting from certain notification requirements.

Enactment: May 28, 1991

Effective: Aug. 1, 1991

Water detention—development requirements

HF128* (Reding)

SF667 (Morse)

Chapter 160: relates to water; mandates requirements on certain development.

Enactment: May 23, 1991

Effective: Jan. 1, 1992

Water, sewer commissions—bonds

• See Governmental Operations

Watercraft use, operation—regulation

HF633* (Kinkel)

SF442 (Lessard)

Chapter 225: regulates the use and operation of personal watercraft.

Enactment: May 28, 1991

Effective: various dates

West Lake Superior—sanitary district

HF843* (Munger)

SF796 (Solon)

Chapter 55: amends the definition of solid waste; changes the date for adoption of a budget.

Enactment: May 6, 1991

Effective: upon local approval

Wetlands protection

HF1* (Munger)

SF51 (Davis)

Chapter 354: declares legislative findings and states public policy; establishes a program of wetland prioritization and planning; provides for wetland preservation areas and for cost sharing for wetland establishment and restoration; establishes a program for peatland area protection and designates

**One of 15 vetoes challenged.

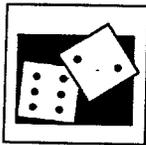
peatland scientific and natural areas; regulates discharge of dredged and fill material into state waters and activities altering the character of wetlands; authorizes bond sales and appropriates proceeds.

Enactment: June 4, 1991

Effective: various dates

Wild rice—age waiver for license

• See Agriculture



GAMING

Dogs—live bait prohibited in training

HF179* (Kelso)

SF1083 (Johnson)

Chapter 74: relates to animals; prohibits greyhound races using live lures and training of greyhounds for racing using live lures.

Enactment: May 9, 1991

Effective: day after enactment

Economic Development, Infrastructure and Regulation—omnibus bill

• See Appropriations

Gaming omnibus bill

HF504 (Osthoff)

SF506* (Berg)

Chapter 336: provides for teleracing and its operation and regulation; expands requirements relating to compulsive gambling; exempts lawful gambling profits from the tax on unrelated business income; regulates manufacturers and distributors of gambling devices; changes certain requirements relating to record keeping, reports, audits, and expenditures of gambling profits by licensed gambling organizations; modifies certain licensing, training, and operating requirements for licensed gambling organizations; changes requirements relating to posting of pull-tab winners; authorizes the director of the lottery to enter into joint lotteries outside the United States; expands

certain provisions relating to lottery retailers; designates certain data on lottery prize winners as private; changes requirements relating to lottery advertising; clarifies the prohibitions on video games of chance and lotteries; authorizes dissemination of information about lotteries conducted by adjoining states; establishes a task force on compulsive gambling assessments; appropriates money.

Enactment: June 4, 1991

Effective: various dates

Horse racing— racing commission goals

HF1392 (Osthoff)

SF1316* (Frank)

Chapter 330: authorizes the racing commission to adopt rules governing affirmative action plan goals and economic opportunity contract goals.

Enactment: June 4, 1991

Effective: Aug. 1, 1991



GOVERNMENTAL OPERATIONS

Charitable organizations— requirements modified

HF1405* (Jefferson)

SF1245 (Spear)

****Chapter 145:** changes distribution requirements for charitable organizations.

Vetoed: May 23, 1991

Effective: Aug. 1, 1991

Dept. of Trade and Economic Development—restructure

HF1042* (Winter)

SF940 (D.R. Frederickson)

****Chapter 261:** would have changed the organization of the Department of Trade and Economic Development; provided for a report by the House Economic Development Committee and the Senate Economic Development and

Housing Committee to the Legislature on proposed economic development policy; would have created a workplace safety program.

Vetoed: June 1, 1991

Effective: Aug. 1, 1991

Deputy registrars— appointing authority

HF709 (V. Johnson)

SF368* (Morse)

Chapter 56: relates to motor vehicles; requires the appointment of officers of statutory and home rule charter cities as deputy registrars in certain circumstances.

Enactment: May 6, 1991

Effective: Aug. 1, 1991

DNR employee land purchase restrictions

HF1417 (Blatz)

SF1289* (Belanger)

Chapter 176: relates to state lands; prohibits sale of state lands administered by the Department of Natural Resources to any employee of the department.

Enactment: May 24, 1991

Effective: Aug. 1, 1991

Economic Development, Infrastructure and Regulation—omnibus bill

• See Appropriations

Executive orders— legislative notification

HF1050* (Orfield)

SF1008 (Marty)

****Chapter 262:** relates to state government; would have required certain notice of proposed executive reorganization orders.

Vetoed: June 1, 1991

Effective: day after enactment

Game, fish rule publishing

• See Environment & Natural Resources

**Governor's budget submission—
deadline extension**

HF8 (Long)
SF1* (R. Moe)

Chapter 1: extends the deadline for submission of the governor's budget to the 1991 Legislature to Feb. 20, 1991.

Enactment: Jan. 14, 1991

Effective: day after enactment

Hearing impaired aids—Capitol

HF1387* (Runbeck)

SF1286 (Belanger)

Chapter 240: relates to public buildings; requires that legislative hearing rooms and the House and Senate chambers be fitted with devices to aid the hearing-impaired; appropriates money.

Enactment: May 28, 1991

Effective: July 1, 1991

**Prisoners' medical aid—
county boards**

HF688 (Skoglund)

SF804 (Luther)

Chapter 310: relates to corrections; requires the county of residence to pay for medical services to juveniles in custody; requires county boards to pay for medical services for prisoners in jail; requires children in custody and prisoners to pay for medical services to the extent of their ability to pay; provides for reimbursement of the costs of medical services by health insurance or a health plan.

Enactment: June 3, 1991

Effective: Aug. 1, 1991

Public debt assumption—regulation

• See Taxes

**Public employees—re-employment
provision changed**

• See Employment & Labor

Public lands—**state-county land exchange, sale**

• See Local Bills—Counties

**Redistricting—
legislative district plan**

HF1699 (Rodosovich)

SF1571* (Pogemiller)

****Chapter 246:** relates to the Legislature; would have changed the boundaries of legislative districts.

Vetoed: May 28, 1991

Effective: Aug. 1, 1991

Revisor's bill

HF1052 (Milbert)

SF1053* (Finn)

Chapter 199: relates to Minnesota Statutes; corrects erroneous, ambiguous, and omitted text and obsolete references; eliminates certain redundant, conflicting, and superseded provision; makes miscellaneous technical corrections to statutes and other laws.

Enactment: May 27, 1991

Effective: Aug. 1, 1991

**Secretary of State—
certain filing fees not collected**

HF1502 (Pugh)

SF780* (D.R. Frederickson)

Chapter 267: requires that certain information be provided without a fee.

Enactment: June 1, 1991

Effective: Aug. 1, 1991

**Secretary of State—
filing, information procedures
modified**

HF1286* (Farrell)

SF1120 (Finn)

Chapter 205: changes certain fees, deadlines, and procedures; provides for supplemental filing and information services; provides for removal of documents from the public record; clarifies certain language.

Enactment: May 27, 1991

Effective: various dates

**State employees—vacation time
donations**

• See Employment & Labor

State land conveyances

HF425* (Begich)

SF490 (D.J. Johnson)

****Chapter 185:** relates to state lands; would have required the sale of two tracts of state-owned land in St. Louis County; would have authorized the conveyance of state land to the city of Anoka, the sale of certain tax-forfeited lands that border public water in Cass County, the conveyance of and easement across certain Southwest State University land, a land exchange between the city of St. Cloud and the state university board, and the sale of certain land in Faribault County.

Vetoed: May 24, 1991

Effective: day after enactment

State lands—**authorization to vets' organization**

HF379 (Wenzel)

SF393* (Samuelson)

Chapter 13: authorizes the commissioner of administration to return land to a veterans organization that had originally donated the land for purposes of a state veterans cemetery.

Enactment: March 27, 1991

Effective: day after enactment

State Departments—omnibus bill

• See Appropriations

'U.S. manufactured'—definition

HF646* (Jaros)

SF235 (Solon)

Chapter 23: amends the definition of 'manufactured in the United States.'

Enactment: April 11, 1991

Effective: day after enactment

Unclaimed property—payments

HF947 (Farrell)

SF425* (Laidig)

Chapter 229: provides for payment of certain expenses for claims made in other states.

Enactment: May 28, 1991

Effective: day after enactment

**One of 15 vetoes challenged.

Water, sewer commissions—bonds

HF524 (Peterson)
SF531* (DeCramer)

Chapter 117: relates to waste; authorizes a water or sewer commission to issue bonds.

Enactment: May 19, 1991

Effective: Aug. 1, 1991



HEALTH & HUMAN SERVICES

Animals—dangerous dog symbol

HF162* (Carlson)
SF274 (Reichgott)

Chapter 195: relates to regulation of dangerous dogs; provides for designation of a warning symbol to inform children of the presence of a dangerous dog.

Enactment: May 27, 1991

Effective: day after enactment, with qualifications

**Birth records—
disclosure restrictions altered**

HF197 (Dawkins)
SF762* (Pappas)

Chapter 203: relates to health; changes restrictions on disclosing birth record of a child born to an unmarried woman.

Enactment: May 27, 1991

Effective: Aug. 1, 1991

**Blindness—
adjustment training services**

• See Employment & Labor

**Chemical dependency—treatment
licensing, nursing home transfers**

HF1243 (Greenfield)
SF774* (Berglin)

Chapter 286: relates to health; defines "admitted assets"; clarifies licensing requirements for certain residential programs for persons with chemical dependency; establishes procedures for contesting a transfer or discharge from a nursing home; sets a time limit for

appeals of civil penalties under the nursing home licensing laws; provides procedures for contesting findings under the Vulnerable Adults Act; appropriates money.

Enactment: June 1, 1991

Line-item vetoes: 1

Effective: day after enactment, with exceptions

Child care provider training

• See Education

Child health service—expanded

HF735 (Greenfield)
SF254* (Johnson)

Chapter 36: clarifies newborn screening requirements, eligibility for maternal and child health services; requires birth or death certificate medical supplements to report prenatal exposure to controlled substances.

Enactment: April 23, 1991

Effective: Aug. 1, 1991

Child protection—data practices

• See Legal & Judiciary

**Child vaccination requirements—
clarified**

HF529 (Orenstein)
SF583* (Flynn)

Chapter 30: clarifies requirements for vaccination of children for certain illnesses including haemophilus influenza type b.

Enactment: April 19, 1991

Effective: July 1, 1991, with exceptions

**Church handicapped access—
children**

HF671* (Lynch)
SF631 (D. Benson)

Chapter 104: relates to human services, child care providers; allows an extension for installing interior vertical access (such as an elevator) to persons with disabilities in child care facilities in churches.

Enactment: May 17, 1991

Effective: day after enactment

**Education materials—
developmentally disabled**

• See Education

**Emergency mental health services—
requirements waived**

HF1332 (S. Nelson)
SF1231* (Sams)

Chapter 312: relates to human services; authorizes the commissioner of human services to waive the requirement that emergency mental health services be provided by a provider other than the provider of fire and public safety emergency services; establishes conditions for a waiver.

Enactment: June 3, 1991

Effective: Aug. 1, 1991

Employee drug testing

HF1016 (Murphy)
SF550* (Pappas)

Chapter 60: clarifies requirements for labs that test employees for drugs.

Enactment: May 6, 1991

Effective: day after enactment, with exceptions

**General assistance—negotiated
agreement deadline delayed**

HF193 (Greenfield)
SF141* (Traub)

Chapter 15: delays the effective date of the moratorium on new negotiated rate facility agreements until April 1, 1991.

Enactment: March 27, 1991

Effective: day after enactment

Health care—contract restrictions

HF821 (Lourey)
SF635* (Samuelson)

Chapter 109: prohibits certain agreements between insurers and health care providers.

Enactment: May 19, 1991

Effective: day after enactment, with qualifications

Health care—requirements modified

HF1066* (Greenfield)
SF1451 (Berglin)

Chapter 137: relates to health; modifies the definition of and requirements related to review organizations.

Enactment: May 21, 1991

Effective: Aug. 1, 1991

Health care access

HF2* (Ogren)

SF2 (Berglin)

Chapter 335: would have created a bureau of health care access; would have established the Minnesotans' health care plan and an office of rural health, would have required rural health, data, and research initiatives; would have restricted underwriting and premium rating practices; would have provided a health insurance plan for small employees; would have required initiatives related to health professional education; would have provided a tax on cigarettes; would have appropriated money.

Vetoed: June 3, 1991

Hearing impaired aids—Capitol

• See Governmental Operations

Home Care Bill of Rights—consolidation

HF1592* (Greenfield)

SF1419 (Berglin)

Chapter 133: relates to health; requires home care providers to advise persons receiving home care services of certain rights.

Enactment: May 21, 1991

Effective: Aug. 1, 1991

Human services licensing—repeal

HF488 (Segal)

SF713* (Traub)

Chapter 38: repeals certain rule criteria for disqualification of applicants for licensing and their employees.

Enactment: April 24, 1991

Effective: day after enactment

Human Resources—omnibus bill

• See Appropriations

Infectious waste control—veterinarians

HF781 (Dille)

SF783* (Dahl)

Chapter 344: relates to health, infectious waste control; clarifies that veterinarians are covered by the act; clarifies requirements for management and generators' plans; allows certain medical waste to be mixed with other waste under certain conditions; creates a

medical waste task force; appropriates money.

Enactment: June 4, 1991

Effective: Aug. 1, 1991, with exceptions

Medical examiners board—geographic representation

HF90* (Welle)

SF114 (Sams)

Chapter 105: relates to health; requires the governor to make appointments to the board of medical examiners that reflect the geography of the state; requires that board members who are doctors of medicine reflect the mix of expertise of Minnesota physicians.

Enactment: May 17, 1991

Effective: day after enactment

Mental health—**requirements consolidated**

HF826 (Lynch)

SF226* (Samuelson)

Chapter 94: relates to human services; consolidates and simplifies county mental health and community social services planning; authorizes the review and reduction of social service administrative requirements; establishes a process for limiting social services due to county fiscal limitations.

Enactment: May 14, 1991

Effective: Aug. 1, 1991, with exceptions

Mental illness—patient rights

HF233 (Greenfield)

SF187* (Spear)

Chapter 148: relates to health; authorizes competent persons to make advance declarations regarding mental health treatment; requires certain notices to be given to the designated agency; changes the citation of the adult health care decisions act and using the term "living will."

Enactment: May 22, 1991

Effective: Aug. 1, 1991

Mental retardation—case management alternatives

HF185 (Greenfield)

SF148* (Sams)

Chapter 25: authorizes alternative methods for delivery of services.

Enactment: April 17, 1991

Effective: day after enactment

Mentally ill—**community pilot programs**

HF543* (Gutknecht)

SF819 (Brataas)

Chapter 273: relates to human services; authorizes various pilot projects in counties of Olmsted, Goodhue, and Fillmore.

Enactment: June 1, 1991

Effective: Aug. 1, 1991

Mentally retarded—intermediate care facilities

HF1177 (Cooper)

SF1127* (Vickerman)

Chapter 318: relates to human services; establishes an advisory council; requires a plan to simplify rules and regulations governing services to persons with developmental disabilities and related conditions.

Enactment: June 3, 1991

Effective: day after enactment

Minnesota comprehensive health association—member expenses

HF1418* (Greenfield)

SF1211 (Samuelson)

Chapter 54: clarifies the calculation of contributing members' share of expenses; excludes medical assistance and general assistance medical care payments from the calculation.

Enactment: May 6, 1991

Effective: Aug. 1, 1991

Nursing home beds—licensure

HF527 (Welle)

SF885* (Berglin)

Chapter 93: relates to health; creates a limited exception to the moratorium on licensure of new nursing home beds; allows a facility with an addendum to its provider agreement to upgrade beds from boarding care beds to nursing home beds.

Enactment: May 14, 1991

Effective: Aug. 1, 1991

Nursing homes—share administrators

HF85* (E. Olson)

SF121 (Finn)

Chapter 169: relates to health; authorizes nursing homes with 150 or fewer

beds that are located within 75 miles of each other to share an administrator.

Enactment: May 24, 1991

Effective: day after enactment

**Parent cooperatives—
staff requirement**

HF808* (Orenstein)

SF682 (Cohen)

Chapter 142: relates to child care; permits variances from certain staffing requirements for parent cooperative programs; authorizes biennial licensing reviews for family day care.

Enactment: May 22, 1991

Effective: Aug. 1, 1991

**Psychologists—
licensing requirements clarified**

HF313 (Pugh)

SF300* (Flynn)

****Chapter 255:** relates to health; would have clarified requirements for licensing psychologists and psychological practitioners, described duties of the Board of Psychology, established requirements for the independent practice of psychology.

Vetoed: May 31, 1991

Effective: Aug. 1, 1991

**Public health—community water
supply system defined**

HF1462 (Greenfield)

SF910* (Berglin)

Chapter 202: provides clarification of various laws relating to public health issues; adopts the Uniform Anatomical Gift Act (1987); provides penalties.

Enactment: May 27, 1991

Effective: day after enactment



HOUSING & REAL ESTATE

**Manufactured home parks—
purchase rights**

HF172 (A. Johnson)

SF154* (Merriam)

Chapter 26: provides for notice and right to purchase for conversion of use or the closing of a park under certain circumstances.

Enactment: April 17, 1991

Effective: Aug. 1, 1991

Mortgage release

HF81 (Orfield)

SF106* (Finn)

Chapter 4: permits name or identity change of corporate mortgagee or assignee of mortgagee in the recital in a mortgage satisfaction or release to be recorded without further evidence of name or identity change; clarifies application of language regulating distributions to a testamentary trustee.

Enactment: March 6, 1991

Effective: day after enactment

**Multi-county housing,
redevelopment authority**

HF407 (Ostrom)

SF252* (Renneke)

Chapter 33: authorizes a multi-county housing and redevelopment authority to appoint additional commissioners.

Enactment: April 22, 1991

Effective: Aug. 1, 1991

Publicly owned facilities—fees

HF580 (Rodosovich)

SF652* (Solon)

Chapter 287: relates to housing; provides for the payment of fees for certain publicly owned facilities; provides for use of neighborhood land trusts.

Enactment: June 1, 1991

Effective: Aug. 1, 1991, with one exception

Real estate appraisers—licensing

HF1492 (Morrison)

SF1315* (Hottinger)

Chapter 97: creates five classes of licenses (currently two) for licensed real estate appraisers; describes kinds of property certain appraisers may appraise; establishes prerequisite for taking certain licensure examinations.

Enactment: May 17, 1991

Effective: day after enactment

Real estate appraisers—regulation

HF153* (Morrison)

SF299 (Hottinger)

Chapter 7: authorizes issuance of temporary licenses to real estate appraisers.

Enactment: March 22, 1991

Effective: day after enactment

**Real estate brokers, salespersons—
instruction**

HF807* (Rice)

SF689 (Kroening)

Chapter 75: requires real estate brokers and salespersons to receive instruction in fair housing laws.

Enactment: May 13, 1991

Effective: Jan. 1, 1992, with exceptions

Real estate brokers—licensing

HF1415 (Scheid)

SF1244* (Cohen)

Chapter 311: relates to commerce, real estate brokers; clarifies exceptions to licensing requirements.

