

NEW LAWS 2001

**A COMPLETE SUMMARY
OF THE REGULAR
LEGISLATIVE SESSION
AND SPECIAL SESSION**



**MINNESOTA HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
PUBLIC INFORMATION OFFICE
SENATE PUBLICATIONS OFFICE**

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AND SPECIAL SESSION



Prepared by

MINNESOTA HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
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New Laws 2001 was published by the Minnesota House of Representatives Public Information Office as a service of the Minnesota Legislature. Staff members collected, wrote, verified, and coordinated the information to produce the publication.

The 2001 edition is a culmination of effort involving many other individuals and departments: the House Research Department, the House Fiscal Analysis Department, the Office of the Chief Clerk, the Index Department, and the Office of the Revisor of Statutes.

Introduction

The 82nd Session of the Minnesota Legislature convened on Jan. 3, 2001, and adjourned at midnight May 21, 2001, the last day lawmakers could meet as specified by the Minnesota Constitution.

A total of 59 legislative days were used — one day short of half the biennial allotment of 120 legislative days. (A legislative day is counted when a quorum of either the House or Senate is present to conduct business as a body.)

However, the Legislature's work was not finished. Only one omnibus bill conference committee was able to reach agreement before the constitutional deadline. Both the House and Senate approved the early childhood and family education funding bill with just seconds to spare before midnight.

Gov. Jesse Ventura vetoed the bill, leaving all major budgetary items unfinished. The governor called the Legislature into special session June 11, 2001. It was the first special session called during Ventura's term as governor.

Leaders from both the House and Senate negotiated with the governor's office for two weeks during the special session before reaching a final agreement. State officials began making preparations during June to handle a potential government shutdown that would have occurred had the budget bills not been approved prior to July 1, 2001.

The Legislature adjourned the special session during the early morning hours June 30, 2001. Gov. Ventura signed all the bills that day, and Secretary of State Mary Kiffmeyer signed the last bill at 11:41 p.m. — just moments before the start of the fiscal year.

The 2001 session was the third round of Minnesota's tripartisan government — with the state's first Independence Party governor, a DFL-led Senate, and a Republican-controlled House of Representatives. Though previous sessions had not required a special session, it is not unusual for some budgetary matters to be settled outside the constitutional bounds of the regular legislative session. There have been 40 special sessions in the state's history.

In 2001, 2,565 bills were introduced in the House and 2,285 in the Senate. During the special session, the House introduced another 35 bills and the Senate introduced an additional 36. Of the 231 bills and three resolutions sent to the governor during both

the regular and special sessions, 11 bills were vetoed in full, and portions of five other bills were line-item vetoed. No vetoes were overridden during 2001.

Overall, the list of accomplishments from the 2001 session includes the double-digit tax cuts for all property classes; extensions for some Minnesota Family Investment Program recipients nearing the 60-month limit for benefits; funding to provide more access to health insurance for children and adults; a felony drunken driving penalty; a statewide anti-racial profiling plan; and elimination of the state-determined general education levy.

New Laws 2001 is divided into five major parts:

First, the Highlights section beginning on page 9 is written in an easy-to-read style for those who want a quick overview of legislation approved in 2001.

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

Third, the Bills in Limbo section describes some of the bills discussed in 2001, but not passed by the House and Senate. Because this is the first year of the two-year spending cycle, these bills remain alive, or viable, for consideration next year.

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

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

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

Bills are also available on the Legislature's World Wide Web site (<http://www.house.mn>).

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



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Selected 2001 laws

Editor's note: *Highlights, the first section in New Laws 2001, is written for those who want a general overview of major legislation that was approved during the 2001 regular and special sessions.*

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

For easy reference, House file (HF) numbers, Senate file (SF) numbers, and Chapter (CH) numbers appear at the end of each highlight. An asterisk after either the House file or the Senate file indicates the version of the bill sent to the governor. Stories on major appropriations laws include references to article and section numbers wherever possible. Effective dates are included in most of the stories.

The Highlights Subject Index beginning on page 149 also is useful for finding information on specific subjects.

★ AGRICULTURE

Controlling animal disease outbreaks

A new law effective May 26, 2001 authorizes the governor to declare an emergency for the purpose of controlling dangerous domestic animal diseases.

In such a state of emergency, the Board of Animal Health may establish and enforce quarantine zones to prevent the spread of disease. Under the new law, board jurisdiction will extend to people, property, and livestock, and will include the existing authority to order the condemnation of livestock and carcass disposal. Under previous law, the board had the authority to destroy diseased animals, but could not restrict movement of people.

The new law permits the board to petition the governor to declare the emergency. In doing so, the state's chief executive could make available all resources normally reserved for natural disasters, such as floods or tornadoes.

Reports of devastating outbreaks of Foot and Mouth Disease in the United Kingdom prompted the new law. Supporters wanted to ensure that the state was adequately prepared to quickly suppress an outbreak should it occur in Minnesota.



PHOTO BY TOM OLMSCHIED

A new law allows the governor to declare an emergency to control dangerous domestic animal diseases, such as Foot and Mouth disease.

Foot and Mouth Disease is a highly contagious viral infection afflicting hoofed animals such as cows, pigs, goats, and deer. There are at least seven strains of the disease which humans can carry but do not catch.

Although fewer than 1 percent of adult animals die as a direct result of the disease, it is fatal for about one-half of young animals. It is also destructive because it slows animal growth, resulting in smaller and less productive adult animals.

While the virus is transmitted among animals via bodily secretions, it can also be spread on people's shoes or other clothing, in human nostrils, in animal products, and even by the wind.

Under the new law, the board can also establish quarantine zones of no larger than a three-mile radius from animals believed to be infected and for no longer than 72 hours. Within the zone, the board can establish rules governing the movement of people, vehicles, or animals. Agriculture officials suggested the 72-hour limit should be sufficient because all affected animals should be slaughtered and burned or buried within one day of a positive diagnosis.

Rep. Tim Finseth (R-Angus) and Sen. Steve Murphy (DFL-Red Wing) sponsored the law. HF2514*/SF2368/CH192

Altering feedlot inventories

A new law will alter the way feedlots are inventoried, modify provisions related to such, and provide for alternative methods of disposal of milkhouse process wastewater.

Effective May 19, 2001, the new law specifies that farmers whose feedlots have been inventoried by a county need not duplicate similar registration activities individually.

Rep. William Kuisle (R-Rochester), who sponsored the legislation in the House, said the law will assist sustainable agricultural practices by granting feedlot regulation exemptions to land that remains in pasture. Sustainable agricultural practices generally favor small farms and allow animals to move about open spaces.

He explained that "pasture" land is legally defined as agricultural land that retains vegetation. Only farmland that has been sufficiently trampled by livestock to lose its vegetation is regulated as a feedlot.

Additionally, the legislation, in part, forbids the state Pollution Control Agency from requiring feedlot operators to maintain precipitation records as a condition of being granted a feedlot permit, as long as a government agency or educational institution already collects such data. It also requires feedlot permit holders to give notice when they intend to transfer ownership or control of a feedlot.

Also, an animal feedlot in shoreland that has been unused may resume operation after obtaining a permit, regardless of the number of years the feedlot was unused.

The new law also allows alternative methods for disposal of milkhouse process wastewaters by a dairy operation of 300 animals or fewer. Included among acceptable alternatives is discharge of process wastewaters onto agricultural lands, as defined in state statute.

Sen. Steve Murphy (DFL-Red Wing) sponsored the law in the Senate.

HF1734/SF1659*/CH128

Fair foundation established

The state agricultural society may establish a nonprofit Minnesota State Fair Foundation, under a new law effective Aug. 1, 2001.

Federal nonprofit status is defined by U.S. Internal Revenue Code, which specifies that the new foundation must benefit and carry out the purposes of the agriculture society.

Under the new law, sponsored in the House by Rep. Loren Jennings (DFL-Harris), the foundation may "solicit, receive, hold, invest, and contribute funds and property ... in a manner consistent with the public good." The law says that funds received must be primarily used for capital expenditures and other needs not funded by other means.

Jennings explained that most other major public institutions in Minnesota enjoy the support of affiliated nonprofit foundations.

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

HF406/SF511*/CH85

Veterinary medicine review

The complaint review committee of the state Board of Veterinary Medicine will be granted the power to issue legally binding cease and desist orders, under a new law effective Aug. 1, 2001.

Specifically, the board committee may compel the stopping of the unauthorized practice of veterinary medicine, or any actions that directly violate or threaten to violate existing law.

If the order were contested, the new law provides that a hearing must be held before an administrative law judge. It also clarifies when the hearing must be held, when a decision must be rendered, and what happens if no hearing is requested or the accused fails to appear for the hearing.

Rep. Lynda Boudreau (R-Faribault), who sponsored the measure in the House, said the board itself had suggested the need for additional authority to combat unlicensed

veterinarians, mostly from other states, illegally prescribing medication to farm animals.

Boudreau added that existing procedures for countering illegal prescriptions required too much time to effectively prevent violations of veterinary guidelines.

Sen. Steve Kelley (DFL-Hopkins) sponsored the measure in the Senate.

HF1145/SF333*/CH108

Expanding landowner definitions

A new law amends the definition of a landowner to allow farmers to participate in a program intended to maximize the environmental quality of marginal farmland.

Rep. George Cassell (R-Alexandria) sponsored the measure effective Aug. 1, 2001 in the House. He said the Board of Water and Soil Resources asked him to support the measure.

Under a prior change in corporate farm law, some farmers were ineligible to participate in the Reinvest in Minnesota plan, a conservation program which returns portions of unused farmland to native vegetation and restored wetlands.

The new law expands the definition of a landowner as "an individual or entity that is not prohibited from owning agricultural land under (state statute) and either owns land or is purchasing eligible land under a contract for deed."

It also increases the payment to landowners for conservation easements and establishment of cover. The board must now pay a maximum of \$200 per acre for limited duration easements and \$300 per acre for perpetual easements of native species restoration, up to \$600 per acre on wetland restoration, and a maximum of \$125 per acre for limited duration easements and \$150 per acre for perpetual easements.

Sen. Dennis Frederickson (R-New Ulm) sponsored the legislation in the Senate.

HF1481/SF1164*/CH99

Lien clarifications

A new law clarifying agricultural liens is effective July 1, 2001.

Officials called existing law concerning agricultural liens confusing and contradictory. Liens against crops and livestock can be of several types — the most important of which are liens to ferrriers, livestock breeders, threshers, veterinarians, agricultural production inputs, landlords, and planting crop owners.

However, a problem with existing lien law is that a number of these liens each made the claim of having a higher priority than all others have. The bill, which adopts recommendations made by the Agricultural Lien Task Force of the Business Law Section of the Minnesota State Bar Association, ranks the order priority of liens against crops and livestock to eliminate such confusion.

The new law will also repeal a large portion of agricultural lien law and proposes coding for new language removing ambiguities and providing more uniform procedures recording liens.

Rep. Bob Ness (R-Dassel) and Sen. Steve Murphy (DFL-Red Wing) sponsored the measure.

HF285*/SF339/CH57

Education council membership

Certain *ex officio* members of the Minnesota Agriculture Education Leadership Council will have the option of designating temporary or permanent replacements that represent the same constituency, under a new law.

The council was created in 1997 to "develop recommendations to the Legislature and the governor and provide review for agriculture education programs in Minnesota." It is composed of 16 members, including lawmakers, representatives from the governor's cabinet, education officials, private groups, and agricultural business leaders.

The law also changes the name of the Senate committee represented to the Senate Agriculture, General Legislation and Veteran's Affairs Committee, instead of Agriculture and Rural Development.

Finally, the law extends the sunset date of the council by one year to June 30, 2003.

Rep. Bob Ness (R-Dassel), who sponsored the bill in the House, said council members needed the freedom to designate replacements due to the distance between meeting places and leaders' homes.

Sen. Steve Dille (R-Dassel) sponsored the law in the Senate. It is effective March 9, 2001.

HF106*/SF47/CH6

Equipment buyback changes

(See Business, page 14)

A cleaner Minnesota:
Department of Agriculture
(See Environment, page 32)

A cleaner Minnesota:
Protecting the land, air, water
(See Environment, page 32)

Pollution prevention
(See Environment, page 35)

Yes, no, not yet for biodiesel
(See Bills in Limbo, page 91)

Got a control board?
(See Bills in Limbo, page 91)

★ ARTS

'Grace' stamp sought

A resolution, signed by Gov. Jesse Ventura, will urge the United States Postal Service to create a postage stamp reproducing a famous photograph created by a Minnesotan early in the 20th Century.

In the photograph, an elderly man sits pensively with bowed head and folded hands at a table holding a pair of spectacles on top of a Bible, a bowl of gruel, a loaf of bread, and a knife.

Eric Enstrom shot the famous image in his studio in Bovey in 1918. As the black and white photograph entitled "Grace" became more popular, Enstrom's daughter Rhoda Nyberg began hand painting the prints in oil.

Rep. Loren Solberg (DFL-Bovey), House sponsor of the measure, said the print became so popular that Enstrom eventually sold the copyright to the Augsburg Publishing House.

The resolution was carried on behalf of a group of citizens in Grand Rapids and Bovey.

The Senate sponsor was Sen. Bob Lessard (Ind-Int'l Falls).

HF1391*/SF1318/R3

★ BANKING

Money transmitter licensing

Money transmitters — non-banks that sell or issue money transfers and payment instruments — will soon be required to be licensed, under a new law.

The new law prohibits those selling money orders or traveler's checks, wiring money, or doing electronic transfers from doing business without a license after Jan. 1, 2002. Before the bill was signed, Minnesota was one of eight states that did not specifically license this activity, according to documents from Traveler's



PHOTO BY TOM OLMSCHIED

A resolution urging the United States Postal Service to create a stamp of a famous photo created in Minnesota was signed by Gov. Jesse Ventura. "Grace" was photographed in Bovey, Minn., in 1918.

Express Company, Inc., which supported the legislation.

Officials were concerned that these businesses, which often handle large sums of money for consumers, were not subject to license or specific oversight.

The new law, dubbed the Minnesota Money

Transmitters Act, establishes a \$4,000 initial application fee for licensure. The annual license renewal fee will be \$2,500, which must be accompanied by an informational report that includes the most recent audited financial statement. The new law also requires licensees to be bonded for at least \$50,000, have a minimum

net worth of \$100,000, and pass a criminal background check.

License fees cover the cost for regulating the transmitters. The state Department of Commerce will oversee the businesses and perform that regulation. Under the law, the commerce commissioner has the same rights to conduct financial examinations as the commissioner has with respect to banks. Also, if the licensee is found to be in hazardous financial condition, the commissioner is permitted to ask a court to appoint a receiver to take control of the licensee's assets.

The law is sponsored by Rep. Dan McElroy (R-Burnsville) and Sen. Steve Kelley (DFL-Hopkins).

HF1311/SF1485*/CH148

New financial institution provisions

A new law makes technical changes to laws regulating financial institutions.

Rep. Dan McElroy (R-Burnsville) sponsored the measure, which was suggested by the state Department of Commerce.

Under previous law, a financial institution did not have to obtain the approval of the commissioner in order to invest in property and buildings for its own use if the total value were less than 50 percent of its existing capital stock and surplus. The institution had the ability to increase that to 75 percent with approval of the commissioner. The new law changes the 75 percent variance limit to 100 percent, effective May 1, 2001.

Unstaffed after-hours drop boxes will no longer be treated as separate branch offices of a bank, even if they are not located within 1,500 feet of the main office or branch, under the new law. This section is effective Aug. 1, 2001.

The new law also includes two provisions for state-chartered banks. The first, effective Aug. 1, 2001, will no longer require these banks to file stockholder lists annually with the commissioner of commerce. The second, effective May 1, 2001, removes the requirement that banks that do not have federal deposit insurance must file stockholder lists annually with the county recorder. All Minnesota banks are required to have federal deposit insurance.

With the approval of the commissioner, banks or trust companies may now invest 50 percent, instead of 25 percent as was formerly in law, of a bank's or trust company's stock or surplus in a subsidiary. The new law also changes the definition of a subsidiary from 50 percent ownership to 20 percent ownership. This section is effective May 1, 2001.

As of Aug. 1, 2001, mortgage originators will be required to keep copies of advertisements they use for 26 months. In addition, the time frame for a disclosure to a mortgage loan customer changes from 72 hours to three business days, effective May 1, 2001.

The Senate version of the law was sponsored by Sen. James Metzen (DFL-South St. Paul).

HF1084*/SF1066/CH56

**A cleaner Minnesota:
Farmer-lender mediation**
(See Environment, page 32)

BONDING



Dollars for development

A \$117.2 million bonding bill was the last thing passed by legislators before adjourning the 2001 special session.

Effective July 1, 2001, the law allows the state to borrow money to fund several improvement projects considered to be high priority.

The Legislature typically produces its main bonding legislation in the second year of the biennium, but smaller measures may be passed in year one of a session.

Gov. Jesse Ventura line-item vetoed one appropriation to acquire land for a St. Paul project (see related story, page 89).

Rep. Jim Knobloch (R-St. Cloud) and Sen. Keith Langseth (DFL-Glyndon) sponsored the legislation.

2001 Special Session HF8*/SF25/CH12

Environmental projects

Nearly \$51.5 million will be bonded to acquire easements and implement conservation practices on frequently flooded cropland and on drained or altered wetlands in the Minnesota River Basin.

Federal funds are available for the Conservation Reserve Enhancement Program (CREP), which is designed to protect soil while enhancing water quality and supporting wildlife habitats. However, federal dollars require a state match.

In 1994 the Legislature authorized \$90 million in bonds over a 10-year period for the closed landfill cleanup program. The 2001 bonding law re-appropriates a \$20.5 million allocation cancelled by the report that cancels unused bonds after four years.

The law bonds \$2 million to acquire land for wetlands or restore wetlands to be used to replace wetlands drained or filled as a result of the repair, maintenance, or rehabilitation of existing state roads. The Board of Water and Soil Resources is permitted to enter into agreements to acquire land, restore and create wetlands, and to acquire existing wetland banking credits with money from this appropriation.

Disaster relief

The city of Eagan will receive \$5 million and Austin \$2 million to pay costs not covered by federal disaster programs for publicly owned capital improvements, including storm drainage system improvements, acquisition, relocation, and other accountability measures. (Art. 1, Sec. 8)



PHOTO BY ANDREW VON BANK

Disaster relief and flood mitigation measures will be provided to counties designated a major disaster area from floods, particularly those in the Red River Basin, under the 2001 bonding law.



PHOTO BY TOM OLMSCHIED

The 2001 bonding law contained \$1.7 million in funds for the East Metro, inter-district Crosswinds Middle School in Woodbury to finish construction and furnish a new school building.

An additional \$2 million is allocated to the commissioner of natural resources for grants to local units of government for publicly owned capital improvements to assist with the cost of mitigative storm drainage system improvement and other flood mitigation efforts. Of that money, \$234,000 is appropriated for projects in the Red River Basin.

School buildings

A \$19 million maximum effort loan is available for a school district with buildings the Department of Children, Families and Learning will not allow to continue to operate given identified air quality and structural problems. The law states the East Central School District (Sandstone) may apply to the department for the loan to help create one K-12 facility.

Students attending the Crosswinds Middle School in Woodbury will have a finished school building in the fall, due in part to the law, which allocates \$1.7 million for the school to complete construction and furnishing of the facility.

The Crosswinds school was funded in the 2000 bonding law at less than its request. If the school had not received additional funding other options considered included private funding or short-term borrowing.

"I don't think it's good public policy to have a school building completed, programs ready to go, children ready to move into the building, and have it not be habitable," said Rep. Dan McElroy (R-Burnsville).

Other projects

The law bonds \$10 million to match federal funds, which will be used to replace or rehabilitate local deficient bridges. Funds may be used for preliminary engineering and environmental studies, abandoning an existing bridge that is in need of replacement, but will not be replaced, and construction of a road to facilitate the abandonment of an existing bridge deemed deficient if that is more cost efficient than replacing the bridge.

The commissioner of administration will receive \$2.2 million to complete tuckpointing, masonry repair and associated interior repairs on the State Office Building, and \$1.2 million to upgrade the primary electrical distribution system in the capitol complex.

Bridging health care

A new law effective May 1, 2001 will assure funding in the coming year for the Gillette Children's Specialty Healthcare center's addition and renovation.

The law switches the source of the hospital's 2000 appropriation from bonds to cash. That is balanced by authorizing bonding for the same amount — \$7 million — for a portion of the 2000 transportation finance act appropriation for local bridge replacement and rehabilitation.

According to the House Majority Leader Tim Pawlenty (R-Eagan), the House sponsor

of the measure, the St. Paul facility is more than 100 years old and in need of immediate attention. "The place is overwhelmed," he said.