Enactment: June 3, 1991

Effective: Aug. 1, 1991

**Real estate closing—
personal property**

HF148 (Dawkins)

SF246* (Hottinger)

Chapter 11: increases the limit on an estate subject to collection of personal property by affidavit from \$5,000 to \$10,000.

Enactment: March 26, 1991

Effective: Aug. 1, 1991

Real estate closings—regulations

HF146* (O'Connor)

SF329 (Metzen)

Chapter 113: prohibits persons from requiring the use of particular closing agents; authorizes the commissioner to adopt rules.

Enactment: May 19, 1991**Effective:** Aug. 1, 1991**Real estate licenses—changes**

HF373* (Scheid)

SF557 (Price)

Chapter 20: removes a real estate licensing prohibition.

Enactment: April 8, 1991**Effective:** Aug. 1, 1991**Residential building contractors—licensed**

HF218* (Bauerly)

SF202 (Dahl)

Chapter 306: relates to occupations and professions; requires residential building contractors, remodelers, and specialty contractors to be licensed by the state; establishes a builders state advisory council; provides penalties; appropriates money.

Enactment: June 3, 1991**Effective:** various dates**Reverse mortgages**

HF1359 (Thompson)

SF1411* (Sams)

Chapter 201: relates to housing; requires counseling for reverse mortgage loans; provides penalties.

Enactment: May 27, 1991**Effective:** Aug. 1, 1991**INSURANCE****Auto insurance—rental vehicle coverage increase**

HF875* (Farrell)

SF865 (Mondale)

Chapter 207: modifies provisions relating to agency termination procedures, rental vehicles; increases property damage liability coverage; provides for the adjustment or settlement of an automobile loss due to damaged window glass.

Enactment: May 27, 1991**Effective:** day after enactment, with exceptions**College students—full-time status for injured, disabled**

HF315 (Farrell)

SF231* (Kelly)

Chapter 95: relates to accident and health insurance; defines full-time students for purposes of dependent coverage.

Enactment: May 17, 1991**Effective:** Aug. 1, 1991, with qualifications**Health care—contract restrictions**

• See Health & Human Services

Insurance agents—contracts regulated

HF598* (Pugh)

SF549 (Pappas)

Chapter 39: regulates agent rehabilitations and cancellations of agency contracts by fire and casualty companies.

Enactment: May 1, 1991**Effective:** Aug. 1, 1991, with qualifications**Insurance agreement prohibition**

HF1467 (Carruthers)

SF918* (Luther)

Chapter 131: prohibits certain agree-

ments requiring that insurers provide copies of claim information for certain auto claims.

Enactment: May 21, 1991**Effective:** Aug. 1, 1991**Insurance claims**

HF525* (Kalis)

SF1099 (Beckman)

Chapter 115: regulates claim denial; requires chemical dependency claim reviewers to meet certain qualifications; requires insurers to file an annual report on evaluations with the commissioner of commerce.

Enactment: May 19, 1991**Effective:** Aug. 1, 1991**Insurance company—takeovers**

• See Commerce & Consumer Affairs

Insurance company solvency

HF12* (Skoglund)

SF37 (Luther)

Chapter 325: relates to insurance; regulates reinsurance and other insurance practices, investments, guaranty funds, and holding company systems; provides examination authority and reporting requirements; adopts various NAIC model acts and regulations; prescribes penalties.

Enactment: June 3, 1991**Effective:** various dates**Insurance—MCHA provision**

HF815* (Skoglund)

SF1119 (Ranum)

Chapter 165: relates to the Minnesota Comprehensive Health Insurance Plan; regulates premium determinations, meetings, and experimental delivery and managed care delivery methods; authorizes preferred provider networks; classifies PPO agreement data; regulates access.

Enactment: May 24, 1991**Effective:** various dates**Life insurance—military**

HF205* (Skoglund)

SF926 (Luther)

Chapter 188: relates to insurance; prohibits discrimination against American military personnel.

Enactment: May 27, 1991
Effective: day after enactment, with qualifications

MCHA board—regulation

HF20* (Winter)

SF440 (Marty)

Chapter 264: regulates the composition of the MCHA board and certain of its meetings; requires insurers to furnish a summary of claims review findings.

Enactment: June 1, 1991

Effective: Aug. 1, 1991

Medicare supplement insurance—requirement provisions

HF140 (Osthoff)

SF6* (Waldorf)

Chapter 43: clarifies policy requirement provisions relating to Medicare supplement insurance plans.

Enactment: May 1, 1991

Effective: Aug. 1, 1991

Medicare supplement insurance—travel

HF32 (Skoglund)

SF328* (Solon)

Chapter 129: specifies policy requirements; allows certain foreign travel coverages to be added as a rider to the basic plan.

Enactment: May 21, 1991

Effective: Nov. 5, 1991, with qualifications

Personal property replacement insurance

HF1517 (Skoglund)

SF1128* (Luther)

Chapter 244: provides for replacement cost insurance coverage for personal property; prohibits insurers from requiring more than one residential renter's insurance policy be written to cover a single household.

Enactment: May 28, 1991

Effective: Aug. 1, 1991

Premium finance agreements—charges modified

HF485 (Pugh)

SF205* (Solon)

Chapter 283: relates to insurance; modifies the allowable delinquency and

related charges in premium finance agreements.

Enactment: June 1, 1991

Effective: Aug. 1, 1991

X-ray use—banned in diagnostic care

HF276* (Orfield)

SF239 (Adkins)

Chapter 101: relates to accident and health insurance; prohibits the nondiagnostic use of X-rays.

Enactment: May 17, 1991

Effective: Aug. 1, 1991



LEGAL & JUDICIARY

Adoption—

consent requirements clarified

HF456* (R. Anderson)

SF none (Larson)

Chapter 107: clarifies the requirements for consents to an adoption.

Enactment: May 17, 1991

Effective: Aug. 1, 1991

Athletic officials—

penalty for assaults

HF424* (Sviggum)

SF445 (Hottinger)

Chapter 168: relates to interscholastic activities; provides that persons who assault a sports official may be excluded from certain events.

Enactment: May 24, 1991

Effective: Aug. 1, 1991

Child custody—support, custody provision clarified

HF317* (Wagenius)

SF227 (Reichgott)

Chapter 266: relates to marriage dissolution; clarifies procedure for modification of certain custody orders; provides for additional child support payments; provides an alternative form of satisfaction of child support obliga-

tion; imposes a fiduciary duty and provides for compensation in cases of breach of that duty; clarifies certain mediation procedures; provides for attorneys' fees in certain cases; clarifies language concerning certain motions; imposes penalties; modifies provisions dealing with cost-of-living adjustments; provides for interest on family law orders.

Enactment: June 1, 1991

Effective: Aug. 1, 1991

Child protection—data practices

HF1273 (Carruthers)

SF1019* (Ranum)

Chapter 353: modifies child protection system data practices study requirements.

Enactment: June 4, 1991

Effective: day after enactment

Civil disputes—alternative resolution program created

HF1142* (Carruthers)

SF969 (Luther)

Chapter 321: relates to civil actions; permits preliminary screening tests to be admitted as evidence in certain civil actions; provides that evidence of an alcohol or controlled substance violation may be sufficient to impose punitive damages; raises the dollar amount on no-fault claims that must be arbitrated; directs the Supreme Court to establish an alternative dispute resolution program and adopt rules; modifies community dispute resolution guidelines; provides for interest on arbitration awards and modifies prejudgment interest; requires arbitrators to disclose conflicts of interest; modifies circumstances under which an arbitrator may change an award.

Enactment: June 3, 1991

Effective: various dates

Civil forfeiture—

fee suspended for indigents

HF459* (Greenfield)

SF464 (Merriam)

Chapter 323: relates to crimes; provides that a claimant in a forfeiture proceeding does not have to pay a filing fee; provides for appointment of qualified interpreters in forfeiture proceedings.

Enactment: June 3, 1991
Effective: Aug. 1, 1991

Civil procedure—certiorari costs

HF260 (Farrell)
SF443* (Mondale)

Chapter 17: repeals the statute requiring surety for costs in certiorari matters.

Enactment: April 4, 1991
Effective: Aug. 1, 1991

Conservators—transactions set aside

HF1473 (Pugh)
SF691* (Luther)

Chapter 118: relates to probate; authorizes the court to set aside certain transactions made prior to guardianship or conservatorship.

Enactment: May 19, 1991
Effective: Aug. 1, 1991

Contract enforcement laws

HF786* (Blatz)
SF895 (Luther)

Chapter 190: provides for enforcement of certain contracts; makes technical changes; corrects inconsistencies; clarifies certain provisions.

Enactment: May 27, 1991
Effective: Aug. 1, 1991

County court charges

HF365* (Welker)
SF283 (D.J. Frederickson)

Chapter 151: relates to courts; provides that the sheriff shall not charge for certain duties performed.

Enactment: May 23, 1991
Effective: Aug. 1, 1991

Courts—filing fees changed

HF78 (Solberg)
SF109* (Chmielewski)

Chapter 281: relates to judicial administration; increases fees; eliminates fees; decreases the number of certified copies of marriage licenses prepared; expands the probate surcharge to informal probate matters.

Enactment: June 1, 1991
Effective: Aug. 1, 1991

Courts—law library fees

HF1003 (Knickerbocker)
SF953* (Ranum)

Chapter 119: relates to courts; provides for fees for law libraries.

Enactment: May 19, 1991
Effective: day after enactment

Data Practices Act—amended

HF693* (Carruthers)
SF802 (Ranum)

Chapter 319: relates to data practices; provides for classifications of government data.

Enactment: June 3, 1991
Effective: various dates

Ex parte release orders—limitations

HF98* (Seaberg)
SF127 (Marty)

Chapter 64: establishes requirements for judicial release orders during the emergency hold period.

Enactment: May 7, 1991
Effective: Aug. 1, 1991

Human rights—statute of limitations

HF1170 (Hausman)
SF268* (Marty)

Chapter 218: relates to human rights; would have lengthened the statute of limitations for Human Rights Act violations.

Vetoed: May 28, 1991

Judges—retained in counties with one chambered position

HF200* (Peterson)
SF193 (Finn)

Chapter 146: relates to courts; recognizes adequate access to the courts as a factor in determining whether a judicial position should remain or be abolished or transferred.

Enactment: May 22, 1991
Effective: Aug. 1, 1991

Legal assistants feasibility study

HF1295 (Dawkins)
SF520 (Kelly)

Chapter 299: relates to legal services; requests the Supreme Court to study the feasibility of the delivery of legal services by specialized legal assistants.

Enactment: June 3, 1991
Effective: Aug. 1, 1991

Marriage dissolution

HF321* (Vellenga)
SF228 (Spear)

Chapter 271: requires a summons to contain certain information; provides for court approval of certain items without a hearing; changes requirements for court orders in contested custody cases and provides for payment of investigation costs; limits joint custody; creates a summary dissolution pilot project; appropriates money for marriage dissolution education and orientation.

Enactment: July 1, 1991
Effective: various dates

Marriage dissolution—include name variants, aliases

HF71* (Morrison)
SF594 (Pariseau)

Chapter 161: relates to marriage dissolution; requires information; provides for the content and uses of a certificate of dissolution.

Enactment: May 23, 1991
Effective: Aug. 1, 1991

Marriage solemnization—former court commissioners

HF375* (Ogren)
SF379 (Chmielewski)

Chapter 85: relates to marriage; provides for solemnization of marriages by certain court officers.

Enactment: May 14, 1991
Effective: Aug. 1, 1991

Marriage—real property rights provided

HF726* (Swenson)
SF1155 (Laidig)

Chapter 144: relates to real property; provides for the statute of limitations for a cause of action on an interest in real property of a married person when the property was conveyed by the person's spouse; clarifies provisions for recording a satisfaction or release of a mortgage.

Enactment: May 22, 1991
Effective: day after enactment, with qualifications

Real estate closings—regulation

• See Legal & Judiciary

Reporting act penalties—children, vulnerable adults

• See Employment & Labor

Seized animal disposition

HF343 (Scheid)

SF355* (Pogemiller)

Chapter 122: relates to animals; provides for disposition of certain animals taken into custody by public authorities; requires bond or other security for expenses of care in certain cases.

Enactment: May 20, 1991

Effective: day after enactment

Sexual abuse—statute of limitations

HF345* (Vellenga)

SF433 (Reichgott)

Chapter 232: relates to sexual abuse; extends the statute of limitations for intentional torts involving sexual abuse; eliminates the statute of limitations in criminal sexual conduct cases involving a minor victim and in certain criminal sexual conduct cases involving an adult victim.

Enactment: May 28, 1991

Effective: various dates

State Departments—omnibus bill

• See Appropriations

Tort liability—injuries caused by beach, swimming pools

HF74* (Welle)

SF213 (D.E. Johnson)

Chapter 162: relates to municipal tort liability; specifies liability for injuries caused by beach and swimming pool equipment.

Enactment: May 23, 1991

Effective: Aug. 1, 1991

Tort liability—timber roads

HF916 (Solberg)

SF899* (Lessard)

Chapter 313: relating to torts; provides immunity against tort liability for claims arising out of the use of highways that provide access to timber.

Enactment: June 3, 1991

Effective: Aug. 1, 1991

Torts—sale of goods economic loss recovery

HF592 (Brown)

SF565 (Stumpf)

Chapter 352: regulates recovery for economic loss arising from the sales of goods.

Enactment: June 4, 1991

Effective: Aug. 1, 1991

Traffic violations—seat belt violation fine increased

• See Crime & Corrections

Uniform foreign money act

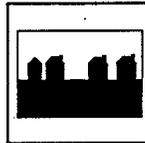
HF594* (Orfield)

SF1026 (Finn)

Chapter 156: relates to money; enacts the uniform foreign-money claims act; makes clarifying and technical changes to garnishment and execution laws.

Enactment: May 23, 1991

Effective: various dates



**LOCAL BILLS—
CITIES/TOWNS**

Barnesville—tax-forfeited land

HF65 (Dauner)

SF84* (Langseth)

Chapter 215: relates to state lands; authorizes sale of certain tax-forfeited land that borders public water in the city of Barnesville in Clay County.

Enactment: May 28, 1991

Effective: day after enactment

Biwabik, White—economic development bonding allowed

HF1457 (Janezich)

SF1164* (D.J. Johnson)

Chapter 177: permits the city of Biwabik and the town of White to establish a joint east range economic development authority.

Enactment: May 24, 1991

Effective: upon local approval

Business telecommunications partnership

HF584* (Hasskamp)

SF599 (Langseth)

Chapter 79: authorizes municipalities to enter into joint ventures with telecommunications organizations.

Enactment: May 13, 1991

Effective: day after enactment

City officials—conflicts of interest

HF894* (Uphus)

SF922 (D.E. Johnson)

Chapter 65: permits officers to contract for certain services.

Enactment: May 7, 1991

Effective: Aug. 1, 1991

Duluth transit—secondary students' transportation

HF192* (Jaros)

SF146 (Solon)

Chapter 102: repeals the Aug. 1, 1991, sunset of the 1988 law that allows the Duluth transit authority to transport secondary students to school on fixed routes and schedules.

Enactment: May 17, 1991

Effective: day after enactment

Duluth—police pensions for surviving spouses

• See Pensions & Retirement

Fire, rescue equipment—local loan authority extended

HF1126 (Peterson)

SF636* (Bernhagen)

Chapter 120: enlarges authority to participate in certain federal loan programs.

Enactment: May 19, 1991

Effective: day after enactment

Mankato annexation of uncontiguous land

HF1226 (Dorn)

SF1074* (Hottinger)

Chapter 82: authorizes the city to annex uncontiguous territory to the city.

Enactment: May 13, 1991

Effective: upon local approval

**Mille Lacs' Chippewa Band—
law enforcement authority**

- See Crime & Corrections

Moose Lake—land transfer

HF1006* (Lourey)

SF754 (Chmielewski)

Chapter 110: transfers state land to the city of Moose Lake.**Enactment:** May 19, 1991**Effective:** Aug. 1, 1991**Mora—contract deadline extension**

HF92 (Lasley)

SF79* (Davis)

Chapter 6: extends deadline for the city of Mora to negotiate municipal wastewater treatment facility contracts.**Enactment:** March 6, 1991**Effective:** upon local approval**Neighborhood revitalization—
policy boards' powers**

HF840 (Jefferson)

SF286* (Pogemiller)

Chapter 59: relates to cities of the first class; provides the organization and powers of neighborhood revitalization policy boards.**Enactment:** May 6, 1991**Effective:** Aug. 1, 1991**Northwest Airlines****bonding proposal**

- See Economic Development & Trade

**Peace, fire officers—
affirmative action**

HF1201* (Bishop)

SF1190 (Morse)

Chapter 140: permits police and fire civil service commissions to expand certified lists in certain circumstances.**Enactment:** May 23, 1991**Effective:** day after enactment**Pensions—Duluth/St. Paul police,
fire refund**

- See Pensions & Retirement

**Pensions—Eveleth police,
fire trust fund**

- See Local Bills—Cities/Towns

Pensions—**Nashwauk police relief association**

HF161 (Solberg)

SF162* (Lessard)

Chapter 28: authorizes an increase in benefits payable to surviving spouses by the police relief association.**Enactment:** April 17, 1991**Effective:** retroactive to July 1, 1990; upon local approval**Pensions—Virginia Firefighters
Relief Association**

- See Local Bills—Counties

**Public notice rules exempted
in some cities**

HF422* (McGuire)

SF334 (Marty)

Chapter 53: provides for distribution of public notices in cities of the fourth class in the metropolitan area.**Enactment:** May 6, 1991**Effective:** Aug. 1, 1991**Retirement—teachers**

- See Pensions & Retirement

Roseau County—land conveyance

- See Local Bills—Counties

State land exchanges

HF378* (Ogren)

SF306 (Chmielewski)

Chapter 132: authorizes exchange of real property.**Vetoed:** May 21, 1991**Storm sewers—
improvement procedures**

HF1282* (Jennings)

SF1126 (J.B. Johnson)

Chapter 76: provides procedures for storm sewer improvements.**Enactment:** May 13, 1991**Effective:** Aug. 1, 1991**Town road funds—March 1 deadline**

HF106* (Dauner)

SF92 (Langseth)

Chapter 278: relates to towns; provides for money from town road account to be distributed to towns by March 1, annually.**Enactment:** June 1, 1991**Effective:** 1992**Towns—bridge project funding**

HF159 (Steensma)

SF100* (Chmielewski)

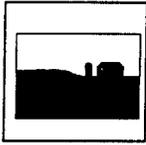
Chapter 351: authorizes replacement funds for certain culverts and grading costs; authorizes certain assistance for bridge approaches from the town bridge account.**Enactment:** June 4, 1991**Effective:** Aug. 1, 1991**Water treatment facilities—
powers expanded**

HF1288 (Valento)

SF1129* (Lessard)

Chapter 212: relates to water and wastewater treatment; expands the authority of municipalities to contract for private design and construction of water and wastewater treatment facilities.**Enactment:** May 27, 1991**Effective:** Aug. 1, 1991**White Bear schools—
teacher service purchase**

- See Local Bills—Cities/Towns



LOCAL BILLS— COUNTIES

Clay County—tax-forfeited land

HF64 (Dauner)
SF83* (Langseth)

Chapter 217: relates to state lands; authorizes sale of certain tax-forfeited lands bordering public water in Clay and Cottonwood counties.

Enactment: May 28, 1991

Effective: day after enactment

Cook County, land sale; St. Louis County, private sale

HF620* (Battaglia)
SF489 (D.J. Johnson)

Chapter 73: relates to state lands; authorizes the sale of certain land in Cook County; authorizes the private sale of certain state lands in St. Louis County.

Enactment: May 10, 1991

Effective: day after enactment

County document fees—increase

HF809* (E. Olson)
SF717 (Hottinger)

Chapter 226: fixes various fees for documents.

Enactment: May 28, 1991

Effective: Aug. 1, 1991

County government—broadcast expenditures allowed

HF1189* (Winter)
SF1116 (Vickerman)

Chapter 155: permits counties to spend money for broadcast facilities.

Enactment: May 23, 1991

Effective: Aug. 1, 1991

County morgue restrictions removed

HF795* (Jacobs)
SF779 (Merriam)

Chapter 31: removes certain restrictions on county morgues such as cost limita-

tions for building, equipping, and maintaining a morgue, and that a morgue should be in a building separate from other businesses.

Enactment: April 22, 1991

Effective: day after enactment

Dakota County—assessment review duties transfer

HF578* (Milbert)
SF653 (Metzen)

Chapter 338: relates to Dakota County; permits the combination of the offices of treasurer and auditor; permits appointment of the county recorder; authorizes the reorganization of county offices; permits cities and towns to transfer assessment review duties to the county.

Enactment: June 4, 1991

Effective: day after enactment

Fire, rescue equipment—local loan authority extended

• See Local Bills—Cities/Towns

Itasca County—town roads

HF87* (Solberg)
SF77 (Lessard)

Chapter 111: relates to highways; allows county board of and appropriate town boards in Itasca County to establish and record certain public roads less than four rods in width until Dec. 31, 1995.

Enactment: May 19, 1991

Effective: Aug. 1, 1991; sunsets Jan. 1, 1996

Kittson, Marshall counties—school district consolidation

• See Education

Mahnomen County—special hospital levies

HF152* (E. Olson)
SF149 (R. Moe)

Chapter 3: allows Mahnomen County and the city of Mahnomen to make special hospital levies.

Enactment: Feb. 18, 1991

Effective: day after enactment, with qualifications

Martin County—offices combined

HF623* (Hugoson)
SF1049 (Beckman)

Chapter 81: permits the consolidation of the offices of auditor and treasurer.

Enactment: May 13, 1991

Effective: upon local approval

Meeker County—hospital expansion

HF131* (Dille)
SF126 (Bernhagen)

Chapter 32: authorizes the county board to provide for an addition to the county hospital.

Enactment: April 22, 1991

Effective: upon local approval

Mental health requirements—consolidated

• See Health & Human Services

Mentally ill—community pilot programs

• See Health & Human Services

Otter Tail—return of donated land

HF914* (Lasley)
SF844 (J.B. Johnson)

Chapter 159: authorizes Otter Tail County to return donated state land to the donor's heir; provides for disposition of certain tax-forfeited lands.

Enactment: May 23, 1991

Effective: Aug. 1, 1991

Peace, fire officers—affirmative action

• See Local Bills—Cities/Towns

Pine County—hospital funding transferred from welfare fund

HF1396* (Lourey)
SF1040 (Chmielewski)

Chapter 86: allows Pine County to transfer money from the county welfare fund to the general fund to support a hospital.

Enactment: May 14, 1991

Prisoners' medical aid—county boards

• See Governmental Operations

Public lands—state-county land exchange, sale

HF530 (McPherson)
SF505* (Laidig)

****Chapter 307:** relates to tax-forfeited

lands; would have authorized private sale of certain tax-forfeited land in Washington County.

Vetoed: June 3, 1991

Effective: day after enactment

Ramsey County—government consolidation study authorized

HF1515 (Orenstein)

SF1295* (Cohen)

Chapter 300: relates to Ramsey County; creates a Ramsey County local government cooperation and consolidation study commission; sets its duties.

Enactment: June 3, 1991

Effective: day after enactment

Red River—watershed management extended

HF743* (Lieder)

SF795 (Stumpf)

Chapter 167: relates to the Red River watershed management board; changes the description of the area subject to special authority of watershed districts; requires the board to adopt criteria for funding applications; clarifies the uses of levy proceeds; expands the board's authority to cooperate with other entities.

Enactment: May 24, 1991

Effective: day after enactment

Roseau County—land conveyance

HF1323 (Tunheim)

SF1216* (Stumpf)

Chapter 219: relates to state lands; allows sales of certain state lands to be held in counties adjacent to the county where the land is located; allows the commissioner of natural resources to sell certain state lands bordering public waters; transfers state land by private sale to the town board of the town of Lake in Roseau County.

Enactment: May 28, 1991

Effective: Aug. 1, 1991, with exceptions

St. Louis County—county workers allowed service credit

• See Pensions & Retirement

St. Louis County—tax-forfeited land

HF994 (Rukavina)

SF958* (Dicklich)

Chapter 108: relates to state lands; authorizes sale of tax-forfeited lands and an easement in St. Louis County; releases a reversionary interest in real property.

Enactment: May 20, 1991

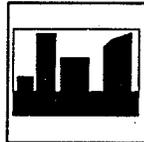
Effective: day after enactment

State land conveyances

• See Governmental Operations

Waste management—county problems

• See Environment & Natural Resources



LOCAL BILLS—METRO

Airport plan extended—Minneapolis-St. Paul

HF68 (Lieder)

SF75* (Langseth)

Chapter 21: extends the date for the international airport plan from Jan. 1, 1991, to Jan. 1, 1992.

Enactment: April 8, 1991

Effective: Aug. 1, 1991, with qualifications

Anoka County tax-forfeited land—authorization

HF248* (Lasley)

SF219 (Dahl)

Chapter 78: relates to state lands; authorizes the sale of certain tax-forfeited lands that border public water or natural wetlands in Anoka County.

Enactment: May 13, 1991

Effective: day after enactment

Edina—firefighter survivors' benefits modified

• See Pensions & Retirement

Fire, rescue equipment—local loan authority extended

• See Local Bills—Cities/Towns

Hopkins—landfill cleanup

HF279 (S. Olsen)

SF350* (Mondale)

Chapter 182: relates to the environment; adds a purpose for expenditure from the metropolitan landfill contingency action trust fund; authorizes the city of Hopkins to issue bonds to pay for environmental response costs at a landfill; authorizes the city to impose a landfill cleanup assessment against property; authorizes a service charge; appropriates money.

Enactment: May 24, 1991

Effective: day after enactment, with exceptions

Metropolitan Council—study on inner city problem

HF1179* (Orfield)

SF1124 (Mondale)

Chapter 183: provides for review of metropolitan agency budgets; directs the Metropolitan Council to conduct a study.

Enactment: May 24, 1991

Effective: Aug. 1, 1991

Minneapolis Park Board

HF1455* (Jefferson)

SF1330 (Pogemiller)

Chapter 87: would have provided for two members appointed by the Minneapolis Park and Recreation Board on the Minneapolis Reapportionment Commission; would have established standards for park board redistricting.

Vetoed: May 14, 1991

Minneapolis Police Relief Association—membership

• See Pensions & Retirement

Peace, fire officers—affirmative action

• See Local Bills—Cities/Towns

Pensions—Duluth/St. Paul police and fire—refund

• See Pensions & Retirement

Pensions—

Minneapolis retirement fund

• See Pensions & Retirement

Pensions—St. Paul Teachers Retirement Fund adjustment

• See Local Bills—Counties

Ramsey County—government consolidation study authorized

• See Local Bills—Counties

Ramsey County—laws amended to conform with home rule charter

HF983* (McGuire)

SF943 (Kelly)

Chapter 51: changes Ramsey County special laws to make them consistent with the county home rule charter.

Enactment: May 6, 1991

Effective: various dates

Ramsey County—civil service classifications clarified

HF1105* (McGuire)

SF973 (Kelly)

Chapter 50: provides for additional civil service certification of underrepresented groups.

Enactment: May 6, 1991

Effective: upon local approval

Retirement—teachers

• See Pensions & Retirement

Richfield—police relief pension fund

• See Pensions & Retirement

Richfield—frontage road funded

HF1377 (Garcia)

SF1238* (Riveness)

Chapter 210: authorizes the city of Richfield to advance money to the commissioner of transportation to expedite construction of a frontage road within the city, an agreement between the commissioner and the city, the city to issue bonds and requires the commissioner to pay interest on the bonds up to a certain amount.

Enactment: May 27, 1991

Effective: upon local approval

St. Paul Port Authority—contracting law exceptions

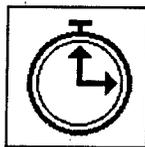
HF1151* (Osthoff)

SF1020 (Kelly)

Chapter 98: exempts certain St. Paul Port Authority activities from competitive bidding requirements; validates the sale of certain school building bonds.

Enactment: May 17, 1991

Effective: day after enactment, with exceptions



PENSIONS & RETIREMENT

Duluth—police pensions for surviving spouses

HF870* (Murphy)

SF646 (Solon)

Chapter 172: relates to Public Employees Retirement Fund police and fire consolidation accounts; permits survivors of account members killed in the line of duty to elect coverage.

Enactment: May 24, 1991

Effective: retroactive to Jan. 1, 1990

Edina—firefighter survivors benefits modified

HF1551* (Erhardt)

SF1308 (Storm)

Chapter 125: relates to retirement, Edina Volunteer Firefighters Relief Association; modifies limitations on survivor benefit coverage.

Enactment: May 21, 1991

Effective: upon local approval

Minneapolis Police

Relief Association—membership

HF813* (Jefferson)

SF775 (Pogemiller)

Chapter 90: adds members to the board of the Minneapolis Police Relief Association.

Enactment: May 14, 1991

Effective: upon local approval

Pensions—

appointed public officer buy-backs

HF522 (I. Anderson)

SF567* (Lessard)

Chapter 29: authorizes appointed public officers to purchase employees retirement association service credit for previous service as an elected official.

Enactment: April 17, 1991

Effective: day after enactment

Pensions—Duluth/St. Paul police and fire—refund

HF611* (Farrell)

SF848 (Waldorf)

Chapter 290: relates to retirement; local police and salaried firefighters relief associations; authorizes the payment of a refund to the designated beneficiary of certain decedents.

Enactment: June 1, 1991

Effective: day after enactment

Pensions—

Eveleth police, fire trust fund

HF44 (Begich)

SF5* (D.J. Johnson)

Chapter 27: authorizes a benefit increase for certain retired police officers, firefighters, and surviving spouses in the city of Eveleth.

Enactment: April 17, 1991

Effective: upon local approval

Pensions—highway patrol annuity refunds paid

HF389 (Jefferson)

SF734* (Pogemiller)

Chapter 34: allows highway patrol refunds of certain employee contributions upon death.

Enactment: April 23, 1991

Effective: July 1, 1991

Pensions—

Minneapolis retirement fund

HF571* (Jefferson)

SF656 (Pogemiller)

Chapter 206: relates to Minneapolis municipal employees; makes various changes reflecting benefits, administration, and investment practices of the Minneapolis Employees Retirement Fund.

Enactment: May 27, 1991

Effective: July 1, 1991

Pensions—**Nashwauk police relief association**

• See Local Bills—Cities/Towns

Pensions—**police, fire survivor benefits**

HF299* (Reding)

SF377 (Waldorf)

Chapter 269: relates to retirement; exempts certain persons participating in the employee interchange program from membership in the Minnesota State Retirement System; authorizes the continuation of surviving spouse benefits in the event of remarriage; revises pension plan actuarial reporting; provides a supplemental retirement plan for state university and community college personnel; allows a purchase of prior service credit.

Enactment: June 1, 1991

Effective: various dates

Pensions—St. Paul Teachers Retirement Fund adjustment

HF806* (O'Connor)

SF794 (Waldorf)

Chapter 67: relates to retirement and the St. Paul Teachers Retirement Fund Association; makes special post-retirement adjustment for certain pre-1978 retirees.

Enactment: May 10, 1991

Effective: July 1, 1991

Pensions—state unclassified employees retirement plan

HF1534 (Reding)

SF1224* (Waldorf)

Chapter 317: relates to retirement; state unclassified employees retirement program; permits plan participants who move to unclassified positions not covered by the plan to elect to participate in the plan; provides for collection of certain omitted contributions; authorizes a medical leave and re-employed annuitant provision for the Minneapolis Teachers Retirement Fund.

Enactment: June 3, 1991

Effective: July 1, 1991, with qualification

Pensions—**TRA administrative changes**

HF1035* (R. Johnson)

SF1030 (Waldorf)

Chapter 340: makes various changes in laws governing the administration of the Teachers Retirement Association.

Enactment: June 4, 1991

Effective: day after enactment, with exceptions

Pensions—**TRA military service credits**

HF1044 (Beard)

SF906 (Price)

Chapter 293: relates to retirement; authorizes purchase of military service credit by a certain Teachers Retirement Association Member; authorizes issuance of a state Persian Gulf war ribbon.

Enactment: June 1, 1991

Effective: various dates

Pensions—Virginia Firefighters Relief Association

HF41* (Rukavina)

SF72 (Dicklich)

Chapter 62: provides certain widow benefits for the Virginia Firefighters Relief Association; provides for disposition of assets of the Virginia Firefighters Relief Association under certain conditions.

Enactment: May 7, 1991

Effective: upon local approval, with qualifications

PERA—survivor benefits

HF371 (O'Connor)

SF811* (Kelly)

Chapter 230: provides certain survivor benefits to certain persons under the Public Employees Retirement Association police and fire plan.

Enactment: May 28, 1991

Effective: day after enactment, with qualifications

Public Employees Retirement Association

HF1584* (Lourey)

SF1458 (Waldorf)

Chapter 341: makes various changes reflecting benefits, administration, and investment practices for the Public

Employees Retirement Association.

Enactment: June 4, 1991

Effective: day after enactment, with qualifications

Retirement—teachers

HF684 (O'Connor)

SF449* (Solon)

Chapter 222: relates to Duluth Teachers Retirement Fund Association and St. Paul Teachers Retirement Fund Association.

Vetoed: May 28, 1991

Richfield—police relief pension fund

HF579* (Garcia)

SF708 (Riveness)

Chapter 96: relates to retirement, contributions and benefit computation for members of the Richfield Police Relief Association.

Enactment: May 17, 1991

Effective: upon local approval, with qualifications

St. Louis County—county workers allowed service credit

HF954* (Jaros)

SF679 (Solon)

Chapter 66: relates to retirement and the Public Employees Retirement Association; grants the equivalent of two months maternity leave to a certain St. Louis County employee.

Enactment: May 10, 1991

Effective: day after enactment

White Bear schools—teacher service purchase

HF1054* (Stanius)

SF813 (Knaak)

Chapter 89: relates to retirement, Teachers Retirement Association; permits purchases of prior services by certain employees for periods of leave.

Enactment: May 14, 1991

Effective: July 1, 1991



RESOLUTIONS

Baltic Republics—resolution

HF1209* (Kahn)
SF1068 (Riveness)

Resolution 6: memorializes the president and Congress to condemn the use of Soviet military force in the Baltic Republics for their self-determination.
Filed: April 13, 1991

Canada border permit negotiation—resolution

HF661* (I. Anderson)
SF761 (Lessard)

Resolution 4: memorializes Canada to correct the new permit regulations for the Canada-Minnesota border, and to encourage federal, state, and provincial governments to resolve differences to the mutual benefit and satisfaction of the citizens of both countries.
Filed: April 17, 1991

Federal energy program—resolution

HF325* (Murphy)
SF none

Resolution 3: memorializes the president and Congress to increase funding for low-income home energy assistance program and to maintain its operation in Minnesota.
Filed: April 12, 1991

Milk prices—resolution

HF1549* (Wenzel)
SF1414 (Sams)

Resolution 8: memorializes the president and the Congress of the United States to take action to alleviate the crisis in the Midwest dairy industry.
Filed: June 3, 1991

Persian Gulf crisis—resolution

HF14* (Ogren)
SF30 (Pappas)

Resolution 1: expresses support for our

armed forces in the conflict with Iraq; urges support for military families in the United States, calling on the governor to declare a day of prayer for peace, supports the president in negotiating a peaceful settlement.

Filed: Feb. 22, 1991

POW/MIA funding—resolution

HF195* (Beard)
SF172 (Bertram)

Resolution 2: memorializes Congress to continue funding of the POW/MIA special investigation conducted by the U.S. Senate Foreign Relations Committee.

Filed: March 21, 1991

POW/MIA truth bill—resolution

HF196* (Beard)
SF171 (Bertram)

Resolution 5: memorializes the Congress of the United States to enact the POW/MIA truth bill that relates to the disclosure of live sighting information on American service personnel missing in action from World War II, Korea, and Vietnam.

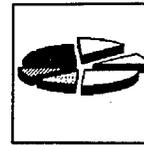
Filed: April 22, 1991

Special Olympics—resolution

HF471* (Ogren)
SF436 (Luther)

Resolution 7: memorializes the International Special Olympics Committee in support of the 1991 International Special Olympics games.

Filed: May 7, 1991



TAXES

Athletic programs for mentally retarded—sales tax exemption

HF390 (Trimble)
SF339* (Luther)

Chapter 40: provides that certain nonprofit organizations that provide athletic programs qualify for a sales tax exemption on their purchases.

Enactment: May 1, 1991

Effective: for sales occurring between May 5, 1989, and Aug. 15, 1991

Public debt assumption—regulation

HF1420 (Rest)
SF1179* (Pogemiller)

Chapter 342: relates to public finance; provides conditions and requirements for the issuance of debt and for the financial obligations of authorities; requires a debt capacity forecast; modifies provisions relating to budget preparation; validates the sale of certain school district bonds; exempts certain construction loans from the mortgage registry tax.

Enactment: June 4, 1991

Effective: various dates

Service people—tax filing extension

HF13* (Rest)
SF42 (Frederickson)

Chapter 18: provides that property owned by certain members of the military will be withheld from sale as tax-forfeited property; allows an extension to file income tax returns and property tax refund claims for national guard and reserve members who are called to active duty; provides filing extensions for individuals who performed services in Operation Desert Shield; provides for early payment of interest on refunds.