Gillette serves seriously disabled children, such as those with cerebral palsy, spina bifida, and chronic arthritis.

Sen. Don Samuelson (DFL-Brainerd) sponsored the bill in the Senate.

HF1159*/SF857/CH55

Bond and debt revisions
(See Local Government, page 64)

St. Paul plan rejected
(See Vetoed Bills, page 89)

★ BUDGET

Funding early education, communities:

Accountability measures
(See Children, page 16)

K-12 funding law:
General education revenue
(See Education, page 23)

Tax savings, changes:
Miscellaneous policy provisions
(See Taxes, page 73)

★ BUSINESS

Halal food provisions enacted

A new law will create the same protection for food prepared according to Islamic law as already exists for kosher foods.

Effective Aug. 1, 2001, it will be illegal to serve, sell, or expose for sale food falsely represented as Halal, or prepared in accordance with Islamic law, known as sharia. The law's prohibitions are identical to the provisions protecting the Jewish community from food falsely labeled or improperly prepared as kosher.

According to Islamic authorities, Halal is basically a word that means lawful or legal. Islamic law requires Muslims to humanely treat animals intended for human consumption.

For example, animals are not to be kept in a place where they can observe other livestock being slaughtered, butchers must insure that animals not see the knife with which they are to be slain, and animal caretakers are required to



PHOTO BY ANDREW VON BANK

A new law prohibits the sale or serving of foods or food products falsely represented as being Halal. Food labeled as Halal must be prepared in accordance with Islamic religious requirements.

provide water and other comforts for animals before slaughter.

Sen. Linda Higgins (DFL-Mpls) and House Majority Leader Tim Pawlenty (R-Eagan) sponsored the measure.

HF149*/SF505/CH54

Regulations for accountants

A new law will change several provisions regarding the licensing of accountants. Dubbed the Accountancy Act of 2001, the law is effective Jan. 1, 2003.

The State Board of Accountancy will be required to adhere to new, more detailed, standards for the examination it administers for Certified Public Accountants (CPAs). The new law will alter the experience and educational requirements for the certificate to be a CPA and will also require the board to consult with Minnesota colleges and universities to develop educational standards.

Now, certificates cannot be issued for more than one year. Prior law did not limit the duration of certificates and licenses.

The new legislation will also allow residents in other states to receive a certificate if they meet certain education requirements and have four years of experience.

Licensed Public Accountants (LPAs) will be grandfathered in as CPAs, under the law. Under previous law, all owners and partners of a CPA firm had to be CPAs. The new law will

require that only a majority of the owners and partners must be CPAs.

The law was sponsored by Rep. Doug Stang (R-Cold Spring) and Sen. John Hottinger (DFL-Mankato).

HF661/SF859*/CH109

Auto dealer franchises

A new law will define unfair trade practices by automobile manufacturers, distributors, or factories.

Effective Aug. 1, 2001, the law will define as unfair the practice of refusing to allow a dealer to transfer a dealership to a qualified transferee of the dealer's own choosing.

"Under current law, manufacturers can exercise a first right of refusal and essentially take away a transaction from a willing buyer and a willing seller," said Rep. Dan McElroy (R-Burnsville), House sponsor.

The new law will allow manufacturers to prohibit the sale of a dealership if the transferee is not a person of good moral character or doesn't meet the franchisor's existing standards. Dealers could not exercise their right to refuse a deal if the ownership transfer were proposed among family members or involved a dealership manager with at least four years experience.

Under the new law, denials of requests to transfer ownership must be delivered to the dealer within 60 days after the manufacturer

receives an application requesting an ownership transfer. Previous law gave 60 days after the manufacturer receives all information it needs to evaluate the transferee.

According to McElroy, industry officials suggested problems with previous law governing the sale of dealerships and requested the new law to solve those problems.

Sen. Don Betzold (DFL-Fridley) sponsored the measure in the Senate.

HF779*/SF823/CH62

Special dealer sales opportunities

A new law will allow motor vehicle dealerships to add a new horse-powered item to their offerings.

Effective Aug. 1, 2001, a dealer may establish a temporary place of business outside the county where it maintains its licensed location to sell horse trailers without obtaining an additional license.

Such a business will also be allowed to do the same for recreational vehicles given that certain conditions are met. For example, the sale can be no more than four times per year, for no longer than 12 consecutive days. In addition, each location other than a county fair or the state fair in the seven-county Twin Cities metropolitan area must be established jointly with at least four other recreational dealers, or if outside the seven-county area, with one other dealer, and the dealer must notify the registrar of motor vehicles of each location.

Rep. William Kuisle (R-Rochester) sponsored the measure in the House. He said an industry group brought the bill to his attention and requested his assistance in changing law to allow for short-term shows.

Sen. Steve Murphy (DFL-Red Wing) sponsored the measure in the Senate.

HF1821/SF1666*/CH151

Equipment buyback changes

A new law will change requirements regarding the relationship between farm implement dealers and manufacturers.

Effective Aug. 1, 2001, the new law will specifically add outdoor power equipment to a list of equipment that manufacturers and wholesalers must repurchase from dealers with whom they have cancelled a sales agreement. The law limits the definition of outdoor power equipment to specifically exclude motorcycles, boats, and other vehicles.

Among other changes, the new law will also

shorten the existing 90-day period during which the repurchase must occur to 60 days. Additionally, the percentage of the current price that the manufacturer is required to pay the dealer for returned equipment is increased from 85 percent to 95 percent.

The remaining 5 percent would cover the cost of moving the equipment to another dealership. Equipment dealers supported the law.

The new law will also extend the buyback requirement to data processing and communications software and hardware, specialized repair tools, and signage purchased to meet requirements set by wholesalers or manufacturers.

Rep. Bob Gunther (R-Fairmont) and Sen. Dallas Sams (DFL-Staples) were the sponsors. HF933*/SF983/CH72

Hawking license repealed

In 1911 Minnesota experienced an increased population, as many people migrated to the state. In an effort to lend some legitimacy to every day business transactions that came with those people, the Legislature passed a law requiring a person engaging in hawking or peddling wares to be licensed by the county.

Ninety years later lawmakers decided it was time to repeal that law, effective Aug. 1, 2001, as part of an effort to remove obsolete laws from the books.

The peddling and hawking license law required individuals to file an application with the county auditor specifying whether the intent was to carry on business by wagon, by some other vehicle, or on foot.

A license issued to a person using a wagon or other vehicle "drawn by two or more horses or other beasts of burden" had a fee of \$35. If an automobile or "vehicle or conveyance propelled by any mechanical power" was used, the license fee was \$50. A person conducting business on foot, by means of a pack, basket, or other means cost \$7.50.

A person who failed to exhibit a license when requested by a law enforcement official was guilty of a misdemeanor.

A separate law allowing statutory cities to regulate hawkers and peddlers remains in effect.

Rep. Mark Buesgens (R-Jordan) and Sen. Claire Robling (R-Prior Lake) were the sponsors of the measure.

HF1637*/SF1790/CH53

Money transmitter licensing

(See Banking, page 11)

Protection for inventors

(See Consumers, page 17)

Equity investment tool

(See Development, page 22)

No gas below cost

(See Industry, page 59)

Gas station franchisee rights

(See Industry, page 59)

Getting back gas money

(See Law, page 61)

Bankruptcy notification

(See Law, page 61)

Real estate clarification

(See Law, page 62)

Discrimination protection added

(See Law, page 63)

Tax savings, changes

(See Taxes, page 70)

Maintaining riverway infrastructure

(See Transportation, page 78)

★ CHILDREN

Funding early education, communities

A 26 percent increase in general fund appropriations is one of many provisions in the family and early childhood education omnibus law.

The measure, which features nearly \$606 million in direct appropriations, including \$544 million from the general fund, is effective July 1, 2001, unless otherwise noted.

Gov. Jesse Ventura vetoed a similar bill at the end of the 2001 regular session because it lacked a plan for childcare consolidation and because the omnibus tax bill remained in negotiation. A House proposal to begin childcare consolidation was presented to the working group, but was eventually rejected. Nevertheless, Ventura did not veto any portion of the special session bill.

Rep. Barb Sykora (R-Excelsior) and Sen. Becky Lourey (DFL-Kerrick) sponsored the legislation. Here are some highlights.

2001 Special Session: HF4*/SF5/CH3

Dollars and cents

As a general overview, the law includes \$429.8 million in direct appropriations for children and family support, \$105 million in self-sufficiency and lifelong learning categories, \$49.7 million in prevention, and \$21.3 million for libraries.

More specifically, the law provides increases in adult basic education (to \$66.9 million) and forecasted childcare programs (\$160.9 million), the latter of which serves people who receive aid from the Minnesota Family Investment Program (MFIP). The law also reflects an anticipated \$4 per child increase in early childhood and family education funding, a provision that was modified during the 1999 session. A boost of \$9 million in new federal Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF) funds will go to childcare via the Basic Sliding Fee.

In addition to keeping Head Start funding at previous levels of \$18.38 million annually, the law calls for childcare funding to remain at current levels other than the increase in TANF funding. (Art. 1, Sec. 17-19; Art. 3, Sec. 9)

A new provision affecting community education funding is also part of the law. Beginning in fiscal year 2002, a local school district may choose to levy additional dollars in property taxes to support community education after-school programming. With funding available in fiscal year 2003 a district operating a youth after-school enrichment program would receive a minimum of \$2,470 up to a maximum of \$172,604 based on population. The total cost of this expansion, if fully activated, is estimated at \$5 million per year. (Art. 2, Sec. 13)

Prevention

The law also provides money for programs that seek to minimize risk behavior in youth and to promote safe communities. A \$191,000 grant to the Guard Our Youth program, that makes armories available for youth, after-school, and community education programs, was approved. (Art. 2, Sec. 16)

The law calls for the creation of a 22-member council to advise the commissioner of the Department of Children, Families and Learning on the implementation and the continued operations of the children's trust fund and the abused child program. The council, which is the merging of two previously existing councils, will sunset on June 30, 2005. Among other duties the council will monitor how and where money is spent, assess where funding is needed, and provide guidance regarding issues of public awareness and intervention in abuse and neglect situations.

The law also extends the ending date for the state interagency coordinating council to June 30, 2003. The council recommends policies to ensure a comprehensive and coordinated system of all state and local agency services for children under age five with disabilities and their families. (Art. 1, Sec. 14)

Adult Basic Education

Under the new legislation, 2 percent of the state total adult-basic education aid must be set aside for supplemental service grants. (Art. 3, Sec. 4)

The law also changes the time when the commissioner of the Department of Children, Families and Learning will conduct financial audits of programs.

Beginning in calendar year 2003, one-half of the adult education programs that receive aid for fiscal year 2002 will be audited and the other one-half will be audited in 2004. Beginning in fiscal year 2005 these programs must be audited at least once every five years. (Art. 3, Sec. 6)

Under the law the ABE policy task force must make recommendations to the Legislature on a funding formula for non-district programs based on cost and revenues. The Legislature must receive the report by Feb. 15, 2002. (Art. 3, Sec. 7)

Additionally, the law calls for the hiring of a state adult basic education director, whose duties will include coordinating the policy task force and providing information to the legislative finance committees that oversee adult education programs. (Art. 3, Sec. 8)

Accountability measures

The law specifies that districts can no longer keep a large chunk of cash in reserve accounts.

Under the new law, the average balance during the most recent three-year period in a district's early childhood family education reserve account on June 30 each year must not be greater than 25 percent of the district's early childhood program annual revenue for the previous year. Any money greater than that total will count against state aid for the current school year. This is also true of a district's school readiness reserve account. Both provisions are effective with revenue for fiscal year 2003. (Art. 1, Sec. 8, 12)

For forecasting purposes, it also requires the commissioner to report to the Legislature twice annually information on the actual number of families receiving childcare assistance and the cost of direct service. The report must include the number of families who receive assistance

and number who would receive assistance at various increments of income eligibility and exit levels. (Art. 1, Sec. 16)

Libraries

For libraries, the most significant change is that the law establishes regional library telecommunications aid of \$2.4 million for the biennium. Regional public libraries may apply for these funds for data and video access and related costs to improve or maintain electronic access and connect the library system with information infrastructure administered by the Department of Administration. This section expires July 1, 2003.

Furthermore the law requires the commissioner to recommend to the Legislature by Feb. 1, 2002 a permanent method for funding telecommunications access as part of the basic support grant for public libraries. (Art. 4, Sec. 3, 4)

Child welfare changes

A new law will make changes to state law governing child placement and other child welfare issues, effective Aug. 1, 2001.

Sponsored by Rep. Kathy Tingelstad (R-Andover) and Sen. Sheila Kiscaden (R-Rochester), the law clarifies and updates provisions relating to child protection proceedings and child welfare permanency planning for children in out-of-home placement, and makes state law conform with certain federal law requirements.

The law, in part, establishes a task force that would review the Uniform Parentage Act of 2000 and make recommendations to the Legislature by Jan. 15, 2002, as to whether it should adopt all or part of the act.

The task force will include representatives of 20 different groups including, the Department of Health, the Department of Human Services, adoption agencies, lawyers, judges, children's advocates, and parent organizations.

The Uniform Parentage Act of 2000 was drafted by the National Conference of Commissioners on Uniform State Laws to update the 1973 act of the same name. It is a document intended to be a model for states.

The original act addressed the special needs of children born outside of marriage, declaring "equality for parents and children without regard to marital status of the parents." According to the prefatory note to the new act, it

"contributed much to bringing about a more enlightened approach to some sensitive issues that can divide people of goodwill."

The 2000 act integrates the 1973 act, updates provisions regarding divorce and parentage, acknowledges children of "assisted conception," and includes language regarding genetic testing.

Furthermore the new law expands child maltreatment investigations, including the expansion of reporting requirements to school boards, and granting the commissioner of the state Department of Children, Families and Learning access to educational, personal and welfare data for assessment.

This part of the law makes conforming amendments to data classifications and child protection laws to implement legislation enacted last biennium that provides for the Department of Children, Families and Learning to handle child abuse complaints in educational settings.

Other child placement provisions modified in the law include:

- allowing the commissioners of health and human services to exchange birth records and recognitions of parent data to identify children subject to threatened injury by a person responsible for the care of the child and modifies certain requirements relating to termination of parental rights;
- adds social services agencies to the list of entities that may enter a relative care agreement or other agreement that addresses the safety and permanency needs of the child; and
- provides that social services agencies may convene a meeting of a child's parents and relatives to develop a plan to provide for the safety and stability of the child any time the meeting is in the best interests of the child. Previously, a meeting could only occur after an agency assesses a report of neglect or physical or sexual abuse of a child, and determined the child needs protection services and a relative care agreement may be in the best interests of the child.
HF1397/SF1394*/CH178

Redefining child neglect

(See Crime, page 18)

Additional protection for children

(See Crime, page 18)

Easing payment pains

(See Family, page 38)

Child support changes

(See Family, page 38)

Healthy alternatives:**Children's health**

(See Human Services, page 52)

Healthy alternatives:**Immunizations**

(See Human Services, page 54)

Healthy alternatives:**Alternative autism therapies**

(See Human Services, page 55)

Limited bus driving privileges

(See Safety, page 68)

School bus driver regulations

(See Safety, page 69)

Early childhood, family education

(See Vetoes, page 86)

CONSUMERS**Motor vehicle information**

A new law will permit the Department of Public Safety to release a modified copy of its accident records database to the public upon request.

Effective Aug. 1, 2001, the commissioner may release the information to companies who meet requirements established in the new law only if that company furnishes at least the cost of preparing the information "on a bulk basis." The commissioner may not release the following information: names, driver's license numbers, license plate numbers, addresses, and other identifying data.

However, under the new law, the department may release a vehicle license number if a business that collects accident and damage information for the purposes of buying a vehicle certifies it will use the information only to establish vehicle history regarding its involvement in an accident. If the purpose is to identify individuals, then the department is barred from releasing the information.

Users of the data are expected to be companies that for a fee will provide potential used vehicle buyers a copy of the vehicle's accident history.

The new law specifies that illegal use of the information constitutes a misdemeanor, a conviction that carries a sentence of imprisonment up to 90 days and a \$1,000 fine.

House sponsor Rep. Tom Workman (R-Chanhassen) said he pursued the measure after considering that he and his 15-year-old

daughter will soon be looking for new cars and all consumers shouldn't have to wonder the history of individual cars.

The law was sponsored in the Senate by Sen. Grace Schwab (R-Albert Lea).

HF1830/SF2006*/CH91

Protection for inventors

Inventors will have more consumer protection under a new law effective Aug. 1, 2001.

Rep. James Clark (R-New Ulm), House sponsor of the measure, said inventors are sometimes scammed by so-called invention developers and "can pay up-front fees and receive nothing in return."

The new law makes changes to previous state law regulating invention developers, which are businesses or individuals that charge a fee to promote a person's invention. Clark said the Minnesota Inventors Congress, based in Redwood Falls, part of Clark's legislative district, found that some inventors were paying \$5,000 to \$30,000 to "unscrupulous invention companies" for invention marketing services and receiving nothing in return.

In previous law, invention developers were required to be bonded, but no agency kept track of the bond status, Clark said. Under the new law, the secretary of state's office is required to maintain a list of all outstanding bonds so that inventors can know whether the invention development company has a bond.

The bond amount is increased from \$25,000 to \$50,000, and is required for all those advertising, rather than only those actually providing, invention development services. "The need for the increase is that the initial fee can be that much, plus the other charges they expect inventors to pay along the way," Clark said.

Many licensed businesses are required by state law to hold a bond as a guarantee they will provide the service purchased or advertised.

Also, the law will also increase punitive damages from \$2,500 to \$10,000.

The Senate sponsor was Sen. Dennis Frederickson (R-New Ulm).

HF1182*/SF831/CH190

Money transmitter licensing

(See Banking, page 11)

Tax savings, changes:**Class rate compression**

(See Taxes, page 70)

Tax savings, changes:**Sales tax revenue**

(See Taxes, page 72)

No wine in grocery stores

(See Bills in Limbo, page 92)

CRIME**Shelter program oversight**

A new law will officially transfer administration of the domestic violence shelter reimbursement programs to the Department of Public Safety, effective Aug. 1, 2001.

The new law, sponsored in the House by Rep. Neva Walker (DFL-Mpls), will require that the director of the Minnesota Center for Crime Victim Services, housed within the Department of Public Safety, develop rules to administer the per diem program for shelters around the state.

Shelters are reimbursed for the costs to house women and their children on a per-person, per-day basis. The cost reimbursements were previously disbursed by the Department of Human Services based on a formula, but upon transfer to the Department of Public Safety in the late 1990s, program reimbursements were capped.

As a result, the programs are anticipating a shortfall beginning in 2003. Funding to help prevent the shortfall was included in the omnibus transportation and public safety finance law.

The Center for Crime Victim Services disburses grants to various agencies statewide that provide services for victims of crime. Many of those agencies provide services to victims of domestic assault and abuse.

Sen. Linda Berglin (DFL-Mpls) sponsored the measure in the Senate.

HF1925/SF1369*/CH152

Offender recidivism study

A new law effective Aug. 1, 2001, will require the commissioner of corrections to conduct a study of electronic alcohol monitoring.

Specifically, the study will compare recidivism and pre-trial, conditional release violation rates among comparable drunken driving offenders who are subject to monitoring and those offenders who are not. The analysis must be completed and reported to the chairs of the House and Senate committees having jurisdiction over this area by Feb. 15, 2002.

Rep. Mary Jo McGuire (DFL-Falcon Heights), who sponsored the measure in the House, said that electronic alcohol monitoring



PHOTO BY TOM OLMSCHEID

A device that electronically monitors alcohol levels may help officials conducting a study of electronic alcohol monitoring recidivism and conditional release violation rates authorized by a new law.

saves money by precluding the need for prison sentences for certain offenders.

"These people are a danger to society only if they are drinking," she said. "Hopefully, they will get some help. I want judges and courts to use (the electronic devices) more often."

The study must incorporate several control variables, including: the offense level as determined by the number of prior drunken driving convictions, date of offense, length of incarceration, and length of time an offender is subjected to electronic alcohol monitoring. The commissioner has discretion to include additional control variables in conducting the study.

"The study must also determine whether the impaired driving recidivism, if any, occurred during or following the period of electronic alcohol monitoring, and whether it occurred pretrial or following conviction," the new law states.

Electronic alcohol monitoring tools consist of a telephone based alcohol concentration measuring device and an offender identification system. Law enforcement and probation officials are able to determine if offenders are violating conditions of parole or pre-trial

release by remotely observing the results of on-the-spot alcohol-concentration checks.

Sen. Satveer Chaudhary (DFL-Fridley) sponsored the law in the Senate.
HF782/SF773*/CH80

Sentenced to work

Indigent criminal defendants may be sentenced to community service instead of a fine, under a new law effective Aug. 1, 2001.