Enactment: April 4, 1991

Effective: various dates

Taxes—omnibus bill (first version)
HF1086* (Ogren)

SF1009 (D.J. Johnson)

Chapter 127: relates to the financing and operation of the government in Minnesota; modifies the administration, computation, collection, and enforcement of taxes; imposes taxes; changes tax rates, bases, credits, exemptions, withholding, and payments; modifies levy limits and aids to local governments; reduces the amount in the budget and cash flow reserve account; modifies certain local taxes and fees; updates references to the Internal Revenue Code, modifies tax increment financing laws; changes certain bonding provisions; changes provisions for light rail transit; changes certain eminent domain powers; changes provisions relating to certain ambulance and emergency services personnel plans; establishes programs to provide incentives for local government service sharing and mergers; changes definitions; makes technical corrections and clarifications; enacts provisions relating to certain cities, counties, school districts and watershed districts; appropriates money.
Enactment: May 31, 1991
Line-item vetoes: 2
Effective: various dates

Vetoed: May 12, 1991

Taxes—omnibus bill (second version)
HF1698* (Ogren)

SF1570 (D.J. Johnson)

Chapter 291: relates to the financing and operation of government in Minnesota; establishes a local government trust fund; allows a local sales and use tax to be imposed; establishes an advisory commission on intergovernmental relations; modifies the administration, computation, collection, and enforcement of taxes; imposes taxes; changes tax rates, bases, credits, exemptions, withholding, and payments; modifies levy limits and aids to local governments; reduces the amount in the budget and cash flow reserve account; modifies certain local taxes and fees; updates references to the Internal Revenue Code; modifies provisions relating to political campaign contribution refunds; modifies tax increment financing laws; changes certain bonding provisions; changes provisions for light rail transit; changes certain eminent domain powers; changes

provisions relating to certain ambulance and emergency services personnel plans; establishes programs to provide incentives for local government service sharing and mergers; changes definitions; makes technical corrections and clarifications; enacts provisions relating to certain cities, counties, school districts and watershed districts; appropriates money.

Enactment: May 31, 1991

Line-item vetoes: 2

Effective: various dates



TRANSPORTATION

Appropriations—reduction for current biennium

• See Appropriations

Department of Transportation

HF606* (Brown)

SF528 (Johnston)

Chapter 339: relates to transportation; authorizes state departments to cancel uncollectible debts up to \$200 in certain cases; allows Department of Transportation to employ debt collection services; allows Department of Transportation to make direct expenditures from state aid funds for administrative expenses; provides penalty for failure to pay fee for sign permit more than 30 days after fee is due; provides when estimates of certain construction projects are nonpublic data; directs the commissioner of transportation to adopt rules governing the location and breakaway standards for mailbox installations; allows white strobe lamps to be used on highway maintenance vehicles; authorizes exchange of lands with Grand Portage Band of Chippewa Indians; abolishes conflicting requirements related to market artery highways; adds a route and changes the description of a route in the state highway system.

Enactment: June 4, 1991

Effective: Aug. 1, 1991, with exceptions

Duluth transit—secondary students' transportation

• See Local Bills—Cities/Towns

Economic Development, Infrastructure and Regulation—omnibus bill

• See Appropriations

Ethanol promotion

• See Agriculture

Highway—renamed Paul Bunyan

HF126* (R. Johnson)

SF115 (Samuelson)

Chapter 248: relates to highways; designates the Paul Bunyan Expressway from Little Falls through Cass Lake to Bemidji.

Enactment: May 28, 1991

Effective: Aug. 1, 1991

License plates

HF463 (Lasley)

SF208* (Mehrkens)

Chapter 333: allows personalized license plates for classic, pioneer, collector, and street rod vehicles; provides for seven-year, in transit license plates for motor vehicle dealers; makes technical changes in driver's license law; clarifies procedure for review of driver's license revocation or disqualification under implied consent law; establishes maximum height for rear bumpers of certain semitrailers; allows certain equipment to be excluded from computing the maximum allowable length or a semitrailer or trailer used in a three-vehicle combination; provides an exception to the length limitation on certain vehicle combinations; limits maximum weight allowed on certain vehicle tires; conforms state highway weight limitations to federal requirements; imposes a cost-per-mile fee on certain overweight vehicles; defines hazardous materials, commercial motor vehicle, and farm truck; allows class C driver's license holder to tow when the gross weight of the vehicles is 26,000 pounds or less, restricts exemption for drivers of certain federal vehicles from requirement to possess commercial driver's license; clarifies offenses for which driver may be disqualified from

holding commercial driver's license; requires person whose driver's license has been revoked to pass examination under certain circumstances; permits qualified driver to obtain limited license following revocation for failure to have vehicle insurance; adds an exemption to the Motor Carrier Act; authorizes a variance for small cargo tanks, establishes the initial motor carrier contact program; adopts federal out-of-service criteria for motor vehicles; authorizes temporary charger carrier permit.

Enactment: June 4, 1991

Effective: various dates

Limousines—regulation

HF1199 (Kalis)

SF1152* (DeCramer)

****Chapter 284:** relates to motor vehicles; would have authorized the registrar of motor vehicles to prorate the original registration on groups of passenger motor vehicles presented to St. Paul by a lessor; would have changed provisions relating to limousines; would have appropriated money.

Vetoed: June 1, 1991

Effective: day after enactment

Motor vehicle carriers— farm truck inspections

HF267* (Kalis)

SF275 (Beckman)

Chapter 174: relates to motor vehicles; exempts from commercial vehicle inspection requirements and hazardous material driver's license endorsement requirements, pickup trucks carrying certain quantities of petroleum products or liquid fertilizer; reduces the minimum size of fleets of commercial vehicles permitted to conduct self-inspections; specifies the commercial vehicles inspection standards to be adopted by the commissioner of public safety; provides that certain vehicles may be issued certificates by complying with out-of-service criteria, and that such certificates are valid for two years, provides certain proof of federal inspection in lieu of state inspection decal requirements; changes the period of time for which inspection records must be retained; lowers the property damage level of accidents subject to post-crash

vehicle inspections; delays effective date of requirement that all commercial vehicles bear a commercial vehicle inspection decal.

Enactment: May 24, 1991

Effective: various dates

Parking— handicapped provisions changed

HF823 (Lynch)

SF765* (Marty)

Chapter 301: clarifies parking provisions for physically disabled persons; authorizes special license plates for motorcycles; authorizes tinted windshields for medical reasons; abolishes requirement to impound vehicle registration certificates; makes technical changes.

Enactment: June 3, 1991

Effective: day after enactment, with exceptions

Real estate— railroad right-of-way granted

HF612 (Smith)

SF 593* (Olson)

Chapter 83: relates to railroads; authorizes reimbursement by landowners for certain costs; requires access over railroad right-of-way to adjoining properties.

Enactment: May 13, 1991

Effective: day after enactment

Salvage vehicle—title registration

HF934* (Johnson)

SF1407 (Neuville)

Chapter 124: relates to motor vehicles; prohibits registration of vehicle for which salvage certificate of title is issued.

Enactment: May 21, 1991

Effective: Aug. 1, 1991

School bus safety

HF244* (Murphy)

SF354 (Luther)

Chapter 277: relates to traffic regulations; regulates traffic safety concerning school buses and the safety of school children; provides penalties; requires a study of the application of school bus requirements to Head Start transportation.

Enactment: June 1, 1991

Effective: Aug. 1, 1991, with qualifications

Service signs—placement near interstate highways

HF243* (Reding)

SF262 (Vickerman)

Chapter 16: allows specific service signs to be erected at intersections of trunk highways with interstate highways.

Enactment: April 4, 1991

Effective: Aug. 1, 1991

State Departments—omnibus bill

• See Appropriations

Transportation—omnibus bill

HF723 (Kalis)

SF598* (Langseth)

Chapter 298: relates to transportation; establishes state transportation goals and requires periodic revisions of the state transportation plan; directs a study of rail-highway grade crossings; establishes penalties for violations of grade crossing safety laws; authorizes the commissioner of transportation to make grants and loans for the improvement of commercial navigation facilities; establishes special categories of roads and highways; authorizes local units of government to advance funds for the completion of highway projects; creates a transportation services fund; specifies percentage of unrefunded motor fuel tax revenue that is attributable to use on forest roads; authorizes the use of local bridge grant funds to construct drainage structures; requires a report on metropolitan transportation development and transit development consistent with the report; creates a light rail transit joint powers board; establishes a paratransit advisory council; authorizes transportation research; directs a study of highway corridors; creates a transportation study board and specifies duties; appropriates money.

Enactment: June 3, 1991

Line-item vetoes: 1

Effective: various dates

Trunk highways—Disabled American Veterans designation

HF99* (Pelowski)

SF76 (Morse)

Chapter 274: relates to transportation; designates Trunk Highway No. 61 and the Lake City rest area as Disabled American Veterans Highway and Rest Area; authorizes special license plates for certain military personnel.

Enactment: June 1, 1991**Effective:** day after enactment**Utility work, town roads—notice requirement to local government**

HF357* (Jacobs)

SF693 (Novak)

Chapter 99: relates to highways; authorizes political subdivisions to require notice before constructing or repairing utility structures or equipment in, along, over, or under a road, street, or highway right-of-way; requires subsequent restoration to a town road.

Enactment: May 17, 1991**Effective:** Aug. 1, 1991**Wheelchair securement—transit bus requirements**

HF465 (Mariani)

SF132* (J.B. Johnson)

Chapter 163: relates to public safety; provides for wheelchair devices in transit vehicles for transporting disabled people.

Enactment: May 23, 1991**Effective:** Aug. 1, 1991**Wreckers—defined**

HF466* (Bauerly)

SF478 (Davis)

Chapter 112: relates to traffic regulations; defines "tow truck or towing vehicle" to include new variations of tower vehicles; requires the use of amber lights on tow trucks or towing vehicles after Jan. 1, 1992; allows use of red lights on vehicles of certain emergency response personnel; exempts tow trucks or towing vehicles from weight requirements under certain circumstances.

Enactment: May 19, 1991**Effective:** Aug. 1, 1991**VETERANS & MILITARY****Human Resources—omnibus bill**

- See Appropriations

Life insurance—military

- See Insurance

Military—land acquisitions

HF722* (Waltman)

SF714 (Johnston)

Chapter 139: clarifies language about certain money appropriated for land acquisition.

Enactment: May 21, 1991**Effective:** July 1, 1991**Mississippi River headlands—veterans cemetery allowed**

HF1509* (Wenzel)

SF1265 (Samuelson)

Chapter 158: relates to water resources; allows certain land to be used as a veterans cemetery under certain circumstances.

Enactment: May 23, 1991**Effective:** Aug. 1, 1991**Pensions—****TRA military service credits**

- See Pensions & Retirement

State Departments—omnibus bill

- See Appropriations

Trunk highways—Disabled American Veterans designation

- See Transportation

Veterans—**service officer appointments**

HF556 (Frederick)

SF460* (Beckman)

Chapter: 123: authorizes the commissioner of veterans affairs to assist certain

dependents of military personnel; clarifies the name of the state soldiers' welfare fund; changes certain requirements for appointment of county veterans service officers; contains instructions to the revisor of statutes.

Enactment: May 21, 1991**Effective:** various dates**Veterans Homes Board—authorized to rent**

HF609* (Boo)

SF640 (J.B. Johnson)

Chapter 186: relates to veterans; authorizes the Veterans Homes Board to rent certain facilities; authorizes expenditures of money.

Enactment: May 27, 1991**Effective:** Aug. 1, 1991**Veterans Homes Board—fund transfer authorization**

HF143* (Greenfield)

SF105 (Samuelson)

Chapter 324: relates to appropriations; removes certain directions, limits, and provisos on the use of money for certain projects; requires a long-range plan for the Minneapolis and Hastings veterans homes; requires relocation of residents.

Enactment: June 3, 1991**Effective:** day after enactment**Veterans Homes Board—rulemaking authority clarified**

HF616 (Frederick)

SF611* (Bertram)

Chapter 24: clarifies rulemaking authority of the Veterans Homes Board; changes language concerning payment of arrearages by veterans home residents.

Enactment: April 17, 1991**Effective:** Aug. 1, 1991

1991 Bills the Governor Vetoed

(Governor Arne H. Carlson)

Unchallenged Vetoes - 12 Chapters

Chapter	Bill Title	Date Vetoed
41	High pressure piping—chlorine included	May 1
46	Trade practices	May 3
87	Minneapolis Park Board	May 14
91	Public employees—penalties for assaulting	May 14
127	Taxes—omnibus bill (first version)	May 12
132	State land exchanges	May 21
216	Agriculture—state fair contract exceptions provided	May 28
218	Human rights—statute of limitations	May 28
222	Teachers' retirement funds	May 28
236	Air emission—engine replacement	May 28
247	Workers' compensation	May 28
335	Health care access	June 3

Line-Item Vetoes - 16 Chapters

Chapter	Bill Title (number of line items)	Date Vetoed
178	Bars—DWI warning signs posted/Burger home (1)	May 24
179	Egg law modifications/meat handlers (1)	May 24
208	Farmer-lender mediation (1)	May 27
233	Economic Development, Infrastructure and Regulation— omnibus bill (8)	June 4
235	Cold weather rule (3)	May 28
254	Environment and Natural Resources—omnibus bill (3)	June 4
265	Education—omnibus bill (K-12) (11)	June 4
270	DWI repeat offender programs (1)	June 1
286	Chemical dependency—treatment licensing; nursing home transfers (1)	June 1
291	Taxes—omnibus bill (second version) (2)	May 31
292	Human Resources—omnibus bill (6)	June 4
298	Transportation—omnibus bill (1)	June 3
302	Ethanol promotion (1)	June 3
345	State Departments—omnibus bill (20)	June 4
355	Groundwater regulation (1)	June 4
356	Higher education—omnibus bill (9)	June 4

Challenged Vetoes - 15 Chapters

Chapter	Bill Title	Date Vetoed
145	Charitable organizations—requirements modified	May 23
185	State land conveyance	May 24
213	Agriculture—BST ban extension	May 24
239	Labor strikes—permanent replacements prohibited	May 31
246	Redistricting—legislative district plan	May 28
255	Psychologists—licensing requirements clarified	May 31
261	Dept. of Trade and Economic Development—restructure	June 1
262	Executive orders—legislative notification	June 1
284	Limousines—regulation	June 1
289	State Board of Electricity—powers	June 1
303	Waste management—problem materials	June 3
307	Public lands—state-county land exchange, sale	June 3
320	Election—candidate withdrawal	June 3
348	International trade service center pilot project	June 4
349	Reapportionment/campaign contribution restrictions	June 4

Vetoes

Bills the governor vetoed

Editor's note: Gov. Arne Carlson considered 356 bills passed by the Legislature during the 1991 Session. Of these bills, he approved 310, allowed 3 to become law without his signature, vetoed 27 (15 of which are in question as to whether they are law since they were returned to the Legislature after the constitutional deadline) and line-item vetoed 16. Bills were sent to the governor in small quantities to allow adequate time for consideration. After the bills were presented to him, he had three days in which to act upon them.

The list below includes 12 vetoed bills, 16 line-item vetoed bills, and the 15 vetoed bills in question. All entries include the governor's reasons for his actions taken from his veto messages.

The bills are arranged numerically according to chapter number.

* — Version of the bill considered by the governor.

** — Chapter the governor vetoed, the validity of which is currently being challenged.

High pressure piping—chlorine included

HF472*/SF407

Chapter 41: would have proposed further regulation of high pressure pipefitting.

Governor's reasons for veto: The bill "would bring chlorine plumbing, used largely in wastewater treatment . . . under strict regulation by the Department of Labor and Industry, and would exclude performance of this kind of work by independent contractors. In the interest of small business development and the opportunity to open up this kind of work to more people coming out of approved technical training programs, this bill is inappropriate. Further, there is no evidence that chlorine pipefitting warrants any special control. It appears

the bill recommends an improper use of state power in that it favors one group over another under the guise of safety . . . monitoring of safety compliance will not be at all at risk by this bill not becoming law. . . ."

Trade practices

HF931/SF539*

Chapter 46: relates to commerce, restraint of trade; would have provided an evidentiary presumption in resale price maintenance cases.

Governor's reasons for veto: ". . . The bill is designed to overrule a unanimous 1984 decision of the United States Supreme Court as it applies to Minnesota. . . . If allowed to become law, manufacturers all over the world would have to adopt special policies, unique to Minnesota, for choosing and not choosing dealers. Further, they would likely be very selective in their signing of dealers or choose not to have dealers in Minnesota at all. . . ."

Minneapolis Park Board

HF1455*/SF1330

Chapter 87: would have provided for two members appointed by the Minneapolis Park and Recreation Board on the Minneapolis Reapportionment Commission, established standards for park board redistricting.

Governor's reason for veto: Of the six standards for city park and recreation districts this bill sets, the second one — "Each district shall consist of a convenient contiguous territory not more than twice as long as it is wide" — does not define "convenient" in this context.

"Absent a precise definition, it is impossible to tell what might be construed as 'convenient' under this statute."

Public employees—penalties for assaulting

HF1310*/SF1206

Chapter 91: would have created the gross misdemeanor offense for assaulting a public employee who is engaged in mandated duties.

Governor's reasons for veto: "Is it really more heinous to strike a dairy inspector than to strike an insurance salesman? . . . An assault is an assault. The occupation of the victim should not alter the nature of the crime."

Taxes—omnibus bill (first version)

HF1086*/SF1009

Chapter 127: relates to the financing and operation of government in Minnesota; would have modified the administration, computation, collection, and enforcement of taxes; imposed taxes; changed tax rates, bases, credits, exemptions.

Governor's reasons for veto: "Minnesota will be confronted with major tax increases in 1993 . . . [the plan] ignores the long-term consequences by covering over our needs by borrowing from tomorrow. [The] tax bill . . . reduces the \$550 million budget reserve to \$300 million. . . . Raises more than \$480 million in new income and other taxes. . . . Leaves tax 'tails' that may exceed \$515 million.

. . . Buys down property taxes in 1992 . . . with dramatic increases in State taxes. . . . Breaks a promise by the 1987 Legislature to the telecommunications industry to phase out a tax on gross earnings in return for a four-year freeze in telephone rates through 1994."

State land exchanges

HF378*/SF306

Chapter 132: would have authorized exchange of real property in Aitkin.

Governor's reasons for veto: "By allowing the Legislature to cause this

transaction to happen without the consent of the Land Exchange Board, the State would be engaging in an unconstitutional act."

Charitable organizations—requirements modified

HF1405*/SF1245

****Chapter 145:** would have changed the standard for combined charitable organizations to qualify for state employee payroll deductions.

Governor's reasons for veto: "... lowers the standards for combined charitable organizations to qualify for state employee payroll deductions."

Bars—DWI warning signs posted/Burger home

(1 line-item veto)

HF382/SF269*

Chapter 178: relates to liquor; requires posting of certain signs in licensed premises; appropriates money. Chapter was signed, but the governor vetoed a \$50,000 General Fund appropriation for St. Paul and Dayton's Bluff Historic Association to purchase and partially rehabilitate the home of former U.S. Supreme Court Chief Justice Warren Burger's boyhood home in east St. Paul.

Governor's reasons for line-item veto:

"Recognizing the national prominence that is likely to accrue to this residence and its restoration, the decision not to allow state funding is a difficult one. I personally support this restoration project. However, the Legislature's proposed budget is not in balance and, therefore, funds are not available for this type of expenditure."

(Sec. 2)

Egg law modifications/meat handlers

(1 line-item veto)

HF1340/SF510*

Chapter 179: changes the egg law; imposes a penalty; would have required the commissioner of agriculture to survey certain meat processors to determine interest in a state meat inspection program; requires a report; appropriates money. Chapter was signed,

but the governor vetoed a \$10,000 General Fund appropriation for a Department of Agriculture survey of meat handlers to determine their interest in starting a state meat inspection program.

Governor's reasons for line-item veto:

"With the Legislature's proposed budget not in balance, funds are not available for this type of expenditure. If the Department of Agriculture considers this a necessary and critical project, it will have to be funded within the existing base budget."