The law was sponsored in the House by Rep. Doug Fuller (R-Bemidji).

Existing law provides for certain minimum fines for any offense. Generally that amount is 30 percent of the maximum fine. The maximum fine for a misdemeanor is \$1,000, and \$3,000 for a gross misdemeanor. Maximum fines for felonious acts vary.

Any fine may be reduced to \$50 if a defendant qualifies for the services of a public defender, is otherwise indigent, or if the fine creates an undue hardship for the defendant or their family.

Under the new law, that policy will be amended to allow judges to impose community service. The new law states that community service in lieu of a fine may be worked off at a rate of \$5 per hour. Exceptions are permitted in cases of disabled or ill defendants.

Previous law did allow sentences which allowed fines to be worked off. However, it did not establish a standard for measuring how much of a fine had been worked off. Fuller said some poorer defendants were assigned less work because their fines were set lower than for defendants capable of paying the full fine.

Under the new law, all defendants will be required to work off or pay more equal fines. That consistent standard allows for a more fair system, Fuller said.

Sen. Tony Kinkel (DFL-Park Rapids) sponsored the Senate measure.

HF865*/SF1266/CH71

Redefining child neglect

A new law will amend the definition of child neglect by replacing three words with one.

The law previously defined child neglect as the "failure to protect a child from conditions or actions which imminently and seriously endanger the child's physical or mental health." The new law replaces "which imminently and" with the word "that."

Rep. Debra Hilstrom (DFL-Brooklyn Center), who sponsored the law in the House, said she hoped counties would be able to investigate complaints of child neglect sooner under the change.

Hilstrom said her initial concern for the issue was prompted by a personal experience in which her attempt to alert child protection services that a child was being "tied up by mom" during visitation was ignored. "I was screened out," she said, in part because previous law demanded that a child be imminently endangered.

She added that, prior to the new law's passage, it was easier to remove a child from an abusive or neglectful home than to initiate an investigation.

Sen. Leo Foley (DFL-Coon Rapids) sponsored the law in the Senate. It is effective May 22, 2001.

HF1516/SF1583*/CH136

Additional protection for children

Children living with people who have committed child abuse in other states will be considered in need of protection, under a new law.

State law dictates that children need protection if they reside, or will reside, with someone guilty of child abuse.

Prior to the measure, courts defined "child abuse" only by violations of existing Minnesota law.

Beginning on Aug. 1, 2001, the definition will be expanded to include similar acts committed in other jurisdictions, including other states, the District of Columbia, and tribal lands. Violations of federal law will also be included in this provision.

Under the new law, a violation in another jurisdiction will be considered grounds for a child's need for protection if the perpetrator's act would have been a crime if it had been committed in Minnesota.

Rep. Doug Fuller (R-Bemidji) and Sen. Tony Kinkel (DFL-Park Rapids) sponsored the measure.

HF953*/SF1265/CH73

Victims and expunging records

A new law will give crime victims the opportunity to comment on petitions by their assailants to expunge the criminal's own records.

Previous law allowed convicts to petition for the expungement of their records, meaning that a record of a particular offense would be

sealed. Convicted criminals must petition the prosecutorial body holding jurisdiction over the offense they wish expunged.

Rep. Mary Jo McGuire (DFL-Falcon Heights) sponsored the law that will require criminals to include in their motions for expungement the names and other pertinent information about any identifiable victims. Petitioning criminals must also include any information regarding restraining orders preventing them from contacting victims, under the new law.

McGuire said she signed onto the bill to assist a victim who wished to influence a judge's decision regarding an assailant's motion to expunge a criminal record. "I believe in victim notification," she said.

Under the new law effective Aug. 1, 2001, the prosecutorial office must then serve by mail the petition for expungement on any identifiable victims. That service will specifically describe the victim's right to be present and submit a verbal or written statement at the expungement hearing.

Specifically, the new law allows victims to describe "the harm suffered as a result of the crime and the victim's recommendation on whether expungement should be granted or denied." The judge will consider the victim's statement when making a decision.

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

HF372/SF229*/CH209

Officer protection

A new law effective Aug. 1, 2001, will grant federal law enforcement officials the same authority to arrest people and protection from damage in Minnesota that officers from neighboring states currently exercise when aiding a state officer.

Previously, officers from other states were granted the ability to arrest or detain people in Minnesota if several conditions were met, including:

- they must be on duty and be acting in response to a request made by a Minnesota peace officer;
- they must act under the direction of the Minnesota personnel whom they assist and must behave according to the regulations of his or her own jurisdiction; and
- they must surrender anyone arrested "without unnecessary delay" to a Minnesota peace officer.

Supporters of the new law were concerned

that federal officials were not given the same status as out-of-state officers under Minnesota law. Officers from other states are guaranteed the same protection regarding tort claims made against the state as are Minnesota peace officers. Under the new law such protection will be extended to federal peace officers rendering assistance in Minnesota.

The new law specifically includes personnel from the Federal Bureau of Investigation; the U.S. Drug Enforcement Administration; the U.S. Marshal Service; the Secret Service; the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, and Firearms; and the U.S. Immigration and Naturalization Service.

Rep. Rich Stanek (R-Maple Grove) and Sen. Randy Kelly (DFL-St. Paul) sponsored the law. HF556*/SF756/CH16

Corrections changes

A new law makes several changes to Department of Corrections guidelines, effective Aug. 1, 2001.

Among the most significant changes under the new law is a requirement that the department report annually to the Legislature several pieces of information including: the amount spent per day to incarcerate adults, recidivism rates for all adult facilities, and the department's mission, goals, and objectives.

Some of these reporting requirements exist under existing law, but this law moves all reporting requirements to one place.

Per diem cost reductions were a primary focus of the department in its budget request this year. Legislators are interested in monitoring the progress of the program to reduce costs and the effect that process has on institutions and employees.

Furthermore, the department must complete a recidivism analysis of adult facilities, juvenile services, and community service programs. The new law instructs the department to specifically examine educational programs, vocational activities, treatments, and industrial and educational services.

Rep. Dave Bishop (R-Rochester) sponsored the new law in the House and Sen. Satveer Chaudhary (DFL-Fridley) sponsored it in the Senate.

Another provision will create a peer review process for health care providers serving inmates. Under the law, a committee must review and evaluate information relating to the quality of care and treatment provided to offenders and to contract with the commissioner of human services to conduct background studies of individuals providing services in all

juvenile residential and detention facilities.

Another provision of the new law amends existing statute governing criminal sexual conduct to make sexual penetration of an inmate by a guard or other prison personnel qualify as criminal sexual conduct in the third degree. A conviction for this offense carries a maximum 15-year sentence and up to a \$30,000 fine.

If there is no penetration, the crime is of the fourth degree, carrying a 10-year maximum sentence and a fine up to \$20,000. Consent of the victim is not a defense in either case.

The law allows records of court-ordered HIV tests to be kept in records maintained by the Department of Corrections. Previously, no court records could include any record of the test or its result.

Another change requires the corrections commissioner to make continued reports on efforts to recruit a diverse workforce.

HF1261*/SF1937/CH210

Public nuisance changes

A 1923 law defined itinerant carnivals to be a public nuisance and prohibited them in the state.

A new law repeals that section of state law, effective Aug. 1, 2001.

The statutes define an itinerant carnival as "a promiscuous gathering of people, as spectators or otherwise, at which lewd or obscene features are a part, or at which any gambling concessions are given or games of chance practiced or in or about which actors or other persons connected therewith are engaged in immoral pursuits, or at which attractions are exhibited which affect the health or morals of the community."

The old law established a fine of not less than \$50 but not more than \$100 for those participating in allowing or conducting an itinerant carnival or imprisonment in a county jail or city workhouse for between 30 days and three months.

The repeal of the so-called obsolete law was one of several passed by lawmakers and signed by Gov. Jesse Ventura during the 2001 session.

Rep. Dan McElroy (R-Burnsville) and Sen. Randy Kelly (DFL-St. Paul) were the sponsors. HF64/SF971*/CH20

Drug paraphernalia notification

(See Education, page 27)

Apartment manager background checks
(See Employment, page 28)

Child support changes
(See Family, page 38)

Detaining suspected cheaters
(See Gambling, page 39)

State pays up
(See Government, page 42)

**Healthy alternatives:
Corrections**
(See Human Services, page 56)

Getting back gas money
(See Law, page 61)

Ineligible employees
(See Law, page 63)

School bus driver regulations
(See Safety, page 69)

**Transit, road, public safety funding:
Felony DWI**
(See Transportation, page 77)

**Transit, road, public safety funding:
Other criminal justice items**
(See Transportation, page 77)

Vetoes for COPS, HEAT grants
(See Vetoes, page 89)

No blood-alcohol limit change
(See Bills in Limbo, page 92)

omnibus legislation that is effective July 1, 2001 unless otherwise noted.

Below are some highlights of the measure.
2001 Special Session: HF5*/SF12/CH4

Workforce development

About \$21.3 million over the biennium was appropriated for workforce development initiatives.

The state's dislocated workers program is continued, but reorganized, under the measure. The administration's original budget recommendations would have eliminated state funding while maintaining the program on federal funds only. Minnesota is one of 13 states to supplement federal funds with state money.

First implemented in 1991, the state program provides development services to unemployed workers who struggle to find employment as a result of plant closures, mass layoffs, skills that are no longer current with the marketplace needs, and technology changes.

The new law allows the Job Skills Partnership Board to make grants to workforce service areas and other eligible organizations to provide services to dislocated workers.

Funds granted by the board may be used for employment transition services such as job training, job search and placement assistance, skills and aptitude assessments, and career counseling.

The grants can also be used for services that allow the participant to become re-employed by retraining for a new occupation or industry, enhancing current skills and providing

entrepreneurial training. Other support services such as family care assistance, commuting assistance, and housing and rental assistance may also be offered by the grantees.

The new law also requires the board to work with representatives of local workforce councils and local elected officials to establish performance standards for the programs and activities funded by the measure.

McElroy said in recent years there have been waiting lists of people needing assistance at several of the state's workforce councils and the new law allows the state's Jobs Skills Partnership Board greater flexibility in shifting funds to meet the needs of dislocated workers. (Art. 2, Sec. 7)

Agencies merged

The law incorporates the Ventura administration's proposal to consolidate workforce-related programs and to abolish the Department of Economic Security. That department's program functions and employees will be merged into other agencies and boards, under the measure.

A workforce development program reorganization transition advisory team will be created to make recommendations to the governor and the Legislature by Dec. 1, 2001. The goal is to streamline and consolidate the state's workforce system to provide more efficient and effective workforce development programs.

Many of the Department of Economic Security services will be transferred to the Department of Trade and Economic Development,

★ **DEVELOPMENT**

Jobs, economic development

A law appropriating more than \$485 million for various employment, housing, and economic development programs and initiatives also provides funding for more than a dozen state agencies and boards during fiscal years 2002 and 2003.

The new law, which includes more than \$365 million in spending from the state's general fund, contains language regarding a merger of the Department of Economic Security into the Department of Trade and Economic Development, and several one-time funding initiatives designed to address development and housing issues.

Gov. Jesse Ventura line-item vetoed about \$1.3 million from the bill in local projects (see related story, p. 89).

Rep. Dan McElroy (R-Burnsville) and Sen. Ellen Anderson (DFL-St. Paul) sponsored the



PHOTO BY ANDREW VON BANK

Additional funds were allocated to the Minnesota Housing Finance Agency by the 2001 Legislature, which could be used for homeless programs in the state, some of which will aid shelters.

such as the workforce services unit for employment transition services, youth services, welfare-to-work services, and workforce exchange services.

The transition team will consist of 12 members including six members appointed by the governor. That group must contain one member representing business, one representing labor, and one representing job providers. The House and Senate will also each appoint three members to serve on the team.

The law specifies that the transition team must solicit input from all interested groups on how to best implement the reorganization. The team is required to consider alternative configurations of existing programs.

It also requires that no employee in the classified service should suffer a job loss, or have salary or benefits reduced as a result of the reorganization.

McElroy said it would be up to the reorganization team to determine the name of the new department. The original bills that passed the House and Senate would have named the department the Department of Economic and Workforce Development but McElroy said there were concerns that the acronym "DEWD" was inappropriate. (Art. 3, Sec. 1-7)

Housing help

In other appropriations, the Minnesota Housing Finance Agency will receive \$129 million during the biennium to fund its programs. The appropriation includes



PHOTO BY ANDREW VON BANK

The omnibus jobs and economic development funding law directs the commissioner of economic security to require general employment and training programs receiving state funds to make available information relating to opportunities for women in nontraditional careers in the trades and technical occupations.

\$24 million for transfer of federal Temporary Assistance to Needy Families (TANF) funds to the Department of Revenue for the Working Family Tax Credit program.

A \$44 million appropriation is provided to the agency's affordable rental investment fund, approximately one-half of which is a one-time

appropriation not added to the agency's base budget. The funding is used to finance the acquisition, rehabilitation, and debt restructuring of federally assisted rental property and for making equity loans. The fund is also used by the agency to finance permanent and supportive rental housing units. (Art. 1, Sec. 5)

In another effort to stimulate the construction and availability of affordable housing in the state, a \$24 million appropriation is provided for the agency's economic development and housing challenge program.

That program provides grants or loans to support economic development activities or job creation within a community or region by meeting locally identified housing needs.

The new law provides that if a grant or loan is used for the demolition or removal of existing structures, the cleared land must be used for the construction of housing to be owned or rented by people who meet the income limits of the program, or for housing-related purposes that benefit adjacent residents.

Further, the agency is required to review the potential displacement of residents and consider the extent to which displacement of residents is minimized in making in reviewing the grant or loan proposals. (Art. 5, Sec. 5)



PHOTO BY TOM OLMSCHIED

The Minnesota Housing Finance Agency will receive a \$44 million appropriation for the agency's affordable rental investment fund, during 2002-03 under the omnibus jobs and economic development funding law. The funding is used to finance the acquisition, rehabilitation, and debt restructuring of federally assisted rental property and for making equity loans.

Education and study

Among other funding provided in the new law is a one-time \$175,000 appropriation to the Department of Economic Security from the workforce development fund to help educate and increase HIV/AIDS awareness in small businesses.

The House Jobs and Economic Development Finance Committee heard testimony that a national study found about one-half of people surveyed thought they could contract HIV from a sneeze, cough, or touch from a person with the virus. HIV is the virus that can develop into AIDS. (Art. 1, Sec. 4)

Another one-time appropriation to the department provides \$35,000 for a report on the costs and benefits of employers providing paid parental leave. The Senate had proposed creating a voluntary parental leave program that would have reimbursed employers that provided a paid leave of absence in conjunction with a birth or adoption of a child.

However, working group members could not reach agreement on the provision so the issue will be studied further. (Art. 1, Sec. 5)

Organ donation

The new law will provide 40 hours of paid leave to public employees who donate organs. The measure allows employers to require verification by a physician of the purpose and length of each leave requested by the employee for organ donation.

The law requires the Department of Employee Relations to prepare a report to the Legislature by Feb. 15, 2003 analyzing the costs of the paid leaves of absence. The provision will expire on June 30, 2004.

The Senate had originally proposed allowing a 30-day leave of absence for employees who donate organs. However, House members of the omnibus bill's working group expressed concern that that amount of time might provide too much of a burden on small employers. (Art. 2, Sec. 9)

Equity investment tool

A state capital access program that promotes and assists in economic development is being expanded to make equity investments available to community organizations, under a new law effective Aug. 1, 2001.

The legislation was initiated by the state Department of Trade and Economic Development, which wanted to make funding available for community development in the form of equity investments (stocks or bonds) or loans

for other assistance under the capital access program.

A "community development venture capital fund" is defined in the law as a "regional or local venture capital fund that makes equity investments in small or emerging companies and has a financial as well as a social mission."

Venture capitalists are usually a group of investors that offer money to invest in new or expanding companies. They may also be willing to invest in a struggling business in order to keep it from failing. Typically, the business approaches the venture capitalist with a proposal that the investors accept or reject.

The commissioner of the department has new responsibilities with the additional fund, under the new law. Those duties include marketing the program to businesses and venture capital funds and entering into contracts and agreements with those funds. The commissioner is also permitted to invest funds from the state's capital access account to make equity investments in venture capital funds.

Under the law, the capital access program is exempted from a general five-year limit on contracts provided in previous law.

Rep. Tony Sertich (DFL-Chisholm) and Sen. James Metzen (DFL-South St. Paul) sponsored the law.

HF1940/SF1472*/CH153

Job program changes

Gov. Jesse Ventura signed a new law May 25 that modifies language pertaining to the Job Skills Partnership Program and the Pathways Program.

Language in previous law for the Job Skills Partnership Program referred to serving "displaced workers." The new law removes the word "displaced" so state law only refers to "workers."

In previous statute, the Pathways Program assisted in the "transition of persons from welfare to work." The law changes the law to also assist "individuals who are at or below 200 percent of federal poverty guidelines."

Also under the Pathways Program, the new law deletes specifications that programs receiving aid must "serve public assistance recipients transitioning from welfare to work," and adds that aid recipients may be "services supporting education and training programs that serve eligible recipients."

Prior language required employers who receive funding through the HIRE Education Loan Program to have used it to obtain the most "cost-effective" training. This section

changes the statement to refer to the most "effective" training.

Participants in the programs and administrators testified during the session that the laws governing the programs were too restrictive and made certain people ineligible though they had established their participation would be valuable under the original intent of the programs.

For example, the cost-effective requirement eliminated participants who received a clear benefit but didn't necessarily meet the cost-effective guidelines.

The law, effective Aug. 1, 2001, is sponsored by Rep. Bob Gunther (R-Fairmont) in the House and Sen. Dave Johnson (DFL-Bloomington) in the Senate.

HF1941*/SF1899/CH181

HRA changes

During the 2000 session, the Legislature passed a law changing the threshold amounts on which municipal contracts were required to go through a formal bid process.

Effective Aug. 1, 2001, a new law will change the threshold amount for housing and redevelopment authorities (HRAs) to parallel the changes from the previous year.

HRAs are public bodies created by cities, counties, or on a multi-jurisdictional level, to provide a sufficient supply of adequate, safe, and sanitary dwellings and to remedy the shortage of housing for low- and moderate-income residents in addition to redeveloping blighted areas.

The new law will increase the threshold for awarding contracts for construction work and related equipment from \$25,000 to \$35,000 for an authority whose area of operation has a population of less than 2,500. For those above that population level the threshold is \$50,000.

HRAs may now make emergency purchases exceeding \$50,000, but not more than \$75,000, with a four-fifths vote without requiring bids. Previously, HRAs could make emergency purchases up to \$50,000 without receiving bids.

Finally, the new law increases the limit from \$25,000 to \$50,000 for projects on which an HRA may accept a certified check or cashier's check in lieu of a performance bond.

Rep. Larry Howes (R-Walker) and Sen. Martha Robertson (R-Minnetonka) sponsored the measure.

HF1589/SF1301*/CH140

Investment fund latitude

Recipients of grants from the Minnesota Investment Fund will have more control over the money they receive, under a new law effective Aug. 1, 2001.

Sponsored by Rep. Bob Gunther (R-Fairmont) and Sen. Dennis Frederickson (R-New Ulm), the new law will give more latitude to cities or counties that receive repayment of funds awarded as loans or grants from the investment fund.

Under the law, the entities would be able to contribute the money to larger projects, community capital funds, or a statewide revolving loan fund. The legislation adds new language to allow the projects to be statewide and not merely regional.

The law has no direct fiscal impact to the state.
HF1392/SF1258*/CH102

Rental application fee study

(See Housing, page 51)

Dismissed projects

(See Vetoed Bills, page 89)

EDUCATION



K-12 funding law

Minnesota's public schools will receive nearly \$8.76 billion in funding during the 2002-03 biennium, under the omnibus K-12 funding law. The number represents an 8 percent increase over spending in the previous two years.

The package approved by the House and Senate, and signed by Gov. Jesse Ventura without any vetoes, alters the way schools negotiate teacher contracts, helps less wealthy districts with funding, affects school regulation of medications for some students, and adds more oversight of charter schools.

Here are some of the highlights of the legislation sponsored by Rep. Alice Seagren (R-Bloomington) and Sen. LeRoy Stumpf (DFL-Thief River Falls). Items are effective July 1, 2001, unless otherwise noted.

2001 Special Session: HF2*/SF6/CH6

General education revenue

Most of the \$393 million in new money for the biennium will go to schools to increase the per-pupil funding formula, by about 2.6 percent in each of the next two years. The approximately \$290 million is nearly three times what Ventura recommended in January.

The legislation calls for a \$104 annual increase per pupil from \$3,964 to \$4,068 in fiscal



PHOTO BY TOM OLMSCHIED

School district employee contracts, including those with teachers, must now be structurally balanced, under the 2001 K-12 education funding law passed by the Legislature. School boards must determine by a resolution that an agreement will not exceed available district funds during the life of the agreement.

year 2002. The dollars will increase by the same amount for 2003. (Art. 1, Sec. 16)

In both years there is no change for pupil weighting or for declining pupil counts.

Furthermore, compensatory revenues, which generally aid low-income districts, will rise as they are tied to the general formula.

Provisions in the omnibus tax law aid less

wealthy districts with an increase in the general-education funding formula beginning in fiscal year 2003. Under the plan, districts whose voters fail to approve excess levies will receive up to an additional \$415 per pupil. Thirty-seven districts now have no excess taxes.

Districts that have an excess levy, but not at the \$415 level, will receive the difference between their voter-approved level and the \$415 districts get from the state in the general education formula.

Proponents say this is crucial for poorer districts that have struggled to pass such levies, especially in Greater Minnesota.



PHOTO BY TOM OLMSCHIED

Spending rules

The law features numerous new provisions regarding how districts are allowed to spend dollars, and the reporting of such.

Class size revenue must now be used to reduce class sizes in kindergarten through third grade, with a target ratio of 17 students per teacher. (Art. 1, Sec. 24)

A report regarding class size for students in kindergarten through sixth grade, district-wide and at individual schools, must be made public by a district by Dec. 1 of each year. The report must also make available the amount of revenue the district received and how it was used. (Art. 1, Sec. 26)

In order to provide additional revenue for an optional all-day kindergarten program, districts are allowed to reallocate general education revenue attributable to high school seniors choosing to graduate early. (Art. 1, Sec. 27)

Previous law required districts receiving basic skills revenue to report the expenditures it incurred to meet the needs of students. The new law requires that the report must also determine whether increased expenditures raised student achievement levels. (Art. 1, Sec. 30)

An independent school evaluation service will be contracted to evaluate and report on the academic and financial performance of all school districts in areas such as: expenditures, the extent to which student outcomes improve commensurate with spending increases, school district financial health, and school district debt and capital spending levels. The report must be completed within 360 days and then made available to officials, educators and the

The omnibus K-12 education law orders the commissioner of the Department of Children, Families and Learning to develop a process that will allow students to take the basic skills tests in reading, math, or writing beginning in fifth grade.

public so they can, among other things, easily compare districts. The law sets aside \$2.5 million in 2002 for this. (Art. 2, Sec. 64)

When a school board authorizes or permits violations of state law they may now have state aid withheld. Previously, it was mandatory to withhold the money. This is also true when funds are used contrary to their statutory purpose. Additional dispute hearing requirements are also included in the new law. (Art. 5, Sec. 5)

Integration aid

As for integration aid, the law equalizes the formula between Minneapolis and St. Paul beginning in 2003 in hopes of reducing disparity. Lawmakers said the districts are similar as urban districts and in the percentage of minority populations.

The new law also authorizes integration revenue for a district that files a plan with the commissioner of the Department of Children, Families and Learning, where enrollment of protected students in the district exceeds 15 percent, or for a member district of a multi-district integration collaborative that files a plan, but is not contiguous to a racially isolated district. (Art. 2, Sec. 47)

Structural balance, employee pay

Another key component of the new law is that district employee contracts, including teachers, must now be structurally balanced.

The legislation instructs school boards that they must determine by a board resolution that an agreement will not cause structural

imbalance, inasmuch as expenses will not exceed available funds during the life of the agreement.

In addition, the school board must project revenues, expenditures, and fund balances for one year past the agreement.

All projections and calculations must be made available to the public prior to and at the meeting where the resolution is adopted. (Art. 2, Sec. 61)

The law also contains \$8 million for a pilot project to reformulate how teachers are paid. The goal is to base pay on performance.

The incentive moves the teacher pay system from the "steps and lanes" used to set teachers' pay and instead rewards them for what they bring to the classroom and how students perform. "Steps" refers to the number of years a person has taught, and "lanes" refers to the degrees a person has earned.

If a district wants to convert its entire pay structure, it will receive an additional \$150 per pupil to do so. (Art. 2, Secs. 54, 55)

Teacher training

The Center for Excellence in Urban Teaching, a 20-credit series of classes at Hamline University, aims to increase the number of new minority teachers and help teachers of any background succeed in urban or urban-like classrooms. Two other programs at Concordia University in St. Paul and the University of St. Thomas have similar missions.

The law distributes \$2.6 million to the programs in the 2002-03 biennium: \$400,000 each year to Hamline, \$400,000 each year to

St. Thomas for the urban educator program, and \$500,000 annually to Concordia for the Southeast Asian teacher program. (Art. 2, Sec. 77)

The law adds other interested educators to those teaching advanced placement/international baccalaureate courses as people who may participate in a training program with the state paying a portion of costs incurred for things like tuition and room and board. (Art. 2, Sec. 2)

Cost clarification, study

The law also features a number of new studies aimed at reducing operating costs.

One study will examine the state's whole funding structure in hopes of simplifying it and making it easier to understand. In proposing the legislation, lawmakers said the funding structure seemingly gets more complicated every session. (Art. 1, Sec. 48)

Another provision relating to transportation calls for the commissioner of the Department of Children, Families and Learning to examine transportation costs for 13 ridership categories, including regular, disabled, late activity, and enrollment options. The report is to look at funding inequities, determine if public transportation options can be used more effectively, and make recommendations to provide equitable transportation funding. (Art. 1, Sec. 51)

Policy provisions

Besides setting funding for fiscal years 2002 and 2003, the legislation establishes several new policies.

The law directs the commissioner of children, families and learning to develop and implement a system for measuring and reporting students' academic achievement and individual student progress, consistent with the statewide educational accountability and reporting system.

It requires system components to measure the adequate yearly progress of schools and individual students, and to include statewide measures of student academic achievement that identify schools with high levels of achievement and schools with low levels of achievement that need improvement.

Schools failing to meet adequate progress for two consecutive years must develop continuous improvement plans for meeting state and local expectations for student achievement. (Art. 2, Sec. 5)

The eligibility criteria allowing districts to participate in the alternative facilities bonding and levy program has been expanded. Districts having more than 1.5 million square feet of space and with an average age of the building

space of at least 35 years qualify beginning in fiscal year 2004. (Art. 4, Sec. 6)

Under the law, a state board of administration is created with \$165,000 each year, giving administrators oversight over their own peers, much like the Board of Teaching does with K-12 instructors. (Art. 7, Sec. 6)

School principals now have the authority, in addition to teachers, to use reasonable force when necessary to discipline a student. The new law creates a defense against civil liability and criminal prosecution. (Art. 2, Sec. 6)

Non-licensed community experts employed by a district or charter school must have criminal background checks completed and the local district must report that information to the state Board of Teaching. (Art. 2, Sec. 9)

Student achievement tests

The law requires seventh graders to join third, fifth, and eighth graders in taking the state basic skills tests beginning in the 2002-03 school year. Officials must develop a process to allow students to take the basic skills test as early as fifth grade. In addition, students must be able to perform computational skills on the basic skills math test without a calculator beginning Feb. 1, 2002.

Parents will also now have access to their student's exam and answer sheet. The measure addresses concerns that some tests were marked wrong and students thought they failed when they had passed. (Art. 2, Secs. 4, 67-69)

Charter schools

Charter schools are now specifically included in the list of schools that require criminal background checks for teachers and other school staff. (Art. 2, Sec. 18)

The legislation features new conflict of interest laws that prohibit people employed by a for-profit entity with whom the school contracts from serving on a school's board of directors. Nonprofit employees may join boards provided they disclose any conflicts to the Department of Children, Families and Learning. (Art. 2, Sec. 20)

In terms of forming a charter school, the new law allows the commissioner to elect to sponsor a school or to assist the applicant in finding an eligible sponsor. It also allows a school district to form a corporation for the purpose of creating a charter school. (Art. 2, Sec. 21)

Additionally the law creates a statewide charter school advisory council to, among other things, encourage school boards to make full use of charter school opportunities, provide leadership and support for charter school sponsors to improve schools, and promote timely

financial management training. The council expires June 30, 2003. (Art. 2, Secs. 26, 66)

Furthermore, the law directs the commissioner to review and approve or deny a lease aid application based on four criteria. It also prohibits a charter school from using lease aid for custodial, maintenance, or other operating costs. (Art. 2, Sec. 27)

The law predicates a charter school's state aid payments during its first three years on timely quarterly filings of enrollment counts. (Art. 2, Sec. 28)

The Minnesota State High School League must prepare a report for the Legislature by Feb. 15, 2002, that indicates the interest of charter school students in participating in athletic activities available in the students' resident district. The league must cover the cost of the report. (Art. 2, Sec. 73)

Regulating Ritalin

The new law also affects school regulation of students' sympathomimetic medications. Sympathomimetic medications, such as Ritalin, are often used to treat a child diagnosed with attention deficit disorder (ADD) or attention deficit hyperactivity disorder (ADHD). Legislation sponsored by Rep. Barb Sykora (R-Excelsior) earlier in the session included many of the provisions passed into this new law.



PHOTO BY TOM OLMSCHEID

Legislators and officials are questioning the practice of prescribing Ritalin for school children, saying that attention deficit and hyperactivity disorders may be overdiagnosed and parents are coerced into giving the drug unnecessarily. A new law authorized a study of Ritalin prescriptions among school age children.

School administrators will be restricted from requiring a parent to provide sympathomimetic medication to their child before readmitting them to school after being suspended. A parent, after consulting with health care, education, or other professional providers, will now be allowed to decide whether their child should receive sympathomimetic medication. In addition, a parent's refusal to provide their child with such medication does not constitute educational neglect.

Additionally, \$50,000 is set aside for a study on the use of such medications. The report must include the number and overall incidence rate of Minnesota children ages 3 to 18 by age, gender and race diagnosed with ADD or ADHD currently taking medications such as Ritalin.

It must also look at the number and incidence rate of children not identified with ADD or ADHD currently taking sympathomimetic medications. The report must be submitted to the education committees of the Legislature by Feb. 15, 2002. (Art. 3, Secs. 8, 16, 21)

District, school specific

The Yellow Medicine East and St. Peter school districts are eligible for tornado impact declining enrollment aid. St. Peter will receive \$455,000 in 2002 and Yellow Medicine East will receive \$156,000 in 2002, \$117,000 in 2003, \$78,000 in 2004, and \$39,000 in 2005. (Art. 1, Secs. 49, 54)

The law also gives a one-time appropriation of \$70,000 (\$35,000 each year) to the Warroad school district to operate the Angle Inlet School, the only one room school in the state. (Art. 1, Sec. 54)

On the other hand, the Little Falls school district will be allowed to repay the Department of Children, Families and Learning over a five-year period for state aid overpayments it received for fiscal years 1998 and 1999 when the district miscalculated its pupil units. (Art. 1, Sec. 52)

The district also is awarded an extra \$10,000 to partner with the department, Minnesota State Colleges and Universities, and St. Cloud State University to establish a joint office that will evaluate curriculum, instruction and teaching. The district will operate a K-5 laboratory school to develop innovative teaching techniques to enhance student learning. The techniques eventually will become available to all districts. (Art. 2, Sec. 62)

The Perpich Center for the Arts will receive nearly \$15.5 million in the biennium, with \$150,000 each year dedicated to extending the partnership network to five new sites and for

developing whole-school, arts-based teaching and learning curriculum at the new sites. (Art. 7, Sec. 14)

Miscellaneous

For purposes of reducing class sizes, the law redefines a classroom teacher as a public employee licensed by the Board of Teaching who is authorized to teach all subjects to any child in grades K-6 and whose duties are full-time regular classroom instruction. It also redefines class size to mean the districtwide ratio at each grade level of full-time students to full-time teachers in kindergarten through grade three. It requires schools to maximize the classroom teacher-to-student ratio in math and reading. (Art. 1, Secs. 22, 23)

The payment of airport runway impact aid to the Richfield school district will be delayed for one year. The money will now be disbursed in fiscal years 2004 to 2008. (Art. 1, Sec. 44)

The sunset dates for the Desegregation Advisory Board and the State Multicultural Education Advisory Board are extended to June 30, 2003. (Art. 2, Secs. 51, 52)

Congress' special education promise

The Legislature and Gov. Jesse Ventura have forwarded a resolution urging Congress to fulfill its promise to fund 40 percent of special education costs.

The resolution has now officially be sent to both the U.S. House of Representatives and Senate.

Sponsors said the lack of funding hurts Minnesota's education system by obligating the state to subsidize K-12 special education costs resulting from federal requirements.

Federal allocations for special education funding have averaged 13 percent annually for the past several years.

The resolution reads: "Over 25 years ago, the federal government required states to provide children with disabilities an appropriate education, and for 25 years, the government has failed to meet its promise to pay 40 percent of the cost."

Rep. Lyndon Carlson (DFL-Crystal) and Sen. Ann H. Rest (DFL-New Hope) sponsored the official version that passed both houses and became law. Rep. Andrew Westerberg (R-Blaine), also sponsored a similar measure, initially approved by House committees but ultimately set aside for the Senate version.

HF670/SF647*/R2

Asthma inhalers allowed

Elementary and secondary school students with asthma will be allowed to carry their inhalers in school, under a new law effective Aug. 1, 2001.

The law was sponsored in the House by Rep. Kathy Tingelstad (R-Andover).

Tingelstad explained that students sometimes need inhalers before they can reach the nurse's office, where some schools require inhalers be kept. About 43 percent of schools in Minnesota have this requirement, she said.

In order to carry and use the inhalers in school, students must have written parental permission that is renewed annually. The new law also requires the school nurse or other authorized party to "assess the student's knowledge and skills to safely possess and use an asthma inhaler in a school setting."

Noting that asthma is the number one cause for missed school days, Tingelstad said the legislation would help students control asthma better.

Tingelstad said she was contacted by the American Lung Association about the legislation. The association worked with the Minnesota Nurses Association and the School Nurses Association to draft legislation similar to that in several other states.

The Senate version was sponsored by Sen. Charles Wiger (DFL-North St. Paul), who personally has asthma.

HF1394/SF1706*/CH84

Class dismissal and removal

Grounds for which students can be dismissed or removed from class will be adjusted, under a new law effective Aug. 1, 2001.

The new law states that a student who "significantly" — instead of "materially and substantially," as in previous law — disrupts the rights of others to an education could be dismissed or removed from class.

The new law adds "willful conduct that significantly disrupts ... the ability of school personnel to perform their duties, or school-sponsored extracurricular activities" as a ground for dismissal. In addition, the law clarifies that any willful conduct of students that endangers school district employees, as well as the pupil, other pupils, or surrounding people may call for dismissal.

The law expands grounds for removal from class to "...conduct that interferes with a teacher's ability to teach or communicate effectively with students in a class or with the ability of other students to learn," or that

endangers surrounding persons, including school district employees.

Also, a new provision requires school districts to try to meet with the parent of a student who has been removed from school for 10 cumulative days in a school year. The purpose of the meeting is "to attempt to determine the pupil's need for assessment or other services."

Teachers and administrators who were concerned about the dismissal of disruptive students felt "the evidentiary standard is too high to remove a student who is disrupting the rights of other kids to learn," said House sponsor, Rep. Jeff Johnson (R-Plymouth). "This (law) just lowers the standard somewhat."

Sen. Thomas Neuville (R-Northfield) was the Senate sponsor.

HF2107*/SF1329/CH183

Drug paraphernalia notification

In addition to drugs and alcohol, law enforcement will now have to report to school districts when a student is found in possession of drug paraphernalia, under a new law effective Aug. 1, 2001.

"It is a strong indication that they may be having problems with drugs," said the law's House sponsor, Rep. James Clark (R-New Ulm), of an instance where a student is possessing drug paraphernalia. The Minnesota



PHOTO BY TOM OLMSCHIED

Under a new law, law enforcement agencies must notify the appropriate school staff when the agency has probable cause to believe that the student is using or possessing drug paraphernalia.

Juvenile Officers Association, which approached Clark about the legislation, said they "saw it as a loophole" that needed to be addressed, he said.

Previous law required the law enforcement agency to report in writing to a school district's chemical abuse pre-assessment team any student incident dealing with drugs and alcohol. The student's parents would also be notified of any such incident. The new law applies the same reporting guidelines to incidents of possessing drug paraphernalia.

The pre-assessment team is responsible for addressing reports of students' chemical abuse problems and making recommendations for appropriate responses, according to the non-partisan House Research department.

Sen. Randy Kelly (DFL-St. Paul) sponsored the Senate version.

HF1046/SF991*/CH18

License deadline moved up

The deadline for submitting applications for temporary teaching licenses was changed from Aug. 1 to July 1, under a new law.

Rep. Jim Abeler (R-Anoka) sponsored the law in the House. It is effective for the 2001-02 school year and beyond.

The earlier date gives the state Board of Teaching, which reviews the applications, additional time to complete its work before the school year begins. It also provides the Department of Children, Families and Learning additional time to process the licenses.

The new date also applies to the date by which the Board of Teaching may accept applications for personnel variances. Furthermore, the law instructs the board to amend its rules to conform with the July 1 date.

Sen. Leo Foley (DFL-Coon Rapids) sponsored the law in the Senate.

HF1192*/SF1979/CH68

Teacher certification variance

Teacher candidates who enrolled in a teacher preparation program by Jan. 1, 2000 will be able to graduate under former teacher certification rules under a new law effective Jan. 17, 2001.

The new law, sponsored in the House by Rep. Marty Seifert (R-Marshall), allows students who are close to completing their teaching degrees to save time and money by not having to enroll in additional courses. According to the law, qualifying students must be enrolled in an accredited teacher preparation program.

Seifert said the Legislature had directed the Minnesota Board of Teaching to revise teacher licensure requirements in Minnesota, but the new requirements did not permit certain currently enrolled students to be grandfathered in under old rules.

Students who qualify to graduate under the former requirements may have attended school part-time or have taken time off, Seifert said. Eligible students must apply for licensure under the old rules by Sept. 1, 2003.

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

HF34/SF28*/CH1

Education council membership

(See Agriculture, page 10)

Funding early education, communities:

Adult Basic Education

(See Children, page 16)

Jobs, economic development:

Education and study

(See Development, page 22)

Potluck rules

(See Health, page 45)

Continuing education requirements

(See Health, page 49)

A few good students

(See Law, page 62)

Teacher benefits

(See Retirement, page 68)

Limited bus driving privileges

(See Safety, page 68)

School bus driver regulations

(See Safety, page 69)

Tax savings, changes

Property taxes and education

(See Taxes, page 70)

Verifying bus drivers' licenses

(See Transportation, page 78)

Profile of Learning unchanged

(See Bills in Limbo, page 93)

Board of Education on hold

(See Bills in Limbo, page 93)

Allowing religious references

(See Bills in Limbo, page 94)

Gifted and talented funding

(See Bills in Limbo, page 94)

Truancy prevention

(See Bills in Limbo, page 94)

★ ELECTIONS

Type in political advertisements

Paid political advertisements must not only contain a disclaimer stating who produced the material, but the disclaimer must be legible, under a new law effective Aug. 1, 2001.

As it was originally introduced, the law would have required political disclaimers be at least 10-point type. But during discussion of the law, many members suggested that both font size and style were important. Even in 10-point type, some fonts are difficult to read.

The new law requires that the disclaimers "must be in a legible text size and font."

Rep. Marty Seifert (R-Marshall), House sponsor of the law, said many people in his community were upset with an advertisement that appeared in the local newspaper, the *Marshall Independent*, near election time. Because the disclaimer was difficult to read, it was nearly impossible for voters to know who was responsible for producing the advertisement.

Seifert said it was "common sense" that since the state requires the disclaimers, that people be able to read them.

Sen. Arlene Lesewski (R-Marshall) was the Senate sponsor.

HF466*/SF682/CH143

Funding for state agencies:

Election equipment grants

(See Government, page 41)

Funding for state agencies:

Other election provisions

(See Government, page 42)

Official appointments

(See Local Government, page 65)

Recorder appointment

(See Local Government, page 65)

Appoint, rather than elect

(See Local Government, page 65)

No redistricting agreement

(See Bills in Limbo, page 95)

Smile for your ballot

(See Bills in Limbo, page 95)

★ EMPLOYMENT

Apartment manager background checks

A new law that will require more extensive background checks on individuals who seek to serve as apartment managers was passed in the 2001 special session after an amendment stalled it during the regular session.

Effective Aug. 1, 2001, the law will require national background checks of individuals if they have lived in Minnesota for less than 10 years. Previous law only required national checks if a person lived in Minnesota less than five years.

Rep. Peggy Leppik (R-Golden Valley) and Sen. Dave Knutson (R-Burnsville) sponsored the measure. Leppik had sponsored a similar bill during the regular session, but a provision that would reduce liability for former employers to give out employment information was amended to the bill on the House floor. A House-Senate conference committee was not able to reach an agreement on that portion of the bill.