(Secs. 16-17)

State land conveyances

HF425*/SF490

****Chapter 185:** would have authorized several land transactions in the state.

Governor's reasons for veto: "... careful review and research indicates Section 6 of this bill is unconstitutional."

Farmer-lender mediation

(1 line-item veto)

HF961*/SF954

Chapter 208: relates to agriculture; reauthorizes the Farmer-Lender Mediation program through June 30, 1992; extends and appropriates money for the agricultural data collection task force. Chapter was signed, but the governor vetoed a \$15,000 appropriation for the task force.

Governor's reasons for line-item veto:

"The work of this task force, surveys of the financial condition of the State's farmers, I believe can be absorbed in either the public or private sectors by those institutions managing farm lending and economic development programs."

(Sec. 3)

Agriculture—BST ban extension

HF929/SF971*

****Chapter 213:** would have extended Minnesota's ban on the use of an artificial growth hormone — BST — used to increase milk production in dairy cows. The one-year extension was tied to a similar Wisconsin ban.

Governor's reasons for veto: "... it

would interfere with interstate trade of milk and dairy products. Milk and milk products come from both Minnesota and non-Minnesota processors. Accordingly, prohibiting the use of BST in Minnesota would not stop the sale of milk from BST supplemented cows within our borders."

Agriculture—state fair contract exceptions provided

HF883/SF820*

Chapter 216: relates to the state agricultural society; would have provided some building and contracting exceptions; regulated real estate transactions; set conditions for counties to assist state fair exhibits.

Governor's reasons for veto: "...

With the exemption proposed ... no jurisdiction may impose even a minimum level of life safety in State Fair buildings. The Department of Administration points out, and rightly so, that sleeping occupancies are especially vulnerable to loss of life in case of fire or other emergencies ... State Fair buildings are public structures which house tens of thousands of people annually. Accordingly, the State must take every precaution to ensure some reasonable level of public safety. Legislation that weakens our jurisdiction in this area cannot be signed into law."

Human rights—statute of limitations

HF1170/SF268*

Chapter 218: would have extended the time period from one year to two years within which a complaint could be filed under the Human Rights Act.

Governor's reasons for veto: "The intent of the one year statute is to promptly identify and remedy discriminatory practices. There is no evidence that doubling the time period will enhance this process. Rather, it will contribute to bringing of stale claims which are harder to investigate, more difficult to prove and harder to settle. Stale claims will strain limited Human Rights Department resources that should be applied to the promptly-brought claims."

Teachers' retirement funds

HF684/SF449*

Chapter 222: relates to Duluth teachers and St. Paul teachers retirement funds; would have allowed lump sum post-retirement adjustments.

Governor's reasons for veto: "The legislation . . . provides that the . . . retirement funds may calculate and pay lump sum post-retirement adjustments which do not depend on investment performance. Each fund already has legal authority to award lump sum post-retirement adjustments based on investment performance. To expand this authority for a pension fund with a large unfunded liability is not sound pension policy."

Economic Development, Infrastructure and Regulation—omnibus bill

HF53*/SF1530

(8 line-item vetoes)

Chapter 233: appropriates money and provides for regulations for the Department of Transportation and other agencies relating to transportation. Chapter was signed, but appropriations totaling \$2.9 million were vetoed.

Governor's reasons for line-item vetoes: "[These] vetoes are directed at nonessential programs which for the most part go beyond the target set in my budget. Broad-based programs of statewide significance are preserved."

(Sec. 2, p. 8, lines 22-26

Sec. 6, p. 14, lines 59, 60; p. 14, lines 1, 2

Sec. 18, p. 19, lines 7-17

Sec. 18, p. 19, lines 41-48; p. 20, lines 4-15, 21-31

Sec. 20, p. 21, lines 4-13

Sec. 21, p. 21, lines 16-25

Sec. 28, p. 24, lines 18-24

Sec. 94, p. 58, lines 13-24, 35, 36; p. 59, lines 1-25)

Cold weather rule

(3 line-item vetoes)

HF1246*/SF944

Chapter 235: relates to energy; expands conservation improvement programs; extends protection against disconnection of residential utility customers during cold weather; establishes energy conser-

vation goals for state buildings. Chapter was signed, but the governor line-item vetoed certain items.

Governor's reasons for line-item vetoes:

Article 1 Sec. 8: ". . . carries a \$1 million General Fund appropriation directing the State to improve the energy efficiency of residential oil-fired heating in low-income households. Because . . . this directive duplicates a nationally recognized program within the Department of Jobs and Training, the appropriation . . . has been line-item vetoed."

Article 7, Sec. 1: ". . . directs the Dept. of Public Service to study the potential market within the State for photovoltaic devices. With the wealth of information available in the private sector on this subject, a limited State examination would not be a prudent use of the Department's resources."

Article 7, Sec. 2 and 4: ". . . mandates that the Dept. of Public Service study the need and impact of a possible carbon emissions tax. Since the Omnibus Environment and Natural Resources Appropriations bill mandates two state agencies to study carbon emissions . . . this would be a duplicative effort. Section 4 [appropriates] \$55,000 to conduct these studies."

Air emission—engine replacement

HF1542*/SF1251

Chapter 236: relates to motor vehicles; would have clarified that engines may be replaced under certain conditions.

Governor's reasons for veto: ". . . the Attorney General . . . advises us that the legislation is not consistent with the Federal Clean Air Act and United States Environmental Protection Agency policy. . . ."

Labor strikes—permanent replacements prohibited

HF304/SF597*

****Chapter 239:** would have made hiring permanent replacement workers during a strike an unfair labor practice. **Governor's reasons for veto:** ". . . the

very abuses that we wish to correct would not be covered in this bill. Federal law has preempted this field . . . this [law] would primarily affect small, unionized Minnesota businesses who are the least able to survive a strike. Rural and small town businesses would likely be hardest hit. . . . Accordingly, for small employers in Greater Minnesota, the right to continue to operate during a strike would be an illusion. . . . While I am deeply troubled by the issues this legislation attempts to address, there is simply very little, if anything, that a state government can do."

Redistricting—legislative district plan

HF1699/SF1571*

****Chapter 246:** relates to the Legislature; would have changed the boundaries of legislative districts.

Governor's reasons for veto: "Recently I appointed a bi-partisan Reapportionment Advisory Committee. . . . The . . . Committee found that, in upholding constitutional principles, legislative districts must be contiguous and adhere to the one person, one vote principle . . . the Committee recommended a maximum deviation of one percent from the 1980 population. The vetoed bill, which permits two percent deviation, has 63 house districts with a deviation of one percent or more"

"The Committee also listed three policy priorities . . . (a) to enhance the interests of minority groups . . . (b) to maintain as far as possible the boundaries of existing political subdivisions such as municipalities and counties, and (c) to develop geographically and geometrically compact and convenient districts. The proposed redistricting plan falls short of attaining the first priority. Instead of reflecting changes in Minnesota's population, it preserves the status quo - one minority district in the House and none in the Senate. Minnesota's largest minority group, its African American community, is no more than 29 percent of any Senate district . . . no Senate district has 50 percent minorities. . . . The way to do better is to draw the

** One of 15 vetoes challenged.

minority districts first.

"The bill puts two northwestern Minnesota Native American reservations into one Senate district and a third into a different district. Consistent with the Committee's interest in consolidating minority voting power, these three reservations ought to be in the same Senate district. . . .

" . . . is also contrary to the Committee's recommendation respecting political lines, as far as possible. The cutting of county lines is severe. . . .

" . . . violates the Committee's third priority that districts be geographically and geometrically compact and convenient. . . . "

Workers' compensation

HF1422*/SF1248

Chapter 247: would have regulated benefits and insurance, established a permanent commission on workers' compensation, provided penalties, appropriated money.

Governor's reasons for veto: Among seven reasons, he cites, ". . . fails to provide for substantial judicial reform. . . . does not eliminate circumstances where claimants can receive more in benefits than they earned while working leaves intact a system which grants total disability benefits to claimants who are not seriously disabled."

Environment and Natural Resources—omnibus bill

HF493/SF1533*

(3 line-item vetoes)

Chapter 254: appropriates money for environmental, natural resources, and agricultural purposes; regulates amounts, impositions, and processing of various fees prescribed for various licenses and regulated activities. Chapter was signed, but appropriations totaling \$260,000 were vetoed. The major deletion was \$200,000 dedicated for farm and small business management programs.

Governor's reasons for line-item vetoes: "[These] vetoes are targeted and

consistent with the immediate need to assure taxpayers that we will have a balanced budget for 1992-93."

(Sec. 5, p. 7, lines 48, 49

Sec. 5, p. 8, lines 50-52

Sec. 7, p. 16, lines 38-56)

Psychologists—

licensing requirements clarified

HF313/SF300*

****Chapter 255:** would have required that a person have a doctoral degree in psychology in order to be a licensed psychologist. Professionals below the doctoral level would have been licensed as "psychological practitioners," and would have been barred from independent practice.

Governor's reasons for veto: "This bill would increase the costs of the Board of Psychology by about \$400,000 for fiscal years 1992-93. . . . Because of insufficient funds, portions of the bill would be difficult to execute. . . . I am also troubled by the license and title structure that would be created under the legislation. . . . This bill has too many troubling features for us to be confident that it would enhance protection of the public."

Dept. of Trade and Economic Development—restructure

HF1042*/SF940

****Chapter 261:** would have changed the organization of the Department of Trade and Economic Development, instructed the department, in consultation with the House and Senate policy committees, to participate in statewide legislative hearings; would have created a workplace safety program.

Governor's reasons for veto: "A long range economic development policy is something the state is lacking and my administration will address this need. Therefore, I appreciate the intent of this bill but do not appreciate the cluttering of the statutes with a directive of this kind. I can assure you that the Commissioner of Trade and Economic Development and agency staff are able to support this effort on a voluntary basis. Passing a law is simply not necessary."

Executive orders— legislative notification

HF1050*/SF1008

****Chapter 262:** relates to the reorganization of state government; would have required that executive reorganization orders be submitted to the chairs of the House and Senate Governmental Operations Committees at least 30 days before being filed with the Secretary of State.

Governor's reasons for veto: ". . . [It] creates an unnecessary procedural impediment . . . that would slow the reorganization process and prevent the governor from responding to emergency situations. . . . It would be a hindrance."

Education—omnibus bill (K-12)

(11 line-item vetoes)

HF700*/SF467

Chapter 265: relates to education; provides for general education revenue, transportation, special programs, community services, libraries, state education agencies, maximum effort school loan bonds, and other programs. Chapter was signed, but a total of \$28.3 million in appropriations was line-item vetoed. The largest single-item deletion, (\$20 million) was the fiscal year 1993 appropriation for the Learning Readiness Program.

Governor's reasons for line-item vetoes: ". . . again the Legislature has mortgaged the state's future by not exercising spending restraint. . . . [these vetoes are] . . . necessary to maintain a fiscally prudent budget, but will still allow us to focus state resources on basic programs that are essential for the education of Minnesota's children." (Art. 1, Sec. 21, p. 20, lines 24, 25 Art. 5, Sec. 9, p. 115, lines 29-33 Art. 5, Sec. 24, p. 124, line 32 Art. 6, Sec. 66, p. 183, line 31 Art. 6, Sec. 66, p. 184, line 13 Art. 7, Sec. 42, p. 213, lines 14, 24-25 Art. 7, Sec. 42, p. 213, line 30 Art. 8, Sec. 19, p. 233, line 24 Art. 8, Sec. 19, p. 234, lines 12, 17, 23, 35 Art. 8, Sec. 19, p. 235, line 10 Art. 8, Sec. 19, p. 236, line 1)

DWI repeat offender programs

(1 line-item veto)

HF551*/SF212

Chapter 270: relates to public safety; extends waiting period for person to receive driver's license who has been convicted of vehicular manslaughter or criminal negligence; establishes and amends other DWI provisions. Chapter was signed, but the governor vetoed a \$164,000 appropriation for start-up grants to counties for repeat DWI offender programs, as well as a \$50,000 appropriation to the University of Minnesota law school to fund a DWI task force.

Governor's reasons for line-item veto:

"... the fact that the Legislature has presented me with an unbalanced budget requires that these funds . . . be vetoed. . . . I would hope counties would find it in their self-interest to begin such programs with local resources. . . . Although it is worthwhile to learn all we can about DWI enforcement, we simply cannot afford this expenditure." (Sec. 9a and b)

Limousines—regulation

HF1199/SF1152*

****Chapter 284:** would have created a new system of limousine regulation within the Department of Transportation.

Governor's reasons for veto: "My problem with this proposal lies in the difficulty in determining exactly what it is the bill accomplishes. The system it establishes is expensive, cumbersome, and easily evaded. Its few beneficial provisions . . . could be accomplished simply by amending current insurance statutes, and bear no relationship to the need for a regulatory system."

Chemical dependency—treatment licensing; nursing home transfers

(1 line-item veto)

HF1243/SF774*

Chapter 286: relates to chemical dependency programs and nursing home transfers and discharges. Chapter was signed, but an additional \$130,000 general fund appropriation to continue a

health screening and intervention program for herbicide and fumigant application was vetoed.

Governor's reasons for line-item veto:

"The Department of Health has stated that this program and the appropriation are not a priority. With this understanding and the knowledge that the Legislature's proposed budget is not in balance, it is not appropriate to proceed with this type of expenditure." (Sec. 19)

State Board of Electricity—powers

HF871*/SF688

****Chapter 289:** would have further expanded the powers of the State Board of Electricity.

Governor's reasons for veto: "This bill greatly expands the power of the Board of Electricity while entrusting the expanded powers to a committee within the board. . . . It is a staff of three, and a board of one. Nowhere else in state government has such structure been dared. . . . Without doubt, this bill requires considerably more work."

Taxes—omnibus bill (second version)

(2 line-item vetoes)

HF1698*/SF1570

Chapter 291: Chapter was signed, but sections deleted would have appropriated money from the newly created local government trust fund to the Commissioner of Revenue for the distribution of property tax aids and credits to cities, towns, counties, and special taxing jurisdictions in fiscal years 1994 and 1995; appropriated money to provide grants to local units of government for the startup costs of providing shared services or functions.

Governor's reasons for line-item veto:

"... this tax bill represents a negotiated agreement between members of the House and Senate and my staff. A critical element of the agreement is the local option sales tax which will generate money for a local government trust fund and dedicate sales tax revenue to local governments. . . . However, the language adopted in HF1698 violates the negotiated agreement and, perhaps more

importantly, destroys the integrity of the fund as originally conceived. I applaud the efforts of local officials to seek efficient ways to provide services to their constituents . . . [but] do not believe financial incentives from the state are necessary to move this effort forward. (Art. 2, Sec. 4, p. 79, lines 1-36; p. 80, lines 1-4
Art. 14, Sec. 9, p. 331, lines 35, 36; p. 332, lines 1-5)

Human Resources—omnibus bill

HF719*/SF622

(6 line-item vetoes)

Chapter 292: relates to state government; appropriates money for Human Services, Jobs and Training, Corrections, Health, Human Rights, Housing Finance, and other programs. Chapter was signed, but \$855,000 in funding was vetoed.

Governor's reasons for line-item vetoes:

"Left untouched, the human services bill passed by the Legislature would exceed my budget recommendation for 1992-93 by more than \$131 million. . . . [These] vetoes, while certainly sensitive, still assure delivery of essential services for the state residents who are most 'at risk.'"

(Art. 1, Sec. 2, p. 10, lines 28-39

Art. 1, Sec. 2, p. 14, lines 59-67; p. 15, lines 1-9

Art. 1, Sec. 2, p. 18, lines 48-56

Art. 1, Sec. 5, p. 21, lines 31-55

Art. 6, Sec. 56, p. 394, lines 32-36; p. 395, lines 1-21

Art. 8, Sec. 23, pp. 498-500)

Transportation—omnibus bill

(1 line-item veto)

HF723/SF598*

Chapter 298: relates to transportation; establishes state transportation goals and requires periodic revisions of the state transportation plan; includes provisions relating to railroad grade crossing safety and a natural preservation highway program. Chapter was signed, but a \$290,000 appropriation from the transportation services fund to continue the activities of the Transportation Study Board was vetoed.

** One of 15 vetoes challenged.

Governor's reasons for line-item veto:

"The Board . . . has completed its mission. Its chair, vice chair, and executive director [have] affirmed that fact . . . as part of their Jan. 15, 1991, final report."

(Art. 5, Sec. 7, p. 23, lines 8-9)

Ethanol promotion

(1 line-item veto)

HF552/SF559*

Chapter 302: provides financial incentives for ethanol production and a mandate for use of oxygenated gasoline by 1995. Chapter was signed, but appropriations totaling \$240,000 were vetoed.

Governor's reasons for line-item veto:

"In presenting my budget to the Legislature, I recommended elimination of this funding. It is unclear to me why we would need to promote and market a product where the state mandates its use."

(p. 2, lines 26-3; p. 36, lines 1-8)

**Waste management—
problem materials**

HF1635/SF931*

****Chapter 303:** would have strengthened policy planning on problem materials and household hazardous waste; required a comprehensive study on energy and environmental strategy; designated a river area of concern.

Governor's reasons for veto: ". . . a fiscal note was never prepared. Clearly, the research required for this study would put an enormous strain on both human and financial resources of the seven state agencies required to participate in its development. This kind of unnecessary micro-management, I believe, is a detriment to fulfilling the important and worthy duties the Legislature intended the state agencies to accomplish."

**Public lands—state-county land
exchange, sale**

HF530/SF505*

****Chapter 307:** relates to a private sale of public land and a state-county land

exchange involving Itasca State Park.

Governor's reasons for veto: "The [state] Constitution specifies that exchange of state lands are to be approved by the Land Exchange Board. This bill does not provide for involvement of the Board. . . . I have vetoed two land exchanges already in this session for the same reason. . . . Unfortunately, the Legislature will have to try again to set this matter straight."

Elections—candidate withdrawal

HF137*/SF4

****Chapter 320:** relates to elections; would have prohibited gubernatorial candidate withdrawals within 16 days of a general election.

Governor's reasons for veto: "The measure proposes a solution where no real problem exists. Indeed, the extraordinary circumstances surrounding the 1990 gubernatorial race proved that the current law works . . . a 16-day limit on the replacement of candidates would severely restrict the right of voters to have a choice. Why write anything into law that would take away the flexibility needed to deal with such situations?"

Health care access

HF2*/SF2

Chapter 335: would have provided state-subsidized health care coverage for uninsured and underinsured Minnesotans.

Governor's reasons for veto: "[We need] to find a solution that provides care for the uninsured without pricing those Minnesotans who have insurance out of the market, or raising taxes to unacceptable levels . . . this bill is perceived by many to be the answer to the problem. Unfortunately, it is not universal. At current funding levels, 90 percent of the population who want and need it will not be covered. . . . Dedicating \$32 million of our precious resources during these uncertain economic times to an untried and unproven program . . . would not be prudent. . . . Unfortunately, the Legislature did not accept the idea of walking before we run. Instead, they passed a bill which plays a cruel

hoax on the uninsured of Minnesota. In fact, this bill is tantamount to consumer fraud. . . . I do not believe HF2 is a responsible solution. In summary, this bill creates false hopes, provides only very limited care to a few people now and mandates exorbitant budget-busting costs in later years. It builds in no cost controls, it might encourage people to come to Minnesota for health care, it will increase rates for small group employers and for young, healthy people and it will drive up the cost of insurance premiums for many, if not most, Minnesotans."

State Departments—omnibus bill

HF1631*

(20 line-item vetoes)

Chapter 345: relates to the organization and operation of all three branches of state government. Chapter was signed but appropriations totaling \$27.7 million were vetoed. Major amounts deleted include \$11.8 million for neighborhood revitalization programs, \$4 million in grant money for projects including the Great River Road project and the Como Park Conservatory; \$2.7 million for metro area regional parks, and \$2.5 million for implementing a new state-wide accounting and payroll program.

Governor's reasons for line-item vetoes: "[These] vetoes in general are grant funds for numerous local initiatives that represent duplicative services, or services with only limited geographic significance. With regard to many of these programs, it is questionable whether the state should maintain any level of involvement, regardless of budget constraints."

(Art. 1, Sec. 2, p. 4, lines 24-29)

Art. 1, Sec. 2, p. 4, lines 46-48; p. 5, line 1

Art. 1, Sec. 5, p. 8, lines 13-18

Art. 1, Sec. 12, p. 10, lines 50-56

Art. 1, Sec. 17, p. 15, lines 53-55, 56-58

Art. 1, Sec. 17, p. 16, lines 2-7, 16-22, 23-29

Art. 1, Sec. 19, p. 18, line 23

Art. 1, Sec. 21, p. 21, line 40

Art. 1, Sec. 23, p. 24, lines 6-10

Art. 1, Sec. 23, p. 24, lines 25-28

Art. 1, Sec. 23, p. 24, line 37

Art. 1, Sec. 23, p. 24, lines 53-63; p. 25, lines 1-3
 Art. 1, Sec. 23, p. 25, lines 4-8
 Art. 1, Sec. 23, p. 25, lines 12-14
 Art. 1, Sec. 23, p. 25, lines 61, 62; p. 26, lines 1-7
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 Art. 1, Sec. 23, p. 27, lines 23-30
 Art. 1, Sec. 23, p. 28, lines 33-36, 43-45
 Art. 1, Sec. 23, p. 28, lines 53-55
 Art. 1, Sec. 24, p. 29, lines 30-34)

International trade service center pilot project

HF222*/SF402

****Chapter 348:** would have established a regional international trade service center pilot project at a cost of \$50,000; appropriated \$50,000 for the Red River trade corridor project.

Governor's reasons for veto: "... it is clear that the concept of an international trade service center would duplicate services already provided by the Department of Trade and Economic Development ... funds are not available for this type of expenditure."

Reapportionment/campaign contribution restrictions

HF635*/SF643

****Chapter 349:** would have provided that no candidate for a constitutional office may solicit or accept a campaign contribution from a registered lobbyist, political committee, or political fund during a regular session of the Legislature; would have authorized a mail levy referendum, set certain redistricting goals and deadlines, limited certain special elections, set time and procedures for certain boundary changes, imposed duties on the secretary of state, changed requirements for polling places, appropriated money.

Governor's reasons for veto: "By vetoing this bill, I am asking the Legislature to impose the same standards on itself as it imposes on others. ... I am afraid the Legislature would proclaim this bill as campaign finance reform and use it as justification for doing nothing about campaign abuses in the future. ... I urge the Legislature to apply its session

fundraising prohibition to caucuses and special "group" caucuses. With this kind of equal treatment, the public would benefit. ... [This veto] prevents several thoughtful and necessary provisions designed to help local governments carry out their redistricting and precinct-setting duties from becoming law. These are not all objectionable. ... Since parts of this bill are affected by redistricting, there is no reason why a more comprehensive reform bill cannot be dealt with in January 1992, when the Legislature reconvenes early to deal with ... redistricting.

Groundwater regulation

(1 line-item veto)

HF783*/SF842

Chapter 355: relates to wells, boring, pesticides and research. Chapter was signed, but a \$400,000 appropriation to continue integrated pest management and research on the impact of agriculture on groundwater was vetoed.

Governor's reasons for line-item veto: "With the Legislature's proposed budget not in balance, it is not appropriate to proceed with added research at this time."
 (Sec. 53)

Higher education—omnibus bill

SF1535*

(9 line-item vetoes)

Chapter 356: appropriates money to the Higher Education Coordinating Board, Higher Education Board, Mayo Medical Foundation, State University Board, State Board for Community Colleges, University of Minnesota, and the State Board of Technical Colleges. Chapter was signed, but a total of \$54.8 million was line-item vetoed from the bill. Major trimmings include: \$14.6 million from the Community College System's appropriation, \$14.4 million from the State University budget, and \$23.2 million from University of Minnesota funding.

Governor's reasons for line-item vetoes: "... the higher education bill ... exceeds my [budget] recommendations by \$70 million for 1992-93 and

more than \$76 million for 1994-95 ... because of the complicated appropriations process employed by the Legislature, the changes cannot be equitably allocated among the individual systems. ... The changes are necessary in order to bring the higher education budget closer to my original recommendation."
 (Art. 1, Sec. 3, p. 6, line 46
 Art. 1, Sec. 4, p. 8, lines 33-35
 Art. 1, Sec. 4, p. 8, line 41
 Art. 1, Sec. 5, p. 9, line 30
 Art. 1, Sec. 6, p. 12, line 37
 Art. 1, Sec. 6, p. 12, line 47
 Art. 1, Sec. 9, p. 14, line 21
 Art. 4, Sec. 5, p. 32, lines 16-22
 Art. 5, Sec. 1, p. 33, lines 19-24)

** One of 15 vetoes challenged.

Other Bills Considered

Editor's note: There were 3,320 bills introduced in the House and Senate this legislative session. Of those, only 356 were approved by the Legislature — many of which were vetoed by the governor. Here's a partial listing of the measures that didn't make it this year.



Bar closing

A proposal that would have allowed Minnesota bars to stay open until 2:30 a.m. was approved by the Regulated Industries Committee in the House and the Commerce Committee in the Senate. But the measure was not brought up for a vote in either body. (HF353)

Work curfew

A bill that would have prohibited students under the age of 18 to work past 11 p.m. on school nights, and before 5 a.m. on any school day, stalled in the Senate.

It marked the third straight year that the work curfew bill has died in the Senate. The measure was approved by the House in February, but never emerged from the Senate Employment Committee. (HF1156)

Video lottery

A bill that would have authorized the use of video lottery machines in on-sale liquor stores and bars was not approved. The bill got a hearing in the General Legislation, Veterans Affairs, and Gaming Committee after the second committee deadline this year, but didn't progress further. (HF793)

Riverboat gambling

Don't expect to be casting lots on a river near you in the coming year. A House Advisory calling for a study on the issue and its possible legalization never received a hearing this session. (HA7)

'13th check'

A bill that would have allowed St. Paul officials to give their pensioners extra benefits from their pension funds stalled after the author decided to withdraw the bill, amid controversy that the measure would cost the city of St. Paul a substantial chunk of money. (HF886)

Unicameral legislature

Want the size of the Legislature reduced? So do some lawmakers. Two bills calling for a proposed constitutional amendment to have a single-body legislature with somewhere between 101 and 135 members were introduced this session. Neither receiving a hearing. One was sponsored by a DFLer (HF268), and one by an IR member (HF1662). Neither had a Senate companion, either.



Campaign finance reform

The Senate version attracted all kinds of attention and more than a few amendments, so the House author withdrew the bill. Parts of HF1053 were inserted into HF635, which was subsequently vetoed by the governor.

The bill would have reduced campaign contributions for those running for governor from \$60,000 to \$20,000 in an election year, but contribution limits for those running for state representative and senator would have remained at \$750 and \$1,500 respectively. (HF1053)

Gas tax hike

A proposal to boost the gas tax from 20 to 23 cents per gallon died in the tax negotiation process.

Dimler amendment stays

An effort to repeal a provision named after former Rep. Charles Dimler that prevents speeding tickets up to ten miles per hour over the posted limit from going on the speeder's driving record failed. (HF337)

Radar guns

Fans of the Dimler amendment will be pleased to note that a proposal to ban radar detectors also died. (HF1694)

No vets home in Fergus

For the tenth straight year, Rep. Bob Anderson (IR-Ottertail) has tried to get a veterans home for Fergus Falls. As in the past, he received a stamp of approval from the General Legislation, Veterans Affairs and Gaming Committee, but the measure stalled in the Appropriations Committee. There was no Senate companion bill for the proposal. (HF648)

Honoring Gulf vets

A handful of initiatives to honor Persian Gulf vets were signed into law, but not all of them made it to the governor's desk. A proposed constitutional amendment to provide bonuses for gulf vets stalled in the Rules Committee (HF224), and tuition grants for higher education got bogged down in the appropriations process. (HF426)

Step-parents day

It cleared the House without a hitch, but languished in a Senate committee, and never received a floor vote. House sponsor Rep. Steve Trimble (DFL-St. Paul) wanted the unofficial holiday to eliminate some negative stereotypes society attaches to step-parents, and reinforce the unique roles they play in children's lives. (HF49)

Got a license?

Exactly 165 bills creating, amending, or otherwise altering the licensure procedures for a wide range of occupations — including acupuncturists, crane operators, interior designers, and audiologists, to name a few — were introduced this year. With the exception of psychological practitioners and building contractors, most stalled in committee, as did a bill calling for the creation of an advisory task force to study licensing procedures.

Butane ban

Butane won't be added to the list of toxic substances that retailers are prohibited from selling to minors — at least not this year.

Lawmakers ran out of time May 20 to act on the bill, which would have made the sale of butane to minors a misdemeanor.

The compound, used as an inhalant by some kids seeking a quick and inexpensive high, would have joined glue, cement, and aerosol paints on the list of chemicals banned for sale to minors. (HF1196)



Enhancing the 911 system

Only 11 of the state's 87 counties, with portions of six others, have a 911 system that immediately displays the location and telephone number of a caller to speed the dispatch of emergency personnel and to avoid possible routing mistakes. A bill to upgrade the systems in the state's remaining counties didn't pass committee in time for action this session. (HF1481)

No tolls

Lawmakers killed off a provision in an omnibus transportation bill allowing for some alternative methods of financing new highway and bridge construction, which possibly could have included tollways.

The language struck April 22 by the Local Government and Metropolitan Affairs Committee would not have created any tollways, but would have allowed state officials to authorize them in the future.

Currently, there are three toll bridges operating in Minnesota; one leading into Wisconsin on the southeastern border of the state, and two leading into North Dakota.

Residency requirements

A bill that would have required many public employees working in Minneapolis to live inside the city passed out of the House this year, but stalled after reaching the Senate.

The measure as adopted would have applied to all city, school district, and several other public agencies in Minneapolis, and would have exempted the city from 1981 legislation striking down municipal residency requirements. (HF291)

Presidential primary by mail

A 1992 mail-in primary would virtually guarantee higher voter turnout, but the cost involved (\$3 million to \$4 million) would largely shift from the counties to the state, so lawmakers just said no. This measure, supported by Secretary of State Joan Grove, had some support, but not the dollars available to carry out the task. (HF397)

Cleaner indoor air

Smokers can still light up in warehouses, factories and other public areas that amendments to the Minnesota Clean Indoor Air Act would have prohibited. The bill would have also increased the areas restaurants must designate as non-smoking, but stalled in the Health and Human Services Committee. (HF376)

Parental notification

Although the House had a companion bill, the real effort to change the law to require that only one parent be notified — instead of both parents under current law — before a minor could obtain an abortion was launched in the Senate, where it did not pass. (HF512)

Hmong marriages

The question of whether traditional Hmong marriages should be legally recognized in the same way other religious wedding rites are acknowledged by the state will be back next year, after extensive interim study. The measure never passed out of subcommittee meetings in the House this session.

The Senate companion has won approval by the full Senate, and need only successfully navigate a passage through the House next session. (HF91)



Minnesota pure milk

An effort to establish a "Minnesota pure" label for milk free of artificial growth hormones and drugs passed the House but not the Senate this session. Dairies would have paid farmers an extra \$1 per hundredweight for the "pure" milk under the proposal. (HF669)

Incinerator moratorium

A proposal that would have placed a five-year moratorium on the construction of municipal waste incinerators burned out late in the session.

The proposal passed a House committee, but support dwindled when an amendment was added that would have reimbursed Dakota County \$5.5 million for costs it incurred in planning for an incinerator. The measure stalled in the Appropriations Committee. (HF890)

Parental involvement

A provision in HF700 that would have allowed parents to remove their children from personal development classes was eliminated in a House-Senate conference committee.

The measure would have allowed parents to review and approve teaching methods for certain health and mental well-being courses, and to pull their children from the courses if they didn't think they were appropriate.

Private schools

A proposal to allow public schools to contract with private schools to educate at-risk students stalled when legal questions were raised over whether state money could be used at private institutions. (HF1104)

Gender balancing state boards

A step toward equal gender representation on state-appointed boards won approval from the House and preliminary approval from the Senate, but ultimately failed this session. House sponsor Rep. Phyllis Kahn says that females currently comprise 38 percent of all state board appointees. A final Senate vote is expected next session. (HF1114)

Term limitations

A proposed constitutional amendment that would limit state legislators to 12 years of elective service and cap constitutional officers' tenure at eight years was approved by House Financial Institutions and Insurance Committee's Banking Division, but then stalled. No Senate companion was introduced. (HF204)

Mourning dove season

A move to establish an experimental hunting season for mourning doves in western Minnesota stalled in the Senate and didn't receive a hearing in the House. Under the bill, mourning dove stamps would be required at a \$5 fee before hunters could bag the birds. (HF1028)



Pet ferrets

Although it breezed through the Senate on a 59-6 vote, a move to classify the *mustela putorius furo*, or European ferret as a "domestic animal" didn't make it through the House. The House Environment and Natural Resources Committee sent the measure to the Health and Human Services Committee without recommendation, and there it stayed. The Department of Health opposed the bill, saying ferrets can carry rabies without showing signs of the disease. (HF117)

Gay rights

A measure to extend human rights protection to gay and lesbian Minnesotans was defeated by the House Judiciary Committee. Proponents say sexual orientation — like race, color, age, or disability — should be shielded from discrimination and fall under the protection of the state's Human Rights Act. The Senate companion received no hearing. (HF1091)

Neuter your pet

A move to encourage the neutering of dogs and cats to control the "unwanted pet population" died in the Taxes Committee. The bill was designed to provide pet owners with discount vouchers to help defray neutering costs. The original funding plan — adding a one-cent wholesale tax to cans of pet food — was scrapped from the bill. (HF366)

Voting at 16

Testimony was heard, but no vote taken on a proposed constitutional amendment that would lower the voting age to 16. (HF24)

Mandatory AIDS testing

A move to force sexual offenders to submit to an AIDS test failed to pass the Legislature. Under the bill, people convicted of criminal sexual conduct would have been required to take the test provided the victim requests it. (HF1605)

RU-486

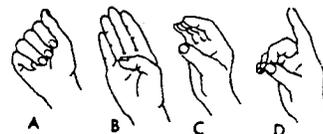
Introduced in the House on the Saturday before adjournment was a bill asking Congress to rescind a ban on importation of the controversial French "abortion pill," RU-486. The measure also asks the Food and Drug Administration to conduct clinical trials on the drug. The House did not act on the bill. (HF1714)

Pets for the elderly

A bill that would allow people 62 and older to have a pet — if they live alone in an apartment where at least part of the rent is government-subsidized — was approved by the Housing Committee and then stalled. Under the bill, elderly tenants would have been permitted to keep one spayed or neutered dog, one cat, or two birds. Animals considered to be a health or safety risk would be prohibited. (HF123)

Mobile pets

In a similar measure, a bill designed to allow people 62 and over who live in mobile homes to keep pets also stalled. The measure would have considered it "unreasonable" for a mobile home park to implement rules that prohibited the elderly from keeping a pet. Reasonable size limits would be applied to potential companions. (HF642)



Raising signing standards

This proposal would have established minimum competency standards for teachers of the hearing impaired, and required a fundamental understanding of American sign language before sign teachers could be licensed. (HF1541)

Omnibus housing bill

Time ran out on a measure that would have provided for a number of landlord-tenant reforms, with additional provisions establishing youth employment grants and local housing and economic development funding programs. The bill cleared four House committees but never received a final vote. (HF714)

Fiscal disparities

A call to repeal the metro area fiscal disparities law went nowhere after being referred to the House Taxes Committee. No Senate companion exists. (HF1466)

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Key: HF—House File; SF—Senate File; CH—Chapter; R—Resolution

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Key: HF—House File; SF—Senate File; CH—Chapter; R—Resolution

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Key: HF—House File; SF—Senate File; CH—Chapter; R—Resolution

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783	842	355	Environment & Natural Resources	45	977	891	305	Environment & Natural Resources	46
784	437	116	Agriculture	34	983	943	51	Local Bills—Metro	60
786	895	190	Legal & Judiciary	55	994	958	108	Local Bills—Counties	58
795	779	31	Local Bills—Counties	58	999	1064	214	Environment & Natural Resources	47
806	794	67	Pensions & Retirement	61	1001	264	166	Environment & Natural Resources	46
807	689	75	Housing & Real Estate	52	1003	953	119	Legal & Judiciary	55
808	682	142	Health & Human Services	52	1006	754	110	Local Bills—Cities/Towns	57
809	717	226	Local Bills—Counties	58	1009	966	275	Environment & Natural Resources	47
813	775	90	Pensions & Retirement	60	1016	550	60	Health & Human Services	50
815	1119	165	Insurance	53	1017	664	52	Agriculture	33
817	962	194	Environment & Natural Resources	46	1035	1030	340	Pensions & Retirement	61
821	635	109	Health & Human Services	50	1038	880	256	Banking	35
823	765	301	Transportation	64	1039	798	128	Employment & Labor	43
825	1007	136	Drugs & Alcohol	39	1042	940	261	Governmental Operations	48
826	226	94	Health & Human Services	51	1044	906	293	Pensions & Retirement	61
832	833	71	Commerce & Consumer Affairs	36	1050	1008	262	Governmental Operations	48
833	579	346	Economic Development & Trade	40	1052	1053	199	Governmental Operations	49