Leppik said the measure is important for the owners of apartment buildings to know about their managers' backgrounds for resident safety.

Rep. Jim Knobloch (R-St. Cloud), who proposed attaching the employee reference language to Leppik's original bill, said he supported the measure and did not want his provision to derail what was otherwise a good bill.

"I think this bill is one small step to eliminating the problem," said Rep. Luanne Koskinen (DFL-Coon Rapids), whose daughter's murder helped lead to the original law requiring manager background checks. (The chief suspect in the 1994 murder of Kari Koskinen was her apartment manager, and he had been previously convicted of three sex offenses. He committed suicide before charges could be filed.)

2001 Special Session HF26/SF18*/CH7

Clarifying unemployment laws

Effective Aug. 1, 2001, a new law clarifies several provisions of state law governing unemployment benefits.

The new law deals primarily with technical changes. However, a few significant adjustments will allow some applicants to obtain benefits more quickly, while others make state law adhere to federal law that requires American Indian tribes to be treated similarly to public employers in Minnesota.

Specifically, the law allows public employers to switch between paying unemployment taxes

and reimbursing the system directly. In addition, a provision that automatically makes a public employer a reimbursing entity, unless it specifically elects to pay unemployment taxes, is effective May 26, 2001.

Under the new law, American Indian tribes have the same flexibility, effective retroactively to Dec. 31, 2000.

Also effective May 26, 2001, the law allows some unemployed people to backdate their applications for unemployment benefits in some situations. For example, many people don't apply for benefits until one week after they become unemployed. Because the unemployment requires applicants to wait a week before receiving benefits, that creates a two-week lag.

The new law allows some applicants to backdate their applications to the date they became unemployed, thereby allowing those individuals to receive necessary benefits one week earlier.

Another provision will allow someone to receive unemployment benefits if he or she quits because of domestic abuse. Previous law disqualified such people from receiving unemployment benefits because they had technically quit.

Under the new law, the Department of Economic Security, which administers unemployment benefits, can deny benefits to people who do not provide all of the required information in their applications.

Each year, a task force, comprised of professionals representing labor, industry, consumer issues, and the state, reviews recommended changes to unemployment insurance laws. The Department of Economic Security compiles those initiatives into one bill. This new law results from those efforts.

Rep. Ken Wolf (R-Burnsville) and Sen. Dennis Frederickson (R-New Ulm) sponsored the law.

HF655*/SF1277/CH175

Workers' compensation changes

Laws pertaining to workers' compensation will receive minor changes, under a new law passed by the 2001 Legislature.

Effective Aug. 1, 2001, the new law is sponsored by Rep. Bud Nornes (R-Fergus Falls) and Sen. Arlene Lesewski (R-Marshall).

The law primarily makes technical changes to workers' compensation statutes. Among those changes, a registered nurse will be added to the Medical Services Review Board. Also, in order for employers to be reimbursed from the special compensation fund for workers'

compensation expenses, they must be current with their records and with their workers' compensation reporting and payment obligations.

In addition, independent contractors will no longer need an employer identification number from the Internal Revenue Service to qualify for workers' compensation. Instead, these contractors can qualify by having filed business or self-employment tax returns in the previous year.

HF2225/SF2046*/CH123

Wages payment protection

Employers will be prohibited from altering the method in which they issue payments of wages to employees who have left their company, under a new law signed by Gov. Jesse Ventura.

Brought to the Legislature by the state Department of Labor and Industry, the law addresses a complaint the department had received. The new law will protect employees who have quit or been terminated and have earned commissions that have not yet been paid. Employers, be they people, firms, corporations, or associations, "may not alter the method of payment, timing of payment, or procedures for payment of commissions earned ... if the result is to delay or reduce the amount of payment," the law states.

The law will also provide for civil action against the employer, who would be liable for twice the amount in dispute.

Effective Aug. 1, 2001, the law is sponsored in the House by Rep. Tony Sertich (DFL-Chisholm) and in the Senate by Sen. Linda Higgins (DFL-Mpls).

HF1893/SF1344*/CH199

Genetic testing prohibited

A new law will prohibit employers from requesting, requiring, or administering genetic testing from its workers.

The legislation is aimed at preventing employers from terminating or demoting, hiring or promoting workers based on genetic testing that may reveal abnormalities or deficiencies in a person's genes. Employers would also be restricted from affecting terms of employment by using genetic information that a worker has voluntarily submitted.

The new law allows employees to sue employers who violate the law. The court may award "up to three times the actual damages suffered due to the violation; (and) punitive damages," the law states.

The law was prompted by a 2001 case against the Burlington Northern Santa Fe Railroad, which was sued for ordering employees to take blood tests that would determine whether a genetic cause of carpal tunnel syndrome existed. The railroad has suspended the tests, but lawsuits are still pending.

The law, sponsored by Rep. Phyllis Kahn (DFL-Mpls) and Sen. Ellen Anderson (DFL-St. Paul), is effective Aug. 1, 2001.

HF1886/SF1721*/CH154

Alternate forms of identification

Beginning Aug. 1, 2001, minors will have a new option for showing proof of age for prospective employers.

Prior to the new law, minors could only submit a copy of their birth certificate, driver's license, or an age certification, which can be issued by a school superintendent.

Now, an Immigration and Naturalization Service (INS) Employment Eligibility Form I-9 is also acceptable for proof of age.

"Since the I-9 is required anyway and allows more flexibility, it was a logical change to allow it for an additional verification option," said Rep. Carl Jacobson (R-Vadnais Heights), the House sponsor of the law.

The I-9 form also does not require the employer to keep copies of the documents, thereby keeping sensitive information out of personnel files.

Jacobson said the city of Shoreview, which approached him about the legislation, hires many minors for summer employment.

"Getting the needed documentation often delayed the start dates for youth," he said.

Since many youth do not yet drive, he said, a driver's license may not exist; birth certificates contain a great deal of personal information, such as race and parents' marital status; and often an age certification is difficult to obtain from the school superintendent, given the timing of the city's jobs.

Sen. Mady Reiter (R-Shoreview) sponsored the law in the Senate.

HF1409/SF1090*/CH82

Termination requests

Employees and employers dealing with termination will have a longer period of time to request and provide the reason for the termination, under a new law effective Aug. 1, 2001.

Prior to the measure, state law provided that employees who have been involuntarily terminated had five working days beyond the date of

termination to request in writing the reason for the termination. Upon receipt of the request, the employer then had five working days to provide a written response.

The time for employees to submit the request will now be extended to 15 working days, and employers will now have 10 working days to fulfill the request.

Rep. Jim Rhodes (R-St. Louis Park), House sponsor of the law, said a constituent of his approached him about extending the time. When someone is terminated, he said, they were sometimes "in such shock" that by the time they wanted a letter, the request period had already lapsed.

"This is to make it easier for the person that was terminated," he said.

Sen. Steve Kelley (DFL-Hopkins) sponsored the measure in the Senate.

HF1920/SF1835*/CH95

Employee assistance records

Under a new law, employee assistance records will be accessible to the employee and held confidentially.

Employee assistance records are those documents created when employees or their families are provided with counseling, assessment, or similar services paid for by an employer in order to help employees address personal issues that may be creating productivity issues at work, according to nonpartisan House Research staff.

The legislation was introduced after an individual, whose case was handled by the state Attorney General's Office, was denied access to her own records, said Rep. Tony Sertich (DFL-Chisholm), House sponsor of the law.

Effective Aug. 1, 2001, employees will have access to their own employee assistance records, and those of their children, if they are still minors. The records must be provided at no cost within seven working days of the request if the records are in the state, or 14 days if the records are out of the state.

Employee assistance records must also be kept separate from an employee's personnel records.

The law prohibits disclosure of the records to a third party, except in certain situations, such as if a court orders the release or if their release is necessary to prevent physical harm or the commission of a crime.

Additionally, the law states that the rights provided in the legislation are in addition to, and not instead of, other rights that may be

available to an employee under existing law or contract.

The law was sponsored in the Senate by Sen. Twyla Ring (DFL-North Branch).
HF604/SF564*/CH145

Personnel provisions

A new law makes several changes to the state's public employee personnel laws.

The measure, sponsored by Rep. Steve Dehler (R-St. Joseph) and Sen. Julie Sabo (DFL-Mpls), is the Department of Employee Relations housekeeping law.

Included in law is an extension of a pilot project that began in 1995. That program gave the department the authority to establish a computerized system that evaluates required skills of open positions matching resumes of applicants with open jobs. The resumes are then forwarded to the agency seeking to fill a vacancy without the traditional ranking of applicants.

The program was in addition to the formal state hiring procedure that includes a variety of testing requirements for various job classifications.

The program was established to remove barriers that discouraged state agencies from taking innovative approaches to improving services and achieving cost savings.

Under the new law, the pilot project is extended, effective May 3, 2001, until full implementation of the re-engineered selection process is complete, or until July 1, 2005, whichever occurs first.

Effective Aug. 1, 2001, the balance of the new law also establishes that a state employee's identification number will not be the same as the employee's social security number because the identification number is public information.

New legislation also clarifies that the chief executive officers in the Department of Human Services are in unclassified state civil service positions.

HF1681*/SF1622/CH70

Jobs, economic development:

Workforce development

(See Development, page 20)

Jobs, economic development:

Agencies merged

(See Development, page 20)

Job program changes

(See Development, page 22)

K-12 funding law:

Structural balance

(See Education, page 24)

Teacher certification variance

(See Education, page 27)

Funding for state agencies:

Salary increases

(See Government, page 39)

Collective bargaining units combined

(See Higher Education, page 51)

Healthy alternatives:

Health-care careers, increased access

(See Human Services, page 54)

Healthy alternatives:

Loan forgiveness programs

(See Human Services, page 55)

Extended benefits for miners

(See Industry, page 57)

Ineligible employees

(See Law, page 63)

Horse track employment regulations

(See Recreation, page 67)

Teacher benefits

(See Retirement, page 68)

★ ENERGY

Bringing power plants online

Gov. Jesse Ventura signed a new law that focuses on building power plants, including increasing distributed generation, and increasing conservation spending requirements for municipal and cooperating utilities.

The new law results from extended debate in both the House and Senate over the future direction of energy policy in Minnesota. Supporters call it a positive step to prevent potential energy problems, like those suffered in other states in recent years.

Beginning Aug. 1, 2001, power companies will face a more streamlined permitting process, making it quicker and, therefore, less expensive. Sponsors hope the law will have the effect of cutting the time a coal or gas power plant comes online in half. Under previous law, such a plant spends four to six years going through the entire process of obtaining a permit and finding a site.

The law also creates incentives for distributed generation — small power plants — not previously being promoted by the state. The

plants, which can be powered by natural gas, hydrogen, or wind or solar power, are cleaner and easier to site.

All utilities are required to invest 5 percent over five years into distributed generation and renewable generation, under the law. Also, customers will be able to choose how much of their energy comes from renewable energy, effective Aug. 1, 2001.

The new law orders the Public Utilities Commission to report to the Legislature utilities' progress for renewable energy sources such as solar, wind, hydroelectric, or biomass. While the law does not provide specific mandates for developing renewable energy options, it gives companies time to advance in that area. This portion is also effective Aug. 1, 2001.

A study allows time to develop an adequate gauge of the industry's capabilities for renewable energy, as well as the opportunity to determine a proper level should mandates be imposed, sponsors said. The law requires utilities to make "good faith efforts" to provide 10 percent of their energy by renewable sources by 2015.

Those eligible for the state's conservation improvement program will also face different guidelines under the new law, such as a narrower and tighter definition for what qualifies as conservation. This provision is effective Jan. 1, 2002.

The law does not include further restrictions on emissions for power plants nor does it address more assistance for low-income residents to help cover rising energy costs — particularly heating and air conditioning. Both of those concerns were expressed by testifiers and members during the 2001 session.

Additionally, the Department of Commerce is directed to develop a comprehensive energy report to the Legislature by Dec. 1, 2001. A final report is due in December 2002.

Rep. Ken Wolf (R-Burnsville) and Sen. James Metzen (DFL-South St. Paul) were the sponsors.

HF659/SF722*/CH212

Loan program expanded

An existing energy loan program law that previously only served rental housing will include owner-occupied residential housing, under a new law.

The program is funded with Exxon Oil overcharge money. In the 1980s, Exxon was overcharging customers for the cost of the company's product and had to reimburse the state for the cost of overcharges. In 1993 the

Legislature placed some of the money into a revolving loan account for conservation for renters.

According to state law, half of the over-charge money is appropriated for specific projects reviewed by the Legislative Commission on Minnesota Resources.

The rest of the money is available for energy conservation projects that directly serve low-income Minnesotans. However, that money must be specifically appropriated in law in order to be used for that purpose. The new law expands the use of the revolving fund to include low-income, owner-occupied residential homes.

The new law also lifts a restriction that people eligible for the loan must live in the Twin Cities metropolitan area; now, loans may be provided in any area of the state.

The law, sponsored by Rep. Ken Wolf (R-Burnsville) and Sen. James Metzger (DFL-South St. Paul), is effective Aug. 1, 2001.

HF1367*/SF1306/CH147

Heating help provided

Low-income families received 2001 heating assistance two weeks early, under a new law.

The law, sponsored by Rep. Dan McElroy (R-Burnsville) and Sen. Richard Cohen (DFL-St. Paul), released \$12.2 million in federal money on Feb. 3, 2001, the law's effective date, that would have otherwise not been granted until Feb. 13.

The Low-Income Heating Energy Assistance Program (LIHEAP), a program of the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, provides services that help income-eligible households keep their homes heated through the winter. Households meeting the income limits can receive a one-time grant, which is usually paid to their heating vendor.

Grant size is based on the number of people in the household, gross household income, fuel type, and fuel consumption from the previous winter. The households with the lowest incomes and highest bills receive the largest grants.

The program also provides emergency heating system repair for households in a no-heat situation or have had their service discontinued or interrupted.

McElroy said the program received many more applications during late 2000 and early 2001 than in the past due to high energy costs from the winter. He said the average grant was \$400 to \$500 per family.

HF421*/SF460/CH2

Tax savings, changes:

Energy savings

(See Taxes, page 71)

Tax savings, changes:

Energy efficient products

(See Taxes, page 71)

ENVIRONMENT



A cleaner Minnesota

A new law will dedicate a little more than \$1.2 billion in overall spending for agricultural, environmental, and natural resources projects in the 2002-03 budget cycle.

Included in the new law are funds for the Department of Natural Resources, Department of Agriculture, Pollution Control Agency, Office of Environmental Assistance, Board of Water and Soil Resources, and other organizations.

Spending from the state's general fund for these efforts will total about \$548 million. The funding formula is complex because the money comes from numerous sources in addition to general tax revenues, including user fees, licenses, surcharges, lottery proceeds, and federal funds.

Gone from the measure are three projects totaling \$780,000 that were line-item vetoed by the governor. (See related story, page 90)

Also not included in the new law is a

mandate that diesel fuel contain a percentage of biodiesel, which many legislators had supported. This language was removed during the regular session. (See related story, page 91)

Rep. Mark Holsten (R-Stillwater) and Sen. Leonard Price (DFL-Woodbury) sponsored the measure.

Here are some highlights. All provisions are effective July 1, 2001, unless noted otherwise.

2001 Special Session: HF10/SF10*/CH2

Nurturing nature

The Department of Natural Resources (DNR) will receive the largest percentage of the new law's funding — some \$594 million — for projects including firefighting, minerals research, state park operations, snowmobile grants-in-aid, and fish and wildlife management.

One provision will designate \$12 million to maintain a trained force of firefighters to handle the annual demands of Minnesota's fire season. Supporters of this provision testified that "smokechasers," seasonal wildland firefighters, have been leaving Minnesota for more lucrative offers with other states or the federal government. As a result, the state has to hire firefighters on an emergency basis and rely on a number of new recruits every year.

Under the new law, the department will receive \$100,000 in fiscal year 2002 to develop and implement a master logger certification program that aims to meet increasing demands for certified lumber and finished products.



PHOTO BY TOM OLMSCHIED

A \$7.1 million appropriation is included in the omnibus environment and agriculture spending law for a grant to the city of St. Paul from the Pollution Control Agency to complete the cleanup of the Pig's Eye dump site.

Another forest initiative dedicates \$600,000 for matching grants to communities to protect native oak forests against a disease known as "oak wilt." Oak wilt spreads through root systems within a stand of trees and can be stopped by cutting the roots or by the use of chemicals. The forest disease is currently localized mostly in the southern one-third of the state.

Water resources management spending will include \$1.3 million for implementing comprehensive watershed plans and flood damage reduction projects in the Red River Basin. (Art. 1, Sec. 5)

Protecting the land, air, and water

The biennial budget for the Pollution Control Agency (PCA) will equal some \$237 million for a number of environmental protection and cleanup projects.

The agency will be assigned \$4.7 million transferable to the Board of Water and Soil Resources for efforts to reduce feedlot-related pollution under the county feedlot permit program.

The Clean Water Partnership Program, created in 1987 to assist local governments combat water pollution from runoff from agricultural and urban areas, will also receive \$4.7 million.

Additionally, the PCA's budget will provide \$250,000 for ambient air quality monitoring in the Twin Cities metropolitan area. (Art. 1, Sec. 2)

Department of Agriculture

The \$169 million two-year operating budget for the Department of Agriculture includes

\$2 million for the expansion of the Dairy Development and Profitability Enhancement Program. Formerly known as the Dairy Diagnostics Program, it provides professional dairy consultants to assist Minnesota farmers with comprehensive financial analyses, risk management education, enhanced milk marketing tools and technologies, and five-year business plans.

The Northern Crops Institute will receive \$140,000 for research into farming techniques and farm equipment unique to the Red River Valley.

Move over Florida oranges and Wisconsin cheese: the new law earmarks \$142,000 for Minnesota Grown promotion grants to create and foster brand recognition for Minnesota crops.

The cap on ethanol producer payments from the general fund is set at \$71 million, under this section of the new law. (Art. 1, Sec. 9)

Waste management

The new law will direct \$60.6 million to the Office of Environmental Assistance to educate the public about environmental issues and help businesses and local governments cut down on pollution and waste. The office was set to be eliminated in the original House plan.

The new law will grant \$12 million to the office for mixed municipal solid waste processing payments to counties and \$28 million for grants that provide counties with funds to develop recycling initiatives and other waste management programs. (Art. 1, Sec. 3)

Soil and water conservation

The Board of Water and Soil Resources will receive \$38.3 million for general operations and grants to local governments and soil and water conservation districts for general natural resources protection, erosion control, and water quality management. (Art. 1, Sec. 6)

Plan jointly with thy neighbor

The Minnesota-Wisconsin Boundary Area Commission is a joint effort between the two states comprised of 10 members, plus legislator advisors, who recommend, review and coordinate studies for the use of lands and waters (Mississippi and St. Croix rivers) forming the states' common boundaries. Minnesota's contribution to the commission's 2002-03 budget will be \$393,000, under the new law. (Art. 1, Sec. 7)

Senior discount gutted

Effective March 1, 2003, the new law will increase the cost of fishing licenses for seniors age 65 and over from \$6.50 to \$17, the same rate paid by anglers under age 65.

Proponents of this provision said the game and fish fund could not afford to continue the discounted rates as babyboomers reach retirement age. (Art. 1, Sec. 114)

Farmer-lender mediation extended

Effective June 30, 2001, the new law extends the sunset date for the Farmer-Lender Mediation Program from July 1, 2001 to July 1, 2003.

The program's director testified that it has assisted more than 12,000 farmers with restructuring and resolving debt since its inception in 1986. (Art. 1, Sec. 150)

Sunken log moratorium

The new law will place a moratorium on the commercial recovery of sunken logs from Minnesota's lakes, reversing a decision by the 2000 Legislature. The moratorium comes in response to the DNR and lake associations who expressed concerns that raising century-old logs would cause environmental damage.

The new law requires the DNR to cancel existing log

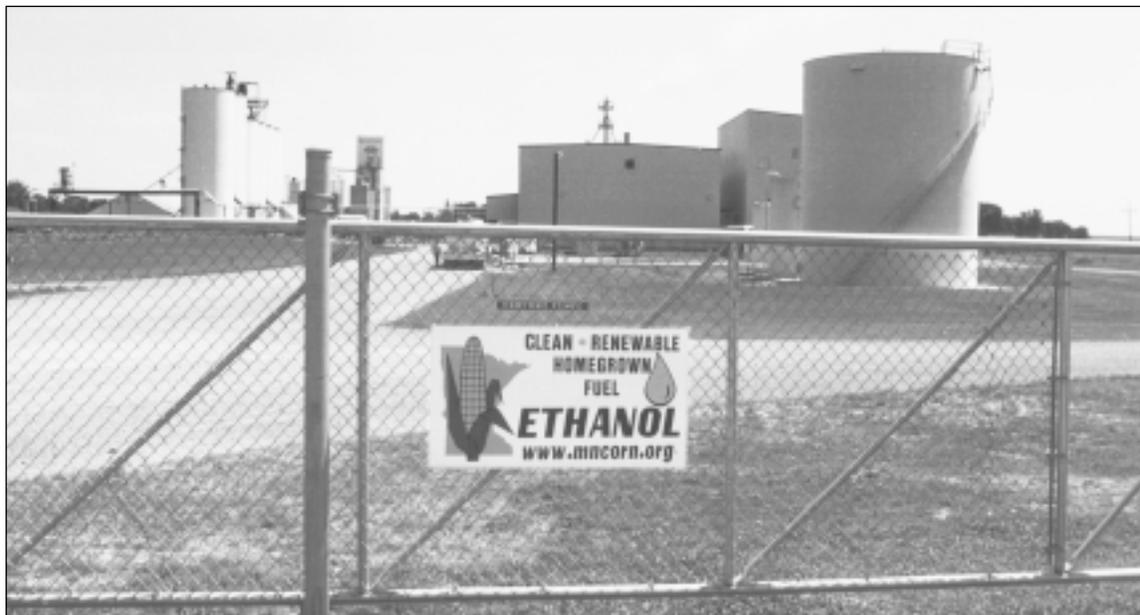


PHOTO BY TOM OLMSCHIED

The 2001 environment and agriculture funding law will allow three additional ethanol plants to enter the producer payment program. Each new plant would receive payments for 10 years. Producers of ethanol in Minnesota have been eligible for ethanol producer payments since 1986, with 13 plants receiving aid as of July 2001.



PHOTO BY TOM OLMSCHIED

The environment and agriculture funding law appropriates \$370,000 for the 2002-03 biennium to restore base funding levels for various organic and sustainable agriculture programs.

removal contracts and refund the application fee. (Art. 1, Sec. 159)

Don't try this at home

Current law prohibits snowmobilers from the dangerous practice of skipping over open water. A provision of the new law will make an exception for certain sanctioned circuit watercross association events.

Under the new law, a conservation officer must give written permission and set the date, time, and location of the water-skipping event. (Art. 1, Sec. 90)

Other agencies

Other appropriations include nearly \$6.9 million to the Board of Animal Health for the control of diseases such as Johne's disease and avian pneumovirus (Art. 1, Sec. 10) and \$164,000 to the Minnesota Horticultural Society. (Art. 1, Sec. 11)

The state contribution to the Science Museum of Minnesota's operating expenses

will equal \$2.6 million for plans including pollution education and habitat restoration demonstrations. (Art. 1, Sec. 8)

The new law also directs \$37 million to the Minnesota Zoological Garden for general operations and education outreach. The "new" zoo, as it has been called for 23 years, hopes to introduce a project called "Connect with Wildlife at the Minnesota Zoo," that will place new interpretive graphics displays in animal exhibits. (Art. 1, Sec. 4)

Mercury thermometers restricted

The sale or free distribution of mercury thermometers manufactured after June 1, 2001 will be banned beginning in 2002, under a new law effective Jan 1, 2002.

The measure, sponsored in the House by Rep. Dan Dorman (R-Albert Lea), says exceptions will be made for a few situations in which the U.S. Department of Agriculture requires

the use of mercury thermometers, in specified climate control systems, and in cases where mercury thermometers are used to calibrate other thermometers.

For most uses, accurate alternatives to mercury thermometers are readily available.

Mercury is very toxic, and widespread environmental contamination can occur from a miniscule amount of the substance. According to experts, the amount of mercury in a household medical thermometer, about .75 to 1 gram, is enough to prompt officials to call a fish advisory on a lake.

Sen. John Marty (DFL-Roseville) sponsored the measure in the Senate.

HF274*/SF70/CH47

Wetland laws simplified

Confusion over the differing rules and agencies regulating Minnesota's wetlands led to the passage of a new law designed to simplify wetland and public water laws. The legislation builds upon consolidation efforts approved by the 2000 Legislature.

Wetlands are recognized as a valuable resource for a number of reasons. Collectively, they provide wildlife and fish habitats, reduce flooding and soil erosion, and improve water quality.

Under existing law, it is illegal for landowners and developers to drain or fill in certain wetland property unless they have established a replacement plan with the proper authorities. This permit process can be difficult because a variety of local, state, and federal agencies have jurisdiction over wetland areas, and the new law aims for consistent regulation.

The Board of Water and Soil Resources (BWSR), together with the Department of Natural Resources (DNR), coordinates the water and soil resources planning activities of counties, soil and water conservation units, and watershed management organizations within the state.

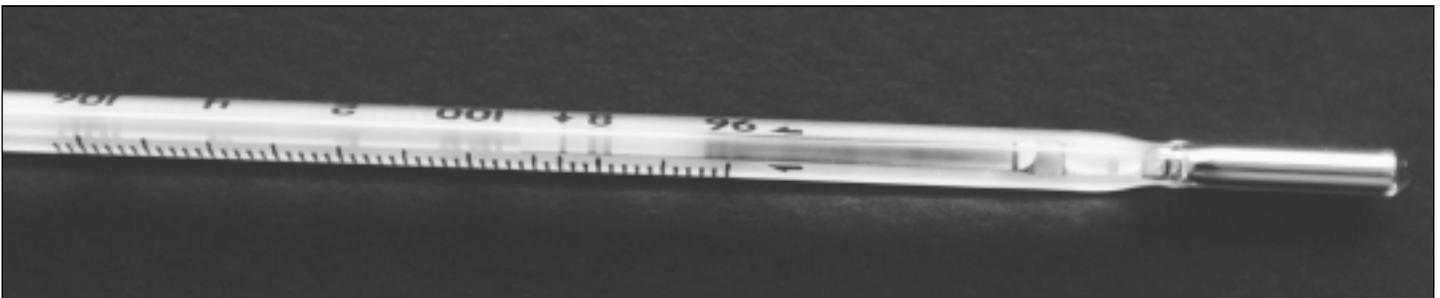


PHOTO BY TOM OLMSCHIED

The sale or free distribution of mercury thermometers manufactured after June 1, 2001 will be banned beginning in 2002, under a new law. Mercury is very toxic, and widespread environmental contamination can occur from a miniscule amount of the substance.

BWSR's Permanent Wetland Preserves Program pays landowners to place eligible wetlands under permanent conservation easements. The new law expands program eligibility to additional types of wetlands and provides for an alternative payment option based on the fair market value of the land if it were drained.

Another provision gives the water and soil board more flexibility in determining acreage replacement ratios and values.

Effective Aug. 1, 2001, a number of provisions in the new law are designed to streamline the application and appeal process. Watershed districts will be granted the same authority that counties now have to accept applications for wetland preservation areas and the DNR is allowed to waive their permit authority to local governments for certain public transportation projects.

Additionally, the new law will extend from 15 to 30 the number of days a landowner has to appeal a wetland decision.

Another provision allows the DNR and peace officers to file a deed restriction with the county recorder if a property owner does not comply with a wetland or public waters restoration order. Prospective buyers will benefit from this information because future landowners are still responsible for restoration or replacement.

Also, the new law will require the DNR to restore Bieloh Pond in Walker, Minn. The pond was drained in Spring 2001 when the DNR removed a water level control device, and the ensuing public outcry resulted in a compromise between the department and the city to re-fill the pond. The provision just reinforces their agreement.

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

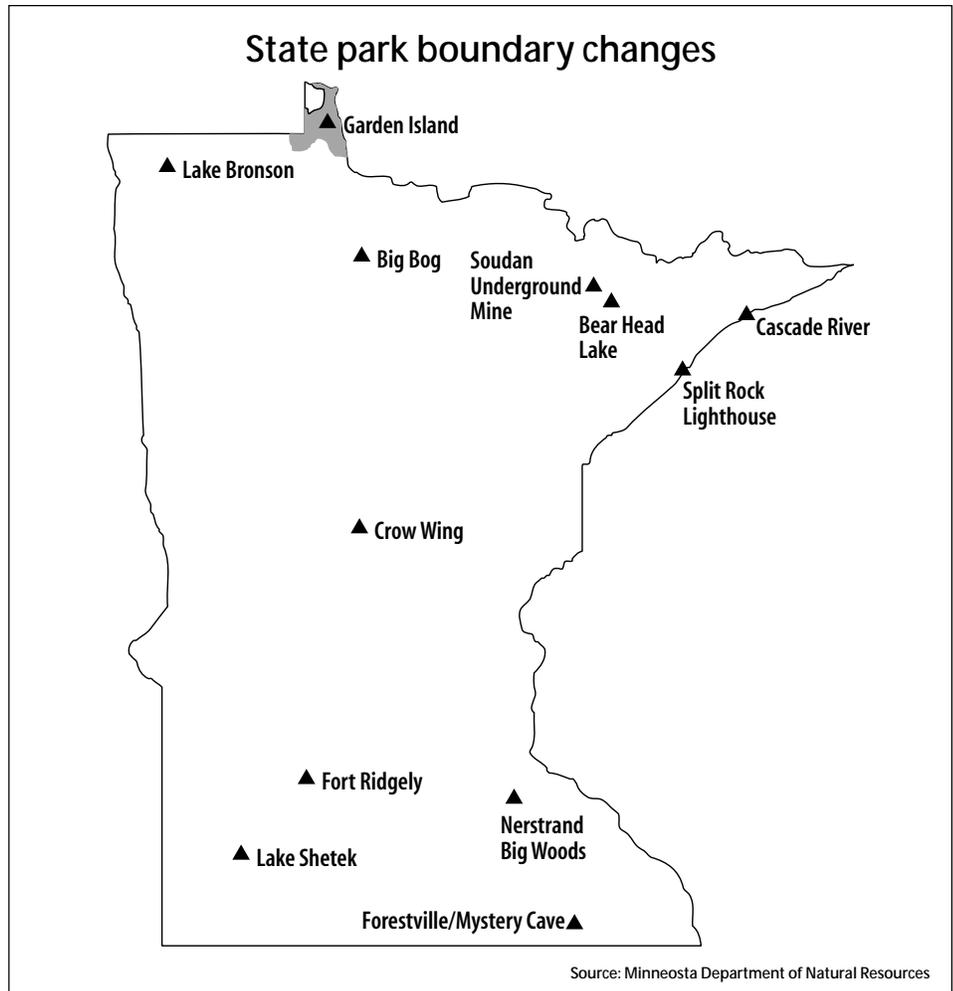
HF1828*/SF1486/CH146

State park boundary changes

A new law will redraw the boundaries of several state parks and recreation areas for a net gain of 6,358 acres.

The following state parks will gain land under the new law effective Aug. 1, 2001: Bear Head Lake near Ely, Cascade River near Lutsen, Fort Ridgely near Fairfax, Forestville/Mystery Cave near Preston, Lake Bronson, Lake Shetek near Currie, Nerstrand Big Woods, and Split Rock Lighthouse near Two Harbors.

Two state recreation areas — Big Bog near Waskish and Garden Island on Lake of the Woods



These state parks will see their boundaries change because of a law passed during the 2001 legislative session.

— will each gain acreage, while Big Bog will also lose some land north of the Tamarac River and west of Highway 72. Crow Wing State Park near Brainerd will also lose some land.

The new law also affects boathouse lot leases in the Soudan Underground Mine State Park. With certain specific limitations, an owner of a boathouse lease at Stuntz Bay will be allowed to receive a lifetime lease when the present lease expires.

Each year, adjustments are made to state parklands, but they require action by the Legislature in order to be official.

Rep. Thomas Bakk (DFL-Cook) and Sen. Dennis Frederickson (R-New Ulm) sponsored the measure.

HF1071/SF1082*/CH182

Expediting permits

A new law effective Aug. 1, 2001 authorizes the state Pollution Control Agency (PCA) to expedite permits for new or expanded facilities.

The new law will allow people who want to construct or expand a facility regulated by the agency to pay for additional expenses incurred in expediting a permit.

This payment will be in addition to regular permit fees and must reflect the costs of staff overtime or consultant services that are needed to expedite a permit review.

The agency may agree to an expedited permit process as long as it does not interfere with its permitting program priorities.

An applicant's reimbursement must be paid in advance and is not contingent upon the actual issuing of a permit.

Rep. Howard Swenson (R-Nicollet) and Sen. David Knutson (R-Burnsville) were the sponsors.

HF1827/SF1613*/CH116



PHOTO BY TOM OLMSCHIED

A new law prohibits the Enforcement Division of the Department of Natural Resources (DNR) from establishing game and fish citation quotas for its roughly 140 conservation officers. The new law was requested by the conservation officers' union. The omnibus environment and agriculture funding law also will provide for the hiring of new officers.

Conservation officer reviews

A new state law prohibits the Enforcement Division of the Department of Natural Resources (DNR) from establishing game and fish citation quotas for its roughly 140 conservation officers.

At the request of the conservation officers' union, a new law removes an exception to this prohibition that they felt unfairly allowed DNR management to compare the enforcement activity of conservation officers for performance evaluations.

Officers maintained that numbers of tickets should not be weighted more heavily against their overall efforts that also include issuing warnings, improving response times, and community education.

They were concerned that they could be downgraded in reviews if their citation numbers didn't meet the average, which in effect resulted in quotas.

Effective April 25, 2001, the new law aims to alleviate those concerns by eliminating the reference and making the statutory language governing conservation officers more in line with similar state highway patrol provisions.

Rep. Dennis Ozment (R-Rosemount) and Sen. Tony Kinkel (DFL-Park Rapids) sponsored the measure.

HF501/SF283*/CH32

Pollution prevention

A new law clarifies the enforcement authority of the Minnesota Pollution Control Agency (PCA) over the state's regulated facilities.

The PCA's Environmental Audit Program encourages businesses and local governments to voluntarily monitor and report potential pollution hazards before minor problems become major liabilities. Participants are protected from penalties in many cases, unless they have a poor track record or it is determined their activities are criminal or could pose a serious environmental or public health threat.

Participation does not guarantee that violators will avoid fines and other penalties. The new law allows the PCA to proceed with enforcement actions under certain additional circumstances depending upon when the violation occurred or was reported.

Major facilities, including feedlots with more than 1,000 animal units and hazardous waste treatment plants, are required to prepare pollution prevention plans in addition to filing audit reports. Another provision in the new law clarifies the definition of "major facility" for environmental audit purposes.

Effective Aug. 1, 2001, the new law also requires the PCA to publish by April 1 of every year a separate report detailing the most recent information on air and water pollution in the state, including figures that illustrate potential

sources of pollution and reflect the total and percentage increase or decrease from the previous year. Previously the agency included this information in its annual performance report.

Rep. Bud Nornes (R-Fergus Falls) and Sen. Linda Higgins (DFL-Mpls) sponsored the legislation.

HF2028*/SF1785/CH187

Regulating water consumption

Effective Aug. 1, 2001, a new law aims to protect the groundwater supply by closing what has been referred to as the "once-through cooling loophole" in the state's water laws.

The once-through cooling systems that have generated concern use groundwater for temperature or humidity control and then discharge the water into a storm sewer or other outlet without returning it to its original source. Industrial processors and other facilities that use water for air conditioning are regulated by the Department of Natural Resources (DNR).

In 1990, the Legislature determined that facilities using more than five million gallons annually for this purpose must phase out the method by 2010 and equipment must be converted to work more efficiently.

Also, the DNR stopped issuing expansion permits to these installations in 1991. Once-through cooling water use has decreased from 11 billion gallons in 1989 to 4.22 billion gallons in 1999, according to DNR figures.

In 1992, the H.B. Fuller Company asked the Legislature to make an exception for their Vadnais Heights facility because their water was discharged into a wetland and a nature preserve had been created. The Legislature complied by creating a provision that allowed certain installations to continue once-through cooling operations beyond 2010 if they discharged the water into a nature preserve.

However, under the new law, no company will be allowed to circumvent the law by creating a nature or other preserve with the water.

The Fuller company was the only entity to qualify under this provision until 2000, when General Mills wanted to expand once-through water consumption at its Golden Valley site. They sought approval under the nature preserve exception, but the proposal was met with resistance from the DNR and the two sides ended up in court.

Although the department and General Mills ultimately reached an agreement and the company instead went with a more water-wise plan, some legislators and DNR officials decided it was time to clarify the statutes

governing this process. Under the new law, the Fuller campus will be grandfathered in but other facilities must continue to phase out water consumption for air conditioning by 2010.

Another provision re-establishes the DNR's ability to charge certain water permit application fees that were inadvertently removed in a 1999 law. The new law also expands the department's authority to issue a certain class of water use permits for a number of minimal-impact water consumption activities.

Finally, the new law confirms that the DNR will cooperate with the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers in the inventory and repair of dams that were built in the 1930s and early 1940s by the Civilian Conservation Corps and Works Projects Administration, or Works Progress Administration as it was called before 1939.

Rep. Margaret Anderson Kelliher (DFL-Mpls) and Sen. Leonard Price (DFL-Woodbury) sponsored the measure.
HF1612/SF1434*/CH160

State land swaps and sales

A new natural resources law authorizes a number of state land transactions, clarifies Department of Natural Resources (DNR) authority over charges for the use or sale of state-owned lands, and revises a couple of trapping-related rules.

Effective Aug. 1, 2001, the new law establishes the Hill Lake Wildlife Management Area in Aitkin County and adds land to Hill Lake River State Forest and the Aitkin State Wildlife Management Area.

This year marks the 50th anniversary of the DNR Wildlife Management Area program. Through donations and acquisitions, more than one million acres of land have been set aside for public hunting and wildlife observation. The program supports habitat restoration and wildlife regeneration and is funded in part by a surcharge on small game hunting licenses.

Occasionally, the department will determine the state's interests would best be served if state-owned land were sold or exchanged. The new law grants legislative approval in the following cases, with qualifications:

- the private sale of a parcel of state-owned land to Lake County,
- the public sale of school trust fund land bordering White Iron Lake in Lake County,
- the public sale of a parcel of state-owned land along Minnesota Trunk Highway 61 in Lake County,
- the conveyance of state-owned land in the Mentel Wildlife Management Area in Mower County

- back to its original private owners,
- an exchange of state-owned land in Brooklyn Park for land owned by North Hennepin Community College, and
- the private sale by Aitkin County of a parcel of consolidated-conservation land to Hill City.

The new law also clarifies that a parcel of agricultural real estate will retain its exempt status in an exchange between the city of Bird Island and a private party.

Another provision will allow the DNR to exchange leased farmed wild rice land for county land, including tax-forfeited land.

State agencies are generally not allowed to increase fees for goods, services, or licenses without approval by the Legislature. Another provision in the new law exempts from legislative approval certain charges for the use or sale of state-owned lands and minerals by the DNR.

A separate provision allows party trapping, similar to party hunting, where a member of a trapping party may take more than the legal limit of small game as long as the total number taken by the group does not exceed the combined limits of all members of the party.

Another trapping-related provision in the new law requires that bobcat, fisher, pine marten, and otter pelts must be registered at a DNR wildlife office before they are sold or before they are transported out of state, and at least

48 hours after the close of the season. Under the new law, site tags are not required prior to registering a fisher, pine marten, or otter until March 1, 2003.

Rep. Bud Nornes (R-Fergus Falls) and Senate Majority Leader Roger Moe (DFL-Erskine) sponsored the legislation.