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1066	1451	137	Health & Human Services	50	1299	1110	191	Agriculture	34
1086	1009	127	Taxes	63	1305	1284	288	Agriculture	34
1088	1037	295	Economic Development & Trade	39	1310	1206	91	Crime & Corrections	38
1099	1034	181	Employment & Labor	43	1323	1216	219	Local Bills—Counties	58
1105	973	50	Local Bills—Metro	60	1326	1204	157	Economic Development & Trade	40
1109	1080	252	Economic Development & Trade	39	1332	1231	312	Health & Human Services	50
1119	1166	173	Education	40	1340	510	179	Agriculture	33
1121	800	241	Environment & Natural Resources	45	1353	1370	220	Economic Development & Trade	40
1125	893	189	Crime & Corrections	37	1359	1411	201	Housing & Real Estate	53
1126	636	120	Local Bills—Cities/Towns	56	1371	1256	263	Agriculture	33
1127	1432	152	Energy & Utilities	44	1377	1238	210	Local Bills—Metro	60
1129	1194	250	Agriculture	33	1387	1286	240	Governmental Operations	49
1141	950	193	Drugs & Alcohol	38	1392	1316	330	Gaming	48
1142	969	321	Legal & Judiciary	54	1396	1040	86	Local Bills—Counties	58
1147	1168	238	Employment & Labor	43	1405	1245	145	Governmental Operations	48
1150	1032	121	Crime & Corrections	37	1415	1244	311	Housing & Real Estate	52
1151	1020	98	Local Bills—Metro	60	1417	1289	176	Governmental Operations	48
1170	268	218	Legal & Judiciary	55	1418	1211	54	Health & Human Services	51
1173	837	228	Environment & Natural Resources	46	1420	1179	342	Taxes	62
1177	1127	318	Health & Human Services	51	1422	1248	247	Employment & Labor	43
1178	785	296	Banking	35	1433	1317	268	Employment & Labor	42
1179	1124	183	Local Bills—Metro	59	1455	1330	87	Local Bills—Metro	59
1185	1112	315	Energy & Utilities	44	1457	1164	177	Local Bills—Cities/Towns	56
1189	1116	155	Local Bills—Counties	58	1459	1440	280	Commerce & Consumer Affairs	36
1190	1380	234	Energy & Utilities	44	1462	910	202	Health & Human Services	52
1199	1152	284	Transportation	64	1467	918	131	Insurance	53
1201	1190	140	Local Bills—Cities/Towns	57	1473	691	118	Legal & Judiciary	55
1208	970	84	Environment & Natural Resources	45	1475	1425	126	Education	40
1209	1068	R 6	Resolutions	62	1492	1315	97	Housing & Real Estate	52
1215	928	316	Agriculture	33	1502	780	267	Governmental Operations	49
1220	1027	242	Environment & Natural Resources	45	1509	1265	158	Veterans & Military	65
1222	707	331	Employment & Labor	42	1515	1295	300	Local Bills—Counties	58
1226	1074	82	Local Bills—Cities/Towns	56	1517	1128	244	Insurance	54
1234	919	259	Environment & Natural Resources	45	1528	1474	282	Commerce & Consumer Affairs	35
1238	858	211	Crime & Corrections	37	1534	1224	317	Pensions & Retirement	61
1241	1050	327	Agriculture	33	1542	1251	236	Environment & Natural Resources	45
1243	774	286	Health & Human Services	50	1549	1414	R 8	Resolutions	62
1246	944	235	Energy & Utilities	44	1551	1308	125	Pensions & Retirement	60
1264	998	198	Commerce & Consumer Affairs	36	1584	1458	341	Pensions & Retirement	61
1273	1019	353	Legal & Judiciary	54	1592	1419	133	Health & Human Services	51
1280	822	223	Environment & Natural Resources	46	1613	861	326	Appropriations	34
1282	1126	76	Local Bills—Cities/Towns	57	1621	525	279	Drugs & Alcohol	38
1286	1120	205	Governmental Operations	49	1631	none	345	Appropriations	35

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4	137	320	Elections	42	172	195	R 2	Resolutions	62
5	44	27	Pensions & Retirement	60	173	202	308	Employment & Labor	43
6	140	43	Insurance	54	186	236	224	Environment & Natural Resources	45
7	116	14	Drugs & Alcohol	38	187	233	148	Health & Human Services	51
13	21	231	Environment & Natural Resources	46	193	200	146	Legal & Judiciary	55
30	14	R 1	Resolutions	62	198	238	88	Commerce & Consumer Affairs	36
34	35	35	Agriculture	33	202	218	306	Housing & Real Estate	53
37	12	325	Insurance	53	204	603	314	Commerce & Consumer Affairs	36
40	55	8	Crime & Corrections	37	205	485	283	Insurance	54
41	82	19	Employment & Labor	42	208	463	333	Transportation	63
42	13	18	Taxes	62	212	551	270	Drugs & Alcohol	39
51	1	354	Environment & Natural Resources	47	213	74	162	Legal & Judiciary	56
62	47	2	Appropriations	34	216	246	68	Drugs & Alcohol	38
69	73	45	Education	41	219	248	78	Local Bills—Metro	59
72	41	62	Pensions & Retirement	61	226	826	94	Health & Human Services	51
73	36	106	Employment & Labor	43	227	317	266	Legal & Judiciary	54
75	68	21	Local Bills—Metro	59	228	321	271	Legal & Judiciary	55
76	99	274	Transportation	65	231	315	95	Insurance	53
77	87	111	Local Bills—Counties	58	234	245	5	Education	41
79	92	6	Local Bills—Cities/Towns	57	235	646	23	Governmental Operations	49
83	64	217	Local Bills—Counties	58	239	276	101	Insurance	54
84	65	215	Local Bills—Cities/Towns	56	241	274	69	Commerce & Consumer Affairs	36
85	104	10	Commerce & Consumer Affairs	35	242	275	12	Commerce & Consumer Affairs	36
86	124	196	Education	41	246	148	11	Housing & Real Estate	52
92	106	278	Local Bills—Cities/Towns	57	252	407	33	Housing & Real Estate	52
100	159	351	Local Bills—Cities/Towns	57	254	735	36	Health & Human Services	50
105	143	324	Veterans & Military	65	256	303	337	Environment & Natural Resources	47
106	81	4	Housing & Real Estate	52	257	322	304	Environment & Natural Resources	47
109	78	281	Legal & Judiciary	55	262	243	16	Transportation	64
114	90	105	Health & Human Services	51	264	1001	166	Environment & Natural Resources	46
115	126	248	Transportation	63	268	1170	218	Legal & Judiciary	55
121	85	169	Health & Human Services	51	269	382	178	Drugs & Alcohol	38
126	131	32	Local Bills—Counties	58	274	162	195	Health & Human Services	50
127	98	64	Legal & Judiciary	55	275	267	174	Transportation	64
132	465	163	Transportation	65	276	239	103	Crime & Corrections	38
137	132	149	Energy & Utilities	44	283	365	151	Legal & Judiciary	55
141	193	15	Health & Human Services	50	286	840	59	Local Bills—Cities/Towns	57
146	192	102	Local Bills—Cities/Towns	56	299	153	7	Housing & Real Estate	52
148	185	25	Health & Human Services	51	300	313	255	Health & Human Services	52
149	152	3	Local Bills—Counties	58	302	340	197	Environment & Natural Resources	46
152	230	57	Education	41	306	378	132	Local Bills—Cities/Towns	57
154	172	26	Housing & Real Estate	52	308	282	147	Energy & Utilities	44
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334	422	53	Local Bills—Cities/Towns	57	506	504	336	Gaming	48
339	390	40	Taxes	62	508	478	227	Elections	41
350	279	182	Local Bills—Metro	59	510	1340	179	Agriculture	33
351	67	334	Crime & Corrections	38	515	528	92	Environment & Natural Resources	47
354	244	277	Transportation	64	520	1295	299	Legal & Judiciary	55
355	343	122	Legal & Judiciary	56	525	1621	279	Drugs & Alcohol	38
368	709	56	Governmental Operations	48	526	766	258	Crime & Corrections	37
371	416	285	Crime & Corrections	38	528	606	339	Transportation	63
377	299	269	Pensions & Retirement	61	531	524	117	Governmental Operations	50
379	375	85	Legal & Judiciary	55	532	479	80	Employment & Labor	43
382	181	294	Environment & Natural Resources	46	539	931	46	Commerce & Consumer Affairs	36
391	408	37	Environment & Natural Resources	45	542	628	204	Crime & Corrections	38
393	379	13	Governmental Operations	49	548	614	47	Banking	35
395	526	49	Commerce & Consumer Affairs	35	549	598	39	Insurance	53
396	331	44	Education	41	550	1016	60	Health & Human Services	50
397	428	164	Appropriations	35	552	326	245	Elections	42
400	414	141	Crime & Corrections	37	553	121	114	Economic Development & Trade	40
402	222	348	Economic Development & Trade	40	557	373	20	Housing & Real Estate	53
403	154	171	Commerce & Consumer Affairs	36	559	552	302	Agriculture	33
407	472	41	Employment & Labor	42	561	514	200	Agriculture	34
417	582	130	Education	41	565	592	352	Legal & Judiciary	56
425	947	229	Governmental Operations	49	567	522	29	Pensions & Retirement	60
426	178	100	Employment & Labor	42	579	833	346	Economic Development & Trade	40
432	474	260	Employment & Labor	43	583	529	30	Health & Human Services	50
433	345	232	Legal & Judiciary	56	588	647	180	Environment & Natural Resources	47
436	471	R 7	Resolutions	62	593	612	83	Transportation	64
437	784	116	Agriculture	34	594	71	161	Legal & Judiciary	55
440	20	264	Insurance	54	597	304	239	Employment & Labor	43
442	633	225	Environment & Natural Resources	47	598	723	298	Transportation	64
443	260	17	Legal & Judiciary	55	599	584	79	Local Bills—Cities/Towns	56
445	424	168	Legal & Judiciary	54	601	895	329	Commerce & Consumer Affairs	36
447	173	77	Employment & Labor	43	605	716	170	Crime & Corrections	37
449	684	222	Pensions & Retirement	61	611	616	24	Veterans & Military	65
460	556	123	Veterans & Military	65	621	637	343	Environment & Natural Resources	45
461	290	9	Employment & Labor	43	622	719	292	Appropriations	34
462	694	347	Environment & Natural Resources	45	631	671	104	Health & Human Services	50
464	459	323	Legal & Judiciary	54	635	821	109	Health & Human Services	50
467	700	265	Appropriations	34	636	1126	120	Local Bills—Cities/Towns	56
468	575	22	Employment & Labor	42	640	609	186	Veterans & Military	65
478	466	112	Transportation	65	643	635	349	Elections	42
482	739	58	Commerce & Consumer Affairs	36	646	870	172	Pensions & Retirement	60
484	415	70	Commerce & Consumer Affairs	36	652	580	287	Housing & Real Estate	52
489	620	73	Local Bills—Counties	58	653	578	338	Local Bills—Counties	58
490	425	185	Governmental Operations	49	656	571	206	Pensions & Retirement	60

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667	128	160	Environment & Natural Resources	47	822	1280	223	Environment & Natural Resources	46
673	697	42	Banking	35	826	696	153	Education	41
679	954	66	Pensions & Retirement	61	833	832	71	Commerce & Consumer Affairs	36
682	808	142	Health & Human Services	52	835	695	272	Crime & Corrections	37
683	683	249	Drugs & Alcohol	39	837	1173	228	Environment & Natural Resources	46
688	871	289	Energy & Utilities	44	842	783	355	Environment & Natural Resources	45
689	807	75	Housing & Real Estate	52	844	914	159	Local Bills—Counties	58
691	1473	118	Legal & Judiciary	55	848	611	290	Pensions & Retirement	60
693	357	99	Transportation	65	853	118	192	Employment & Labor	42
707	1222	331	Employment & Labor	42	858	1238	211	Crime & Corrections	37
708	579	96	Pensions & Retirement	61	861	1613	326	Appropriations	34
709	564	154	Energy & Utilities	44	865	875	207	Insurance	53
713	488	38	Health & Human Services	51	880	1038	256	Banking	35
714	722	139	Veterans & Military	65	885	527	93	Health & Human Services	51
717	809	226	Local Bills—Counties	58	891	977	305	Environment & Natural Resources	46
719	752	209	Education	41	893	1125	189	Crime & Corrections	37
728	761	276	Education	40	895	786	190	Legal & Judiciary	55
729	935	63	Environment & Natural Resources	46	899	916	313	Legal & Judiciary	56
732	747	61	Environment & Natural Resources	47	906	1044	293	Pensions & Retirement	61
734	389	34	Pensions & Retirement	60	910	1462	202	Health & Human Services	52
750	398	237	Elections	41	918	1467	131	Insurance	53
754	1006	110	Local Bills—Cities/Towns	57	919	1234	259	Environment & Natural Resources	45
761	661	R 4	Resolutions	62	922	894	65	Local Bills—Cities/Towns	56
762	197	203	Health & Human Services	50	926	205	188	Insurance	53
765	823	301	Transportation	64	928	1215	316	Agriculture	33
772	922	243	Crime & Corrections	38	931	1635	303	Environment & Natural Resources	47
774	1243	286	Health & Human Services	50	940	1042	261	Governmental Operations	48
775	813	90	Pensions & Retirement	60	943	983	51	Local Bills—Metro	60
776	702	332	Agriculture	33	944	1246	235	Energy & Utilities	44
779	795	31	Local Bills—Counties	58	945	958	309	Agriculture	33
780	1502	267	Governmental Operations	49	950	1141	193	Drugs & Alcohol	38
782	1055	328	Employment & Labor	42	953	1003	119	Legal & Judiciary	55
783	781	344	Health & Human Services	51	954	961	208	Agriculture	33
785	1178	296	Banking	35	958	994	108	Local Bills—Counties	58
793	927	257	Environment & Natural Resources	46	962	817	194	Environment & Natural Resources	46
794	806	67	Pensions & Retirement	61	966	1009	275	Environment & Natural Resources	47
795	743	167	Local Bills—Counties	58	969	1142	321	Legal & Judiciary	54
796	843	55	Environment & Natural Resources	47	970	1208	84	Environment & Natural Resources	45
798	1039	128	Employment & Labor	43	971	929	213	Agriculture	33
800	1121	241	Environment & Natural Resources	45	973	1105	50	Local Bills—Metro	60
802	693	319	Legal & Judiciary	55	986	882	138	Crime & Corrections	37
804	688	310	Governmental Operations	49	990	654	143	Education	40
811	371	230	Pensions & Retirement	61	998	1264	198	Commerce & Consumer Affairs	36
813	1054	89	Pensions & Retirement	61	1007	825	136	Drugs & Alcohol	39
819	543	273	Health & Human Services	51	1008	1050	262	Governmental Operations	48

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1019	1273	353	Legal & Judiciary	54	1231	1332	312	Health & Human Services	50
1020	1151	98	Local Bills—Metro	60	1238	1377	210	Local Bills—Metro	60
1026	594	156	Legal & Judiciary	56	1244	1415	311	Housing & Real Estate	52
1027	1220	242	Environment & Natural Resources	45	1245	1405	145	Governmental Operations	48
1030	1035	340	Pensions & Retirement	61	1248	1422	247	Employment & Labor	43
1032	1150	121	Crime & Corrections	37	1251	1542	236	Environment & Natural Resources	45
1034	1099	181	Employment & Labor	43	1256	1371	263	Agriculture	33
1037	1088	295	Economic Development & Trade	39	1265	1509	158	Veterans & Military	65
1040	1396	86	Local Bills—Counties	58	1284	1305	288	Agriculture	34
1049	623	81	Local Bills—Counties	58	1286	1387	240	Governmental Operations	49
1050	1241	327	Agriculture	33	1289	1417	176	Governmental Operations	48
1053	1052	199	Governmental Operations	49	1295	1515	300	Local Bills—Counties	58
1064	999	214	Environment & Natural Resources	47	1308	1551	125	Pensions & Retirement	60
1068	1209	R 6	Resolutions	62	1315	1492	97	Housing & Real Estate	52
1074	1226	82	Local Bills—Cities/Towns	56	1316	1392	330	Gaming	48
1080	1109	252	Economic Development & Trade	39	1317	1433	268	Employment & Labor	42
1083	179	74	Gaming	48	1330	1455	87	Local Bills—Metro	59
1099	525	115	Insurance	53	1362	910	134	Energy & Utilities	44
1101	924	184	Energy & Utilities	44	1370	1353	220	Economic Development & Trade	40
1110	1299	191	Agriculture	34	1371	930	322	Economic Development & Trade	40
1112	1185	315	Energy & Utilities	44	1380	1190	234	Energy & Utilities	44
1116	1189	155	Local Bills—Counties	58	1407	934	124	Transportation	64
1119	815	165	Insurance	53	1411	1359	201	Housing & Real Estate	53
1120	1286	205	Governmental Operations	49	1414	1549	R 8	Resolutions	62
1124	1179	183	Local Bills—Metro	59	1419	1592	133	Health & Human Services	51
1126	1282	76	Local Bills—Cities/Towns	57	1425	1475	126	Education	40
1127	1177	318	Health & Human Services	51	1432	1127	152	Energy & Utilities	44
1128	1517	244	Insurance	54	1440	1459	280	Commerce & Consumer Affairs	36
1129	1288	212	Local Bills—Cities/Towns	57	1451	1066	137	Health & Human Services	50
1134	744	175	Environment & Natural Resources	46	1458	1584	341	Pensions & Retirement	61
1152	1199	284	Transportation	64	1466	909	297	Energy & Utilities	44
1155	726	144	Legal & Judiciary	55	1474	1528	282	Commerce & Consumer Affairs	35
1164	1457	177	Local Bills—Cities/Towns	56	1517	1655	350	Economic Development & Trade	40
1166	1119	173	Education	40	1528	1657	150	Appropriations	35
1168	1147	238	Employment & Labor	43	1530	53	233	Appropriations	34
1178	943	221	Elections	41	1533	493	254	Appropriations	34
1179	1420	342	Taxes	62	1535	none	356	Appropriations	34
1190	1201	140	Local Bills—Cities/Towns	57	1570	1698	291	Taxes	63
1194	1129	250	Agriculture	33	1571	1699	246	Governmental Operations	49
1204	1326	157	Economic Development & Trade	40	none	1631	345	Appropriations	35
1206	1310	91	Crime & Corrections	38	none	324	48	Employment & Labor	43
1211	1418	54	Health & Human Services	51	none	456	107	Legal & Judiciary	54
1216	1323	219	Local Bills—Counties	58	none	325	R 3	Resolutions	62

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3	152	149	Local Bills—Counties	58	48	324	none	Employment & Labor	43
4	81	106	Housing & Real Estate	52	49	526	395	Commerce & Consumer Affairs	35
5	245	234	Education	41	50	1105	973	Local Bills—Metro	60
6	92	79	Local Bills—Cities/Towns	57	51	983	943	Local Bills—Metro	60
7	153	299	Housing & Real Estate	52	52	1017	664	Agriculture	33
8	55	40	Crime & Corrections	37	53	422	334	Local Bills—Cities/Towns	57
9	290	461	Employment & Labor	43	54	1418	1211	Health & Human Services	51
10	104	85	Commerce & Consumer Affairs	35	55	843	796	Environment & Natural Resources	47
11	148	246	Housing & Real Estate	52	56	709	368	Governmental Operations	48
12	275	242	Commerce & Consumer Affairs	36	57	230	152	Education	41
13	379	393	Governmental Operations	49	58	739	482	Commerce & Consumer Affairs	36
14	116	7	Drugs & Alcohol	38	59	840	286	Local Bills—Cities/Towns	57
15	193	141	Health & Human Services	50	60	1016	550	Health & Human Services	50
16	243	262	Transportation	64	61	747	732	Environment & Natural Resources	47
17	260	443	Legal & Judiciary	55	62	41	72	Pensions & Retirement	61
18	13	42	Taxes	62	63	935	729	Environment & Natural Resources	46
19	82	41	Employment & Labor	42	64	98	127	Legal & Judiciary	55
20	373	557	Housing & Real Estate	53	65	894	922	Local Bills—Cities/Towns	56
21	68	75	Local Bills—Metro	59	66	954	679	Pensions & Retirement	61
22	575	468	Employment & Labor	42	67	806	794	Pensions & Retirement	61
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8/1/91	Commerce & Consumer Affairs	Uniform Commercial Code	171	36
8/1/91	Commerce & Consumer Affairs	Weights and measures standards	198	36
8/1/91	Crime & Corrections	Battered Women's Advisory Council	272	37
8/1/91	Crime & Corrections	Criminal offenders—financial disclosure	211	37
8/1/91	Crime & Corrections	Female offenders programs—juveniles included	135	37
8/1/91	Crime & Corrections	Firearm ammunition—local regulation	251	37
8/1/91	Crime & Corrections	Law enforcement agencies—deadly force policy	141	37
8/1/91	Crime & Corrections	Littering fines—increased	138	37
8/1/91	Crime & Corrections	Peace officers—body armor reimbursements	8	37

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8/1/91	Drugs & Alcohol	Bars—DWI warning signs posted/Burger home	178	38	7
8/1/91	Drugs & Alcohol	Canadian consumption card—proof of identification	68	38	8
8/1/91	Drugs & Alcohol	Crack houses—closing	193	38	
8/1/91	Economic Development & Trade	Advantage Minnesota—established	252	39	8
8/1/91	Economic Development & Trade	GMC seed capital program established	295	39	9
8/1/91	Economic Development & Trade	International trade partnerships program	220	40	
8/1/91	Economic Development & Trade	International trade service center pilot project	348	40	9
8/1/91	Economic Development & Trade	Recreation—grant programs	157	40	
8/1/91	Economic Development & Trade	Tax exempt bonds—regulations	346	40	
8/1/91	Economic Development & Trade	Volunteer corps—USSR, Eastern Europe business instruction	114	40	8
8/1/91	Education	Child care provider training	143	40	11
8/1/91	Education	Colleges—cultural diversity reporting required	126	40	11
8/1/91	Education	Colleges—disabled policy requirement	173	40	
8/1/91	Education	Education materials—developmentally disabled	276	40	22
8/1/91	Education	Missing children records flagged	187	41	5
8/1/91	Education	Teachers—termination, discharge, demotion hearings	196	41	12
8/1/91	Elections	Election days—school events prohibited	221	41	
8/1/91	Elections	Elections—candidate withdrawal	320	42	12
8/1/91	Elections	Primary elections—employees excused to vote	245	42	13
8/1/91	Employment & Labor	Abstractor—insurance liabilities	100	42	
8/1/91	Employment & Labor	Blindness—adjustment training services	328	42	
8/1/91	Employment & Labor	Boilers, pressure vessels—inspections	331	42	
8/1/91	Employment & Labor	Contracts—affirmative action filing changes	19	42	
8/1/91	Employment & Labor	Fatally injured workers—honoring	192	42	13
8/1/91	Employment & Labor	Physicians—reciprocal licensing requirements change	106	43	
8/1/91	Employment & Labor	Public employees—definition changed	308	43	
8/1/91	Employment & Labor	Reporting act penalties—children, vulnerable adults	181	43	25
8/1/91	Employment & Labor	Townships—temporary officers	80	43	
8/1/91	Employment & Labor	U of M—collective bargaining units	77	43	
8/1/91	Employment & Labor	Wages—liens	48	43	
8/1/91	Employment & Labor	Workers' compensation—construction bids	260	43	
8/1/91	Energy & Utilities	Advisory task force—created	297	44	
8/1/91	Energy & Utilities	Four-party telephone service abolished	152	44	
8/1/91	Energy & Utilities	Low-income housing—energy efficient	134	44	14
8/1/91	Energy & Utilities	State Board of Electricity—powers	289	44	
8/1/91	Energy & Utilities	Telephone companies—exclusion of certain business	154	44	
8/1/91	Environment & Natural Resources	Animals—carcass disposal options provided	37	45	
8/1/91	Environment & Natural Resources	Eminent domain proceedings—require land survey, inspection	224	45	
8/1/91	Environment & Natural Resources	Environmental Trust Fund, LCMR clarified	343	45	
8/1/91	Environment & Natural Resources	Fish, dark houses—removal dates	84	45	17
8/1/91	Environment & Natural Resources	Hazardous waste—protections for eminent domain	223	46	
8/1/91	Environment & Natural Resources	Hunting dogs—radio communication	166	46	17
8/1/91	Environment & Natural Resources	Hunting—hunter safety course	63	46	17
8/1/91	Environment & Natural Resources	Hunting—seasons for physically handicapped	72	46	17
8/1/91	Environment & Natural Resources	Mineral exploration—access regulations	228	46	
8/1/91	Environment & Natural Resources	Recycling centers—hazard signs	197	46	

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8/1/91	Environment & Natural Resources	Waste management—county problems	303	47
8/1/91	Environment & Natural Resources	Water and soil board—appeal procedures	214	47
8/1/91	Gaming	Horse racing—racing commission goals	330	48
8/1/91	Governmental Operations	Charitable organizations—requirements modified	145	48
8/1/91	Governmental Operations	Dept. of Trade and Economic Development—restructure	261	48
8/1/91	Governmental Operations	Deputy registrars—appointing authority	56	48
8/1/91	Governmental Operations	DNR employee land purchase restrictions	176	48
8/1/91	Governmental Operations	Prisoners' medical aid—county boards	310	49
8/1/91	Governmental Operations	Redistricting—legislative district plan	246	49
8/1/91	Governmental Operations	Revisor's bill	199	49
8/1/91	Governmental Operations	Secretary of State—certain filing fees not collected	267	49
8/1/91	Governmental Operations	Water, sewer commissions—bonds	117	50
8/1/91	Health & Human Services	Birth records—disclosure restrictions altered	203	50
8/1/91	Health & Human Services	Child health service—expanded	36	50
8/1/91	Health & Human Services	Emergency mental health services—requirements waived	312	50
8/1/91	Health & Human Services	Health care—requirements modified	137	50
8/1/91	Health & Human Services	Home Care Bill of Rights—consolidation	133	51
8/1/91	Health & Human Services	Mental illness—patient rights	148	51
8/1/91	Health & Human Services	Mentally ill—community pilot programs	273	51
8/1/91	Health & Human Services	Minnesota comprehensive health association—member expenses	54	51
8/1/91	Health & Human Services	Nursing home beds—licensure	93	51
8/1/91	Health & Human Services	Parent cooperatives—staff requirement	142	52
8/1/91	Health & Human Services	Psychologists—licensing requirements clarified	255	52
8/1/91	Housing & Real Estate	Manufactured home parks—purchase rights	26	52
8/1/91	Housing & Real Estate	Multi-county housing, redevelopment authority	33	52
8/1/91	Housing & Real Estate	Real estate brokers—licensing	311	52
8/1/91	Housing & Real Estate	Real estate closings—regulations	113	53
8/1/91	Housing & Real Estate	Real estate closing—personal property	11	52
8/1/91	Housing & Real Estate	Real estate licenses—changes	20	53
8/1/91	Housing & Real Estate	Reverse mortgages	201	53
8/1/91	Insurance	Insurance agreement prohibition	131	53
8/1/91	Insurance	Insurance claims	115	53
8/1/91	Insurance	MCHA board—regulation	264	54
8/1/91	Insurance	Medicare supplement insurance—requirement provisions	43	54
8/1/91	Insurance	Personal property replacement insurance	244	54
8/1/91	Insurance	Premium finance agreements—charges modified	283	54
8/1/91	Insurance	X-ray use—banned in diagnostic care	101	54
8/1/91	Legal & Judiciary	Adoption—consent requirements clarified	107	54
8/1/91	Legal & Judiciary	Athletic officials—penalty for assaults	168	54
8/1/91	Legal & Judiciary	Child custody—support, custody provision clarified	266	54
8/1/91	Legal & Judiciary	Civil forfeiture—fee suspended for indigents	323	54
8/1/91	Legal & Judiciary	Civil procedure—certiorari costs	17	55
8/1/91	Legal & Judiciary	Conservators—transactions set aside	118	55
8/1/91	Legal & Judiciary	Contract enforcement laws	190	55
8/1/91	Legal & Judiciary	County court charges	151	55

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8/1/91	Legal & Judiciary	Courts—filing fees changed	281	55	
8/1/91	Legal & Judiciary	Ex parte release orders—limitations	64	55	25
8/1/91	Legal & Judiciary	Judges—retained in counties with one chambered position	146	55	25
8/1/91	Legal & Judiciary	Legal assistants feasibility study	299	55	
8/1/91	Legal & Judiciary	Marriage dissolution—include name variants, aliases	161	55	
8/1/91	Legal & Judiciary	Marriage solemnization—former court commissioners	85	55	
8/1/91	Legal & Judiciary	Tort liability—injuries caused by beach, swimming pools	162	56	
8/1/91	Legal & Judiciary	Tort liability—timber roads	313	56	
8/1/91	Legal & Judiciary	Torts—sale of goods economic loss recovery	352	56	
8/1/91	Local Bills—Cities/Towns	City officials—conflicts of interest	65	56	
8/1/91	Local Bills—Cities/Towns	Moose Lake—land transfer	110	57	
8/1/91	Local Bills—Cities/Towns	Neighborhood revitalization—policy boards' powers	59	57	
8/1/91	Local Bills—Cities/Towns	Public notice rules exempted in some cities	53	57	
8/1/91	Local Bills—Cities/Towns	Storm sewers—improvement procedures	76	57	
8/1/91	Local Bills—Cities/Towns	Towns—bridge project funding	351	57	
8/1/91	Local Bills—Cities/Towns	Water treatment facilities—powers expanded	212	57	
8/1/91	Local Bills—Counties	County document fees—increase	226	58	
8/1/91	Local Bills—Counties	County government—broadcast expenditures allowed	155	58	
8/1/91	Local Bills—Counties	Itasca County—town roads	111	58	
8/1/91	Local Bills—Counties	Otter Tail—return of donated land	159	58	
8/1/91	Local Bills—Metro	Metropolitan Council—study on inner city problem	183	59	
8/1/91	Transportation	Highway—renamed Paul Bunyan	248	63	31
8/1/91	Transportation	Salvage vehicle—title registration	124	64	
8/1/91	Transportation	Service signs—placement near interstate highways	16	64	
8/1/91	Transportation	Utility work, town roads—notice requirement to local government	99	65	
8/1/91	Transportation	Wheelchair securement—transit bus requirements	163	65	
8/1/91	Transportation	Wreckers—defined	112	65	
8/1/91	Veterans & Military	Mississippi River headlands—veterans cemetery allowed	158	65	
8/1/91	Veterans & Military	Veterans Homes Board—authorized to rent	186	65	
8/1/91	Veterans & Military	Veterans Homes Board—rulemaking authority clarified	24	65	
8/1/91 we	Commerce & Consumer Affairs	Barber registration—clarification	282	35	
8/1/91 we	Commerce & Consumer Affairs	Insurance company—takeovers	58	36	
8/1/91 we	Crime & Corrections	Crime victims—notification	170	37	6
8/1/91 we	Elections	Election judges—include high school students	237	41	12
8/1/91 we	Elections	Election provisions changed	227	41	12, 13
8/1/91 we	Employment & Labor	Public employees—change to classified status	238	43	
8/1/91 we	Employment & Labor	Public employees—re-employment provision changed	128	43	
8/1/91 we	Energy & Utilities	Local utility assessment costs—limited	234	44	
8/1/91 we	Energy & Utilities	Renewable energy sources—incentives	315	44	13
8/1/91 we	Environment & Natural Resources	Hazardous substances—response to spills	305	46	15
8/1/91 we	Health & Human Services	Infectious waste control—veterinarians	344	51	
8/1/91 we	Health & Human Services	Mental health—requirements consolidated	94	51	
8/1/91 we	Housing & Real Estate	Publicly owned facilities—fees	287	52	
8/1/91 we	Local Bills—Counties	Roseau County—land conveyance	219	58	
8/1/91 we	Transportation	Department of Transportation	339	63	
8/1/91 we,q	Energy & Utilities	Fluorescent lights—exit signs	149	44	14

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8/1/91 wq	Crime & Corrections	Peace Officer Discipline Protection Act	334	38	6
8/1/91 wq	Crime & Corrections	Peace officers—intentional disarming	103	38	5
8/1/91 wq	Crime & Corrections	Shooting incidents—aid to victims	243	38	5
8/1/91 wq	Crime & Corrections	Traffic violations—seat belt violation fine increased	204	38	24
8/1/91 wq	Insurance	College students—full-time status for injured, disabled	95	53	
8/1/91 wq	Insurance	Insurance agents—contracts regulated	39	53	
8/1/91 wq	Local Bills—Metro	Airport plan extended—Minneapolis-St. Paul	21	50	
8/1/91 wq	Transportation	School bus safety	277	64	30
11/5/91 wq	Insurance	Medicare supplement insurance—travel	129	54	
1/1/92	Environment & Natural Resources	Water detention—development requirements	160	47	
1/1/92	Local Bills—Cities/Towns	Town road funds—March 1 deadline	278	57	
1/1/92 we	Housing & Real Estate	Real estate brokers, salespersons—instruction	75	52	23
4/1/92	Banking	Interstate banking—Ohio, Michigan	296	35	4
7/1/92	Environment & Natural Resources	Game, fish rule publishing	259	45	
dae	Employment & Labor	Labor strikes—permanent replacements prohibited	239	43	13
dae	Governmental Operations	Executive orders—legislative notification	262	48	
dae	Governmental Operations	State land conveyances	185	49	
dae	Transportation	Limousines—regulation	284	64	
dae	Local Bills—Counties	Public lands—state-county land exchange, sale	307	58	
dae, we	Agriculture	Agriculture—BST ban extension	213	33	
ula	Drugs & Alcohol	Liquor—state, local regulation	249	39	8
ula	Environment & Natural Resources	West Lake Superior—sanitary district	55	47	
ula	Local Bills—Cities/Towns	Biwabik, White—economic development bonding allowed	177	56	
ula	Local Bills—Cities/Towns	Mankato annexation of uncontiguous land	82	56	
ula	Local Bills—Cities/Towns	Mora—contract deadline extension	6	57	
ula	Local Bills—Counties	Martin County—offices combined	81	58	
ula	Local Bills—Counties	Meeker County—hospital expansion	32	58	
ula	Local Bills—Metro	Ramsey County—civil service classifications clarified	50	60	
ula	Local Bills—Metro	Richfield—frontage road funded	210	60	
ula	Pensions & Retirement	Edina—firefighter survivors' benefits modified	125	60	
ula	Pensions & Retirement	Minneapolis Police Relief Association—membership	90	60	
ula	Pensions & Retirement	Pensions—Eveleth police, fire trust fund	27	60	
ula, wq	Pensions & Retirement	Pensions—Virginia Firefighters Relief Association	62	61	
ula, wq	Pensions & Retirement	Richfield—police relief pension fund	96	61	
vd	Agriculture	Agriculture land sales—first refusal	263	33	3
vd	Appropriations	Economic Development, Infrastructure and Regulation—omnibus bill	233	34	9, 18, 19, 27, 30, 31
vd	Appropriations	Education—omnibus bill (K-12)	265	34	10, 11, 12, 27
vd	Appropriations	Environment and Natural Resources—omnibus bill	254	34	3, 14, 16, 17
vd	Appropriations	Higher Education—omnibus bill	356	34	10
vd	Appropriations	Human Resources—omnibus bill	292	34	6, 13, 20, 21, 22, 31
vd	Appropriations	State Departments—omnibus bill	345	35	8, 9, 19, 20, 24, 26, 27, 29, 31
vd	Crime & Corrections	Sex offenders—required to register with law enforcement	285	38	4
vd	Drugs & Alcohol	Crimes—drug abuse, firearm violations	279	38	5
vd	Drugs & Alcohol	Driving while intoxicated—implied consent refusal penalties	136	39	7

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vd	Economic Development & Trade	Northwest Airlines bonding proposal	350	40	8, 27
vd	Elections	Reapportionment/campaign contribution restrictions	349	42	
vd	Energy & Utilities	Cold weather rule	235	44	14
vd	Environment & Natural Resources	Ecologically harmful species—control	241	45	15, 17
vd	Environment & Natural Resources	Environmental Enforcement Act of 1991	347	45	15
vd	Environment & Natural Resources	Groundwater regulation	355	45	
vd	Environment & Natural Resources	Medical waste incinerators—impact statements required	231	46	15
vd	Environment & Natural Resources	Mercury levels in batteries	257	46	16
vd	Environment & Natural Resources	State park land—deletions, additions	275	47	
vd	Environment & Natural Resources	Waste management—changes, additions	337	47	15
vd	Environment & Natural Resources	Watercraft use, operation—regulation	225	47	17
vd	Environment & Natural Resources	Wetlands protection	354	47	14, 27
vd	Gaming	Gaming omnibus bill	336	48	18
vd	Governmental Operations	Secretary of State—filing, information procedures modified	205	49	
vd	Housing & Real Estate	Residential building contractors—licensed	306	53	
vd	Insurance	Insurance company solvency	325	53	23
vd	Insurance	Insurance—MCHA provision	165	53	24
vd	Legal & Judiciary	Civil disputes—alternative resolution program created	321	54	26
vd	Legal & Judiciary	Data Practices Act—amended	319	55	25
vd	Legal & Judiciary	Marriage dissolution	271	55	26
vd	Legal & Judiciary	Sexual abuse—statute of limitations	232	56	4
vd	Legal & Judiciary	Uniform foreign money act	156	56	
vd	Local Bills—Metro	Ramsey County—laws amended to conform with home rule charter	51	60	
vd	Pensions & Retirement	Pensions—police, fire survivor benefits	269	61	
vd	Pensions & Retirement	Pensions—TRA military service credits	293	61	
vd	Taxes	Public debt assumption—regulation	342	62	
vd	Taxes	Service people—tax filing extension	18	62	
vd	Taxes	Taxes—omnibus bill (second version)	291	63	28, 29, 30
vd	Transportation	License plates	333	63	
vd	Transportation	Motor vehicle carriers—farm truck inspections	174	64	
vd	Transportation	Transportation—omnibus bill	298	64	30
vd	Veterans & Military	Veterans—service officer appointments	123	65	30
vetoed	Agriculture	Agriculture—state fair contract exemptions provided	216	33	
vetoed	Commerce & Consumer Affairs	Trade practices	46	36	
vetoed	Employment & Labor	High pressure piping—chlorine included	41	42	
vetoed	Employment & Labor	Workers' compensation	247	43	
vetoed	Environment & Natural Resources	Air emission—engine replacement	236	45	
vetoed	Health & Human Services	Health care access	335	51	
vetoed	Legal & Judiciary	Human rights—statute of limitations	218	55	
vetoed	Local Bills—Cities/Towns	State land exchanges	132	57	
vetoed	Local Bills—Metro	Minneapolis Park Board	87	59	
vetoed	Pensions & Retirement	Retirement—teachers	222	61	
vetoed	Taxes	Taxes—omnibus bill (first version)	127	63	
vetoed	Crime & Corrections	Public employees—penalties for assaulting	91	38	

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