HF1497*/SF1580/CH206

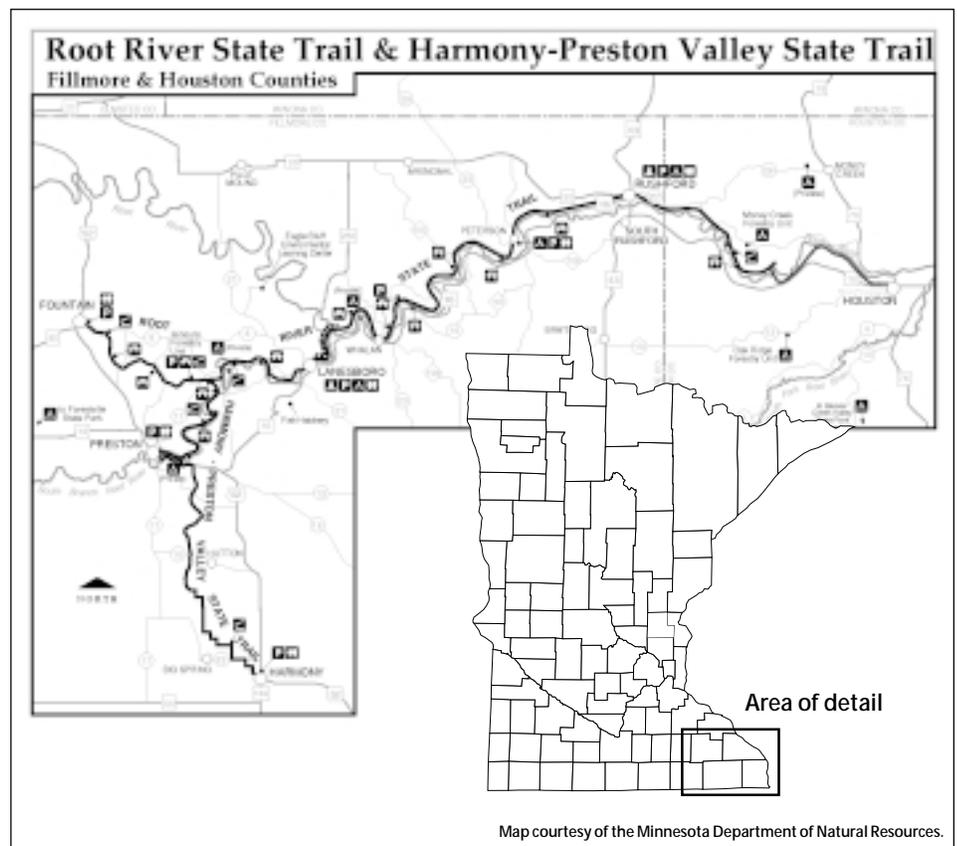
Community connections

When the Blufflands Trail System in southeastern Minnesota was authorized by the Legislature in 1992, the statutory language implied that future trail connections had to include certain towns within the region. The list has grown over the years and now reaches into Fillmore, Houston, Olmsted, and Winona counties.

Effective Aug. 1, 2001, a new law clarifies that linking up with the trail system is voluntary for those communities.

There are plans to expand the trail system and landowners along future routes were concerned that local governments seeking rights-of-way would have the upper hand in negotiations if the law said the trail had to include a certain community.

"It gave the cities an unfair hammer,"



Map courtesy of the Minnesota Department of Natural Resources.

explained House sponsor Rep. Greg Davids (R-Preston).

The trail system, which presently consists of the Root River and Harmony-Preston Valley segments, showcases the valley's limestone bluffs. Hikers, bikers, and in-line skaters enjoy equipment rental and gift shops, restaurants, and campgrounds along the way.

Sen. Kenric Scheevel (R-Preston) sponsored the measure in the Senate.

HF790/SF702*/CH27

Proper ash disposal

A new law will regulate the disposal of ash from fire training exercises effective May 3, 2001.

The law specifies that ash from the burning of a structure for legitimate training purposes must be classified as demolition debris and may be disposed of in a "permit by rule" land disposal facility or a permitted demolition landfill, with the consent of the landfill operator.

Structures used in fire training exercises must be adequately prepared, under the law, including the removal of hazardous materials. In addition, fire training exercises must meet all applicable concerns and regulations, including state Pollution Control Agency guidelines regarding the removal of hazardous materials, such as asbestos.

The new law stems from what PCA officials called taking a hard stand on what was being burned and their desire to have the material treated as hazardous because of potentially dangerous items in the building such as lead and mercury.

On the other hand, fire personnel said they needed to burn structures for training purposes in order to do their job effectively and safely. They also said it was too expensive to dispose of ash as hazardous material, but if they had to training time would be reduced.

Ultimately the bill is a compromise between fire marshals and the PCA aided by Reps. Bob Gunther (R-Fairmont) and Dennis Ozment (R-Rosemount). Gunther was the chief House sponsor, while Ozment was a co-sponsor.

The measure was sponsored in the Senate by Sen. Jim Vickerman (DFL-Tracy).

HF1188*/SF1045/CH67

Water control

A new law will allow the Department of Natural Resources to install an experimental, temporary lake-level control on Coon Lake in Anoka County.

Effective March 17, 2001, the law was prompted by a need to resolve a contentious lake-level dispute that arose from a 1996 drop in the lake level of about 12 inches. The drop followed the county's removal of vegetation and sediment upstream from the Coon Lake outlet structure that was impeding water flow and contributing to high lake levels.

A group of lakeshore owners filed a lawsuit against the county and the DNR claiming damages. The suit was suspended in 1998 pending a study on raising the lake level.

Following a feasibility study mandated by the 1999 Legislature, the DNR proposed making an experimental modification to the lake outlet structure to raise the lake's elevation. The alteration to the outlet structure can be removed if it is found to cause any serious problems for affected property owners.

The measure was sponsored by Rep. Tom Hackbarth (R-Cedar) and by Sen. Debbie Johnson (R-Ham Lake).

HF80*/SF79/CH8

Water protection

A new law effective May 16, 2001, entitles the land around the Camp Coldwater Springs in Minneapolis to the protection of the Minnesota Historic Sites Act, as well as the Minnesota Field and Archaeology Act.

Under the new law, there is a restriction on the state or any of its political subdivisions from using or taking any action that affects the land in a way that diminishes the flow of water to or from the spring located near Fort Snelling.

The land is currently owned by the Bureau of Mines, part of the U.S. Department of the Interior. Researchers have been studying the area to determine how the construction on Highways 55 and 62 in the area might affect the spring's flow.

The historic sites act states that the sites are "significant state resources that the Minnesota Historical Society is preserving, developing, interpreting, and maintaining for public use, benefit, and access during open hours."

The measure was sponsored by Rep. Mark Gleason (DFL-Richfield) and Sen. Julie Sabo (DFL-Mpls).

HF1764/SF2049*/CH101

Altering feedlot inventories

(See Agriculture, page 9)

Expanding landowner definitions

(See Agriculture, page 10)

Dollars for development:

Environmental projects

(See Bonding, page 12)

State pays up

(See Government, page 42)

Off-highway vehicle train access

(See Recreation, page 67)

Tax savings, changes:

Environmental provisions

(See Taxes, page 73)

Environmental projects cut

(See Vetoed Bills, page 90)

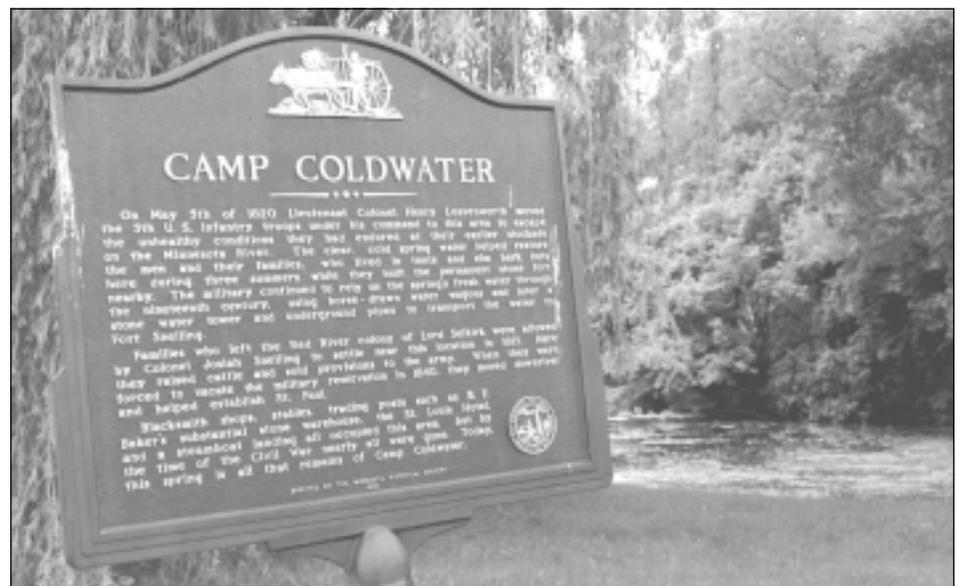


PHOTO BY TOM OLMSCHIED

A plan to extend the protection of the Minnesota Historic Sites Act and the Minnesota Field and Archaeology Act to Camp Coldwater Springs in Minneapolis was approved by the 2001 Legislature.

★ ETHICS

Outside office limitations
(See Bills in Limbo, page 96)

★ FAMILY

Easing payment pains

A new law will clarify when child support payments collected by a public agency must be credited and when parents are considered behind in payments.

Effective Aug. 1, 2001, the new law specifies that child support payments collected by a public agency must be credited as of the date the payment is received by the central collections unit.

Sen. Arlene Lesewski (R-Marshall), who sponsored the measure in the Senate, said three constituents brought to her attention that child support payments mailed to the public authority are sometimes credited to the month following the month for which they are intended. As a result, she said the collection agency sometimes indicates that parents are late in paying child support, which can send red flags to officials and others.

Allowing the collection agency to declare that parents were late in payment after only one month's cycle created "a lot of animosity between couples," Lesewski said.

The law requires the public authority to make reasonable efforts to ensure that automated enforcement remedies take into consideration the time periods under the income withholding statute.

The law also permits the public authority to submit debt for recollection only if the person owing money is in arrears in an amount greater than his or her total monthly support or maintenance payment.

Rep. Richard Mulder (R-Ivanhoe) sponsored the law in the House.

HF2207/SF2022*/CH134

Child support changes

Effective Aug. 1, 2001 a new law will clarify the crime of non-support of a child or spouse.

Rep. Steve Smith (R-Mound), House sponsor, said one initiative in the law specifically addresses an inequity in child support law.

He said that a 1997 legal change allows county attorneys to criminally prosecute parents who fail to meet the requirements of an agreed-upon support payment schedule. The new

provision will prevent counties from initiating prosecution until "there has been an attempt to obtain a court order holding the person in contempt for failing to pay child support," according to the law.

Explaining that "criminal prosecution is not the way to collect child support," Smith said, the law "puts another civil step in the way" before counties could initiate criminal proceedings.

Other provisions in the new law specify that a person obliged to pay child support has committed a gross misdemeanor if she or he fails to pay support for longer than 90 days but not more than 180 days. That carries a punishment of up to one year in prison and a fine of up to \$3,000.

A parent or spouse who is more than 180 days overdue with their payment or is in arrears in an amount equal or greater than nine times the monthly support will have committed a felony under the new law. The maximum sentence for this crime could be up to two years and a fine of up to \$5,000.

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

HF1697/SF1944*/CH158

Family law terminology changes

A new law effective Aug. 1, 2001 will make terminology changes to existing marriage dissolution law statutes.

Sponsored in the House by Rep. Andy Dawkins (DFL-St. Paul), the measure will replace "custodial parent" with the terms "parent," "obligee," or "parent with whom the child resides." It will also replace "noncustodial parent" with either the first two terms or "parent with whom the child does not reside."

Part of an overall effort to streamline and simplify certain civil portions of law, the changes make the statutes consistent with the new concept of "parenting time" that was adopted during the 2000 Legislature to replace child custody and visitation in divorce law.

The Senate version was sponsored by Sen. Sheila Kiscaden (R-Rochester).

HF1260*/SF1332/CH51

Funding early education, communities

(See Children, page 15)

Child welfare changes

(See Children, page 16)

Shelter program oversight

(See Crime, page 17)

Redefining child neglect

(See Crime, page 18)

Heating help provided

(See Energy, page 31)

Funding for state agencies:

I do, but first...

(See Government, page 41)

Maternal death study

(See Health, page 46)

Funding public colleges:

Financial aid funding

(See Higher Education, page 51)

Rental application fee study

(See Housing, page 51)

Healthy alternatives:

Children's health

(See Human Services, page 52)

Healthy alternatives:

Eliminating health disparities

(See Human Services, page 53)

★ GAMBLING

Rule changes

A new law will make several changes to rules governing lawful gambling in Minnesota, effective Aug. 1, 2001.

Under the new law, the level at which an organization that conducts charitable gambling is required to submit an annual financial audit to the Department of Revenue will increase from \$250,000 to \$300,000.

The threshold level for organizations required to have an annual financial review of gambling funds will also climb from \$50,000 to \$150,000.

Noontime bingo will be allowed under the new law. Currently, establishments that conduct bingo games are restricted to having no more than 10 bingo occasions each week. At least 15 bingo games must be held at each occasion, and each bingo event must continue for at least 90 minutes, but not more than four hours.

The new law will allow an organization to conduct bingo between 11 a.m. and 2 p.m. and avoid the 15-game and time limit requirements.

The new law will also permit the card club at Canterbury Park to hold one tournament per year lasting no longer than 14 days. It would allow for more than 50 tables to be in use during tournament play.

The maximum wager limit on card games will also increase from \$30 to \$60.

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

HF1069/SF986*/CH96



PHOTO BY TOM OLMSCHIED

The card club at Canterbury Park will be allowed to hold one tournament per year lasting no longer than 14 days, under a new law. It also increases the maximum wager amount on card games from \$30 to \$60.

Detaining suspected cheaters

A new law will give operators of the card club at Canterbury Park the ability to detain a person if there is reasonable cause to believe the person has cheated at gambling, effective Aug. 1, 2001.

The new law gives the responsibility for detaining suspects to club security personnel. Security personnel may also require the suspect to provide or verify identification. Security can also inquire as to whether the person possesses any illegal contraband.

Under the law, the detained person has the right to be promptly informed of the purpose of the detention and may not be subjected to unnecessary or an unreasonable amount of force. The person cannot be detained for more than one hour except when a peace officer or guardian of a minor cannot accept custody within that hour.

Upon being detained, a person may request at any time that a peace officer be summoned.

Overall popularity and increased attendance at the club, which opened in 2000, prompted the new law, said sponsors, Rep. Mark Buesgens (R-Jordan) and Sen. Don Betzold (DFL-Fridley).

HF1021/SF1008*/CH92

Horse track employment regulations

(See Recreation, page 67)

Richard Cohen (DFL-St. Paul) were the sponsors of the measure.

The following are highlights of the law. All provisions are effective July 1, 2001, unless otherwise noted.

2001 Special Session: HF9/SF9*/CH10

★ GAME & FISH

A cleaner Minnesota:

Senior discount gutted

(See Environment, page 32)

Conservation officer reviews

(See Environment, page 35)

Legal limit limbo

(See Bills in Limbo, page 96)

Salary increases

The law will increase the salaries of all the state's constitutional officers except the governor. The increases, based on a percentage of the governor's salary, take effect Jan. 6, 2003. Currently the governor's annual salary is \$120,300.

Under the new law, the attorney general's salary is set at 95 percent of the governor's, the state auditor at 85 percent, the secretary of state at 75 percent, and the lieutenant governor at 65 percent.

Currently, the lieutenant governor, the state treasurer (whose office will be abolished in 2003) and the secretary of state all make \$66,168. The attorney general's salary is \$93,983, while the state auditor makes \$72,187. (Art. 1, Sec. 2)

The attorney general's office also receives \$2.4 million over the biennium for salary increases. Cohen said the increase is necessary for the state to compete with the private sector for qualified attorneys. (Art. 1, Sec. 6)

★ GOVERNMENT

Funding for state agencies

The omnibus state government finance law signed by Gov. Jesse Ventura spends around \$774.6 million for the two-year operating budgets of Minnesota's constitutional offices, the Legislature, and state departments.

Rep. Phil Krinkie (R-Shoreview) and Sen.

Oversight of the Met Council

The new law establishes a legislative commission to oversee the Metropolitan Council's operating and capital budgets and the work and capital improvement programs.

The commission will be composed of seven members each from the House and Senate. The committee chair would alternate each year between the two bodies.

Sponsors of the measure said the relationship between the Legislature and the Twin Cities metropolitan area's planning agency has become strained over the years because of a lack of communication and collaboration.

In previous years both the House and Senate had separate committees for local government and metropolitan affairs issues and the decision to merge those two committees into one has meant less time to oversee the Metropolitan Council's activities.

The new law requires the commission to monitor, review, and make recommendations to the council on the tax rate and dollar amount of the agency's property tax levies and any proposed increases.

The commission will also monitor and make recommendations on appointments to the council. (Art. 2, Sec. 13)

Public TV going digital

The law provides \$7.8 million to the Department of Administration for grants to noncommercial television stations for a conversion to digital technology. The grant money will be used to leverage federal matching dollars.

A mandate from the Federal Communications Commission requires that all public television stations convert from an analog signal to digital by May 2003. Beginning in 2003, stations will still be able to broadcast with an analog signal provided they have a digital signal, as well. Once 85 percent of the homes in the station's market are capable of receiving a digital signal, the station will be required to stop its analog transmissions.

The appropriation is far below the requested \$21 million to address the conversion required by the federal government. Cohen said the lack of funding could lead to the shutdown of the public television station in Bemidji and could adversely affect the Twin Cities station's programming. (Art. 1, Sec. 12)

The new law also creates a legislative work group consisting of legislators and representatives of public television to examine the best way to take advantage of the digital technology and provide gavel-to-gavel coverage of House and Senate floor sessions and committee hearings.

The work group is required to make specific

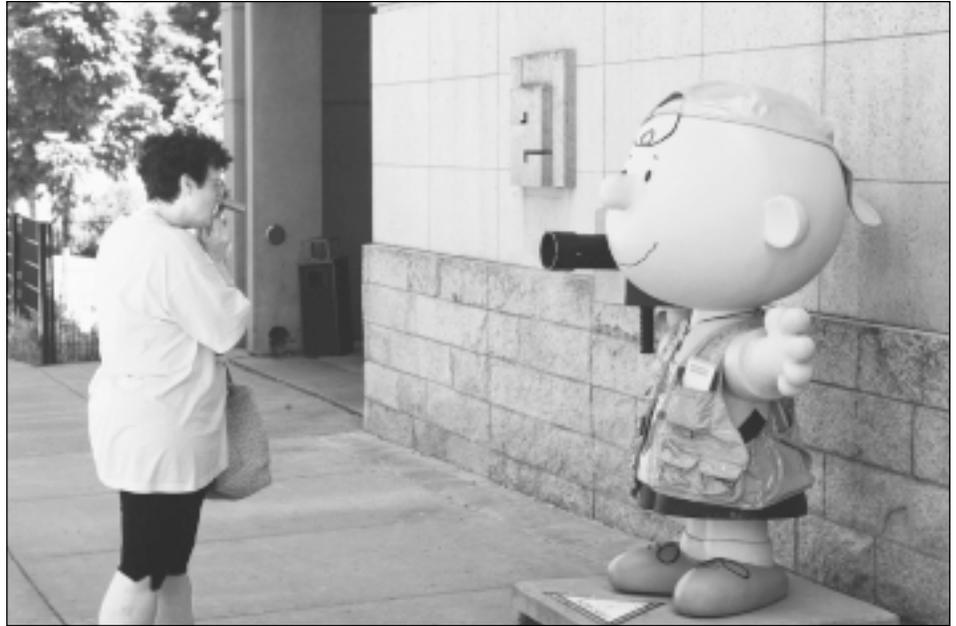


PHOTO BY TOM OLMSCHIED

The omnibus state government finance law appropriates \$7.8 million in fiscal year 2002 for grants to noncommercial television stations, such as KTCA-TV in the Twin Cities, to assist with conversion to a digital broadcast signal as mandated by the federal government.

recommendations regarding the consolidation of House and Senate television services including "the advisability and practicality" of having the coverage provided by public television.

The working group interim report is due to the Legislature by Feb. 1, 2002 with a final report, including budget recommendations, due by Jan. 10, 2003. (Art. 1, Sec. 2)

Analyzing transit projects

The new law requires that the Department of Transportation may not approve a contract or purchase of goods or services for transit or other transportation purposes in an amount greater than \$10 million unless a cost-benefit analysis is completed that shows a positive benefit to the public.

LICENSE SNAG



PHOTO BY TOM OLMSCHIED

Effective March 1, 2003, the cost of a fishing license for seniors age 65 and above will increase from \$6.50 to \$17, the same amount paid by anglers under age 65.

In 1999 the Legislature passed a similar provision for contracts valued at more than \$5 million, but the provision was repealed the following year.

The requirement was one of the issues involved in a lawsuit Rep. Krinkie filed against the governor in 2000 claiming that Ventura failed to follow the provisions of the law requiring the cost-benefit analysis. The department completed a cost effectiveness study but Krinkie said the benefits of the Hiawatha Corridor light-rail project should have been compared with other transit systems such as buses. That lawsuit was later dismissed.

The new law applies to contracts that are expected to have a useful life of more than three years, and does not apply to purchases in response to a natural disaster.

The new law sunsets on June 30, 2003. (Art. 2, Sec. 41)

Double duty

The new law allows legislative appointing authorities to work with the Department of Employee Relations in placing legislative staff on temporary assignments in state agencies. The Legislature remains responsible for the salary and benefits of those employees.

The law specifies that the assignments and hours must be negotiated between the legislative appointing authorities and the state agencies. Refusal by a department commissioner to find a suitable work assignment for interested and qualified legislative staff is required to be reported to the finance committee chairs of the House and Senate that have jurisdiction over that agency's budget. (Art. 1, Sec. 2)

Amateur sports

The Department of Administration's management analysis division in consultation with the Amateur Sports Commission is required to report to the Legislature by Jan. 15, 2002, a plan for the commission to operate without a state subsidy.

The commission was created in 1987 to promote the economic and social benefits of amateur sports.

The measure requires that the plan describe new revenues the commission would obtain to replace state funding, or plans for cost reductions so the anticipated revenues would equal expenditures without state subsidies. (Art. 1, Sec. 12)

I do, but first...

Couples who complete at least 12 hours of premarital education, including the teaching of communication and conflict management

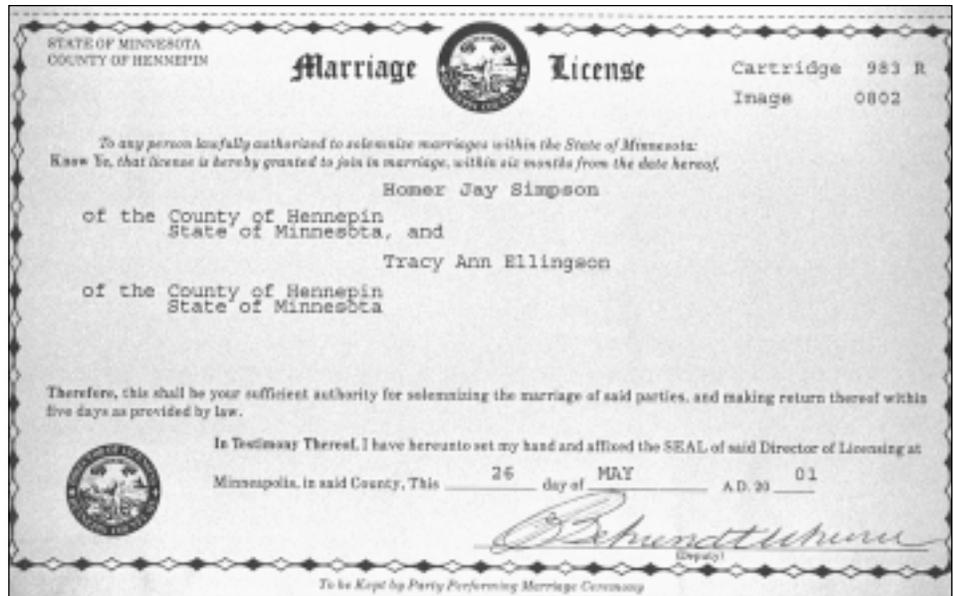


PHOTO ILLUSTRATION BY ANDREW VON BANK

A policy provision in the state government finance law allows for a reduced \$20 marriage license fee for couples who receive at least 12 hours of premarital education from a clergy member or designee or a marriage and family therapist. Qualified education must include the use of a pre-marital inventory and communication and conflict management skills.

skills, can obtain a marriage license for a fee reduced from \$70 to \$20.

The law specifies that counseling can be provided only by a licensed or ordained minister, a person authorized to perform marriage ceremonies, or a licensed marriage or family counselor.

The measure stipulates that \$15 of the \$20 fee remains with the county in which the license is granted. The remaining \$5 will be used just as it was under the previous system — \$3 will go to the special revenue fund in the Department of Children, Families and Learning for child visitation centers and \$2 will go the Department of Health for teen pregnancy prevention efforts.

A similar bill passed both the House and Senate in 2000, but was vetoed by Gov. Ventura because it increased all marriage license fees to \$75. The Senate overrode the veto, but the House was unsuccessful in its attempt. (Art. 2, Sec. 82)

Learning opportunities

Members of the Minnesota National Guard will be eligible for a greater tuition and textbook reimbursement grant under the new law.

The law increases from 75 percent to 80 percent the maximum tuition reimbursement amount for certain College of Liberal Arts programs at the University of Minnesota, and for other specified institutions.

Officers from the guard testified that the percentage increase will provide for more

flexibility in using the recruitment and retention incentive. They sought a 100 percent allowance, but Rep. Krinkie said full reimbursement for some members would mean fewer members could access the benefit.

The percentage increase will expire June 30, 2003. (Art. 2, Sec. 64)

Election equipment grants

A \$1.9 million appropriation to the commissioner of administration is provided under the new law for a grant program to help local units of government update their voting equipment. Before making grants the commissioner must receive a recommendation from the secretary of state.

In order to qualify for the grant money, a county or city is required to purchase precinct-based optical scan ballot tabulation equipment. Currently many Greater Minnesota counties use a central count optical scan system whereby cities bring their ballots to a central location for ballots to be tabulated.

Precinct-based optical scan machines allow voters who have incorrectly marked a ballot the option of correcting the mistake before leaving the polling place.

The new law requires the local unit of government to provide a dollar-for-dollar match of the grant that cannot come from state or federal money. (Art. 18, Sec. 26)



PHOTO BY TOM OLMSCHIED

Public radio stations will receive \$407,000 for equipment and community service grants in the next biennium, under the omnibus state government funding law.

Other election provisions

Military service personnel and others residing overseas will be allowed to submit an absentee ballot application by fax under the new law.

The law also will allow those voters to request an absentee ballot by e-mail if the secretary of state makes the determination that security concerns have been adequately addressed.

The measure is an attempt to increase the likelihood that those individuals overseas can get their ballots in on time. (Art. 18, Sec. 15)

The law also specifies that ballots for military and overseas voters must be prepared and furnished in accordance with federal law. In federal election law, there are particular dates by which the ballot must be prepared and sent to allow those voters a chance to get their ballots back to election officials in time. (Art. 18, Sec. 15)

Another provision of the law authorizes the secretary of state to develop voting instructions in languages other than English to be posted and made available in polling places during elections. (Art. 18, Sec. 24)

The state's chief election official is also required to license a touch sensitive voting system for experimental use at an election before its approval for general use to permit blind or visually impaired voters to cast a ballot independently. (Art. 18, Sec. 38)

State pays up

Approximately \$251,000 is appropriated, under a new law effective July 1, 2001, that provides payments for the annual claims made against the state.

The claims vary in size and scope. Each year, the Legislative Coordinating Commission joint House-Senate Subcommittee on Claims meets to hear the claims and determine which ones have met the established threshold.

Claims can affect any number of the different state agencies, as well.

The new law provides more than \$12,000 to the Department of Corrections for claims for medical services provided to individuals who were injured while performing community service or sentencing to service work.

To the Department of Natural Resources, the new law appropriates about \$135,000 for claims. One such claim involves reimbursing an organization for costs incurred as part of a project entered into with the department that was abandoned because of concerns raised by the federal government and Wisconsin officials. Another grants money for a case where an individual inadvertently lost income because of the enforcement of invalid rules.

The Department of Revenue is appropriated \$13,098 under the law to reimburse a Minnetonka company for its claim of a sales and use tax overpayment.

The law also designates Willis Lake in Waseca County as a wildlife management lake as part of an agreement with an individual who receives \$9,423 under the law to pay for crop

losses caused by the elevated level of the lake.

A claim of nearly \$440 is appropriated to the commissioner of transportation for payment to a Wisconsin woman whose car was damaged by an unknown driver who knocked deteriorated curbing into a highway entrance ramp in Duluth.

Rep. Bill Haas (R-Champlin) and Sen. Randy Kelly (DFL-St. Paul) were the sponsors.

HF634*/SF648/CH169

Officer testing change

A new law will make it easier for qualified applicants for openings on police departments to become eligible for hire.

Under previous law, police civil service commissions are authorized to administer periodic examinations for candidates. Notice must be published stating the time, place, and scope of each examination.

The commissions grade and classify all the employees and maintain a register of the names, classes, age, compensation, period of past employment and other facts and data. They also keep a second register of those who have applied for positions.

The new law effective Aug. 1, 2001 allows police civil service commissions to administer additional examinations from time to time during the life of the eligible register without further publication requirements to applicants meeting threshold requirements.

Applicants who pass the later examination will then be added to the eligible register.

Police officials say the new law will help cities struggling to find officers keep their police force at full strength.

Rep. Rich Stanek (R-Maple Grove) and Sen. Charles Wiger (DFL-North St. Paul) were the sponsors.

HF1465/SF1432*/CH87

Indian advisory council membership

The Urban Indian Affairs Advisory Council, which advises the Indian Affairs Council, will have one additional member, under a new law effective Aug. 1, 2001.

Established in 1963, the Indian Affairs Council is the official liaison between state and tribal governments. This council is governed by each of the elected tribal chairs of the 11 reservations in the state, and two at-large members representing American Indians who live in Minnesota, but are enrolled in other states.

The new law will add a member from Bemidji, increasing the advisory council from five members to six. Existing law requires

members from Minneapolis, St. Paul, and Duluth.

The urban advisory council's role is to advise board members on the unique problems and concerns of American Indians who live in urban areas of the state.

Rep. Karen Clark (DFL-Mpls) was the House sponsor, and Sen. Tony Kinkel (DFL-Park Rapids) sponsored the measure in the Senate. HF1687/SF1206*/CH88

Report extensions

Charitable organizations can file reports with the state later in the calendar year, under a new law, effective April 25, 2001.

Sponsored in the House by Rep. Sondra Erickson (R-Princeton), the new law changes the deadline for charitable organizations to file an annual report with the state Attorney General's Office from June 30 to July 15 if the organization keeps records on a calendar year basis. For those that operate on a fiscal year basis, the law changes the deadline from six months after the close of the fiscal year to the 15th day of the seventh month after the end of the fiscal year.

Erickson indicated the measure had been brought to her by the Minnesota Council of Nonprofits to address the different due dates established for filing reports to the state and federal government.

Annual reports are required from charitable organizations that solicit contributions. The standard report filed with the attorney general includes the legal name of the organization; its form of organization; the address of its principal office; the names of officers, directors, and trustees; and the name of the chief executive officer.

The annual report also includes a financial statement and a copy of tax returns.

Erickson said the law will help simplify and streamline the process for Minnesotans, particularly the efforts of nonprofit organizations.

Sen. Ann H. Rest (DFL-New Hope) sponsored the measure in the Senate.

HF2119*/SF1915/CH45

New rulemaking process

The state agency rulemaking process will see a variety of changes under a new law.

Administrative rules, which have the force of law, are drafted and proposed by state agencies in order to implement the technical procedures of laws passed by the Legislature. There is a specific legal process that agencies must go through before the rules are adopted.

Rep. Marty Seifert (R-Marshall), the House sponsor of the law, said the changes come as a

result of a 2000 law that established a Rules Reform Task Force to make recommendations on how the state could improve its rulemaking process.

The task force, which met between the 2000 and 2001 sessions, was composed of members of the House and Senate, representatives from state agencies, Gov. Jesse Ventura's staff, business people, and citizens. Rep. Gene Pelowski, Jr. (DFL-Winona) chaired the group.

Under previous law, agencies draft proposed rules and then publish them in the State Register. A 30-day comment period was then required. If 25 people requested a hearing on the proposed rules, a public hearing before an administrative law judge must then be held.

The new law establishes a process for the Legislature to delay implementation of rules until it adjourns an annual session. The provision would give the House and Senate standing committees with jurisdiction over subject matter the opportunity to review new rules and to delay the adoption of rules by a majority vote of the entire committees until the full Legislature adjourns.

The new law also allows any person to petition a state agency for a variance of a rule. Agencies are allowed to grant the variance with conditions attached or if the rule causes undue hardship.

Additionally, a process to repeal obsolete rules is established by the new law. Under the process, an agency will identify obsolete rules and draft a notice plan under which the agency will make reasonable efforts to notify those who may be significantly affected by the rule repeal. The agency is required to publish a legal notice giving its intention to repeal the rules. If 25 or more people request in writing that they want a more thorough examination, the customary rulemaking process will be followed.

The new law repeals the June 30, 2001 sunset of the governor's rule veto authority.

The governor is allowed to veto all or a portion of a rule by submitting notice of the veto to the State Register within 14 days of receiving a copy of the rule from the secretary of state. The new law specifies that the veto is effective when the veto notice is submitted to the State Register.

Sen. Don Betzold (DFL-Fridley) was the Senate sponsor.

Most of the provisions of the new law are effective May 26, 2001.

HF667/SF555*/CH179

Rules changes

A new law will make a variety of technical changes to the state agency rulemaking process, in addition to the changes made in Chapter 179.

Administrative rules, which have the force of law, are drafted and proposed by state agencies in order to implement the laws passed by the Legislature. There is a specific legal process that agencies must go through before the rules are adopted.

The new law is based on changes put forward by the Office of Administrative Hearings, which is responsible for conducting the public hearings required in the rulemaking process.

Among the changes under the new law is the authority of state agencies to withdraw a portion of a proposed rule before it takes effect. Under previous law the entire proposed rule must be withdrawn.

State law also requires public notice be given at various stages of the rulemaking process. That public notice requires the state agency to mail a copy of the proposed rule or a description, summary, or citation of the rule to those who may be affected by the changes. The new law clarifies that many of the required descriptions or citations or summaries be "easily readable and understandable."

The new law also specifies that public hearings cannot be canceled by an agency within three working days of the hearing.

Rep. Eric Lipman (R-Lake Elmo) and Sen. Don Betzold (DFL-Fridley) were the sponsors of the measure.

The new law is effective Aug. 1, 2001.

HF1537/SF780*/CH106

Designer difference

A new law will allow more flexibility in the state Designer Selection Board's choice of designers for projects.

Under previous law the board was prohibited from selecting a designer with whom a board member had a current financial interest.

The new law, effective Aug. 1, 2001, will allow a board member to abstain from participating in the review, discussion, or selection of a designer while allowing the rest of the board to choose or not choose that designer.

The board is responsible for selecting designers for state agency construction projects with an estimated cost greater than \$750,000 or a planning project with estimated fees greater than \$60,000. The board also selects primary designers for the University of Minnesota and Minnesota State Colleges and Universities for projects involving construction or remodeling

with estimates greater than \$2 million or a planning project with estimated fees greater than \$200,000.

Rep. Mike Osskopp (R-Lake City) and Sen. Leonard Price (DFL-Woodbury) were the sponsors.

HF1455/SF1435*/CH33

Hiring contractors for state projects

The qualifications of those contracted to perform certain professional services for the state could become more of the focus for selection under a new law.

Under previous state contracting laws, the awarding of a contract was based on best value that includes an evaluation of price and may include other considerations such as environmental considerations, quality, and vendor performance.

Effective July 1, 2001, the new law will allow that state agency selection of contractors regulated by the Board of Architecture, Engineering, Land Surveying, Landscape Architecture, Geoscience and Interior Design be based on qualifications and not necessarily on the lowest bid as in other state contracts.

Under the measure, a state agency choosing to use this selection procedure would first rank contractors solely on their qualifications. Once those have been determined the agency would be allowed to get pricing information.

According to Jeff Coleman, a professional engineer from the board, the qualification-based section has been in place at the federal level since 1972 and is used in at least 36 states.

The new law also establishes procedures for screening and selecting contractors, and those procedures may be adjusted to accommodate the cost, scope, and schedule of a particular project.

Rep. Jim Rhodes (R-St. Louis Park) and Sen. Ann H. Rest (DFL-New Hope) were the sponsors.

HF724/SF1064*/CH100

Administration modifications

A new law will modify some provisions for the state Department of Administration.

The law will extend the authority for several advisory groups.

- the governor's advisory council on Technology for People with Disabilities will be extended until June 30, 2003. The council identifies underserved groups and helps identify state policies and resources available to provide assistance via technology.

- the Small Business Procurement advisory council, which advises the commissioner of administration on matters regarding small businesses participating in the program, now sunsets June 30, 2003.

- the Construction Codes Council, which will substitute the commissioner of commerce for the commissioner of public safety as a member of the group, will sunset June 30, 2003.

- the Governor's Residence Council, which develops an overall restoration plan for the residence and surrounding grounds and approves alterations in the existing structure, is extended until June 30, 2003.

In addition, the shared savings program for energy conservation in state-owned buildings, which encourages changes to promote energy efficiency by reducing consumption, will now end Jan. 1, 2006. This provision is retroactive to Jan. 1, 2001.

Hinging on a provision already in statute, the new law clarifies that data on an individual needed for a report for the Management Analysis division of the department will be kept private if the division reasonably determines that person would not have provided the information otherwise.

Also, the state information infrastructure will be made accessible to serve American Indian tribal governments.

Rep. Phyllis Kahn (DFL-Mpls) and Sen. Martha Robertson (R-Minnetonka) sponsored the legislation. With the exception of the shared energy savings program, the law's provisions take effect Aug. 1, 2001.

HF1938/SF1680*/CH162

Boards no more

An annual law repealing several obsolete state agency administrative rules is effective Aug. 1, 2001.

Under previous law, state agencies were required to submit to the governor, the Legislative Coordinating Commission, the legislative policy and funding committees overseeing the agency, and the Revisor of Statutes a list of any rules or portion of rules that are obsolete, unnecessary, or duplicative of other state or federal statutes or rules.

To repeal a rule an agency is required to publish a notice 18 months prior to the effective date. There is a public hearing process agencies must follow in order to adopt, amend, or repeal rules.

In the new law, several of the rules repeal references to state boards that no longer exist such as the Public Employment Relations

Board, the Collection Agency Advisory Board and the State Lottery Board.

Rep. Marty Seifert (R-Marshall) and Sen. Mady Reiter (R-Shoreview) were the sponsors of the measure.

HF252/SF570*/CH23

Public nuisance changes

(See Crime, page 19)

Clarifying unemployment laws

(See Employment, page 28)

Personnel provisions

(See Employment, page 30)

A cleaner Minnesota:

Plan jointly with thy neighbor

(See Environment, page 32)

Rule changes

(See Gambling, page 38)

Black Minnesotans council members

(See Immigration, page 57)

Discrimination protection added

(See Law, page 63)

State immunity waived

(See Law, page 63)

Governmental gift concerns

(See Local Government, page 65)

Containing stray cattle

(See Local Government, page 66)

How long can you go?

(See Recreation, page 68)

Dollars for veterans

(See Veterans, page 80)

Recording donations

(See Veterans, page 81)

Local funding crunched

(See Vetoed Bills, page 90)

Agenda reversal

(See Bills in Limbo, page 97)

★ GREATER MINNESOTA

★ Worthington program management

The Southwest Regional Development Commission will be allowed to establish a nonprofit corporation to operate programs and manage facilities at the Prairieland Exposition Center in Worthington, under a new law effective Aug. 1, 2001.

Prairieland is an interactive discovery center

exploring the 6,000 square miles of southwestern Minnesota attractions.

Representatives from the commission testified in committee hearings that management of the center will be more efficiently and effectively run by the new entity than it would under the commission.

The commission's purpose is to address the economic, social, and governmental needs of the region.

The new law will require the corporation to be governed by a board of nine directors to be named by the commission. No more than five of the directors can be currently serving on the commission. Board members will not be compensated for their services but may be reimbursed for reasonable expenses incurred as part of their duties.

Rep. Ted Winter (DFL-Fulda) and Sen. Jim Vickerman (DFL-Tracy) were the sponsors.
HF390/SF110*/CH81

'Grace' stamp sought

(See Arts, page 11)

Extended benefits for miners

(See Industry, page 57)

Mining property acquisition

(See Industry, page 58)

Equal opportunity grants

(See Local Government, page 64)

Staffing rural ambulances

(See Safety, page 69)

HEALTH



Pharmacy identification cards

Certain health care identification cards will soon be required to include prescription drug information needed to process prescription drug claims, under a new law.

Effective Jan. 1, 2003, the new law will make it easier for pharmacists to process claims.

The uniform prescription drug information for uniform health care identification cards will be required on cards issued in Minnesota beginning July 1, 2003. The law states that group purchasers must annually certify compliance with the card requirements.

Information on the card will have to conform to the format adopted by the National Council for Prescription Drug Programs, and all information must be presented in a "clear, readable, and understandable manner."

In order to make the cards more readable,

the law also contains specifications for the card issuer name and telephone numbers and names of contact persons that pharmacies may call for assistance.

The national council is a non-profit organization intended to create and promote data interchange standards for the pharmacy services sector of the health care industry.

Rep. Kevin Goodno (R-Moorhead) and Sen. Dallas Sams (DFL-Staples) sponsored the legislation.

HF926*/SF1001/CH110

Potluck rules

A new law effective Aug. 1, 2001 will permit schools to sponsor and hold potluck events in areas of the school other than school kitchens.

The new law also allows fraternal and patriotic organizations to sell home-prepared food at certain organization-sponsored events.

Previous law prohibited all licensed food establishments, including schools, from sponsoring potlucks.

The law remains firm that food prepared for potlucks cannot be brought into any licensed food establishment kitchen, including school kitchens.

The measure was sponsored by Rep. Richard Mulder (R-Ivanhoe) in the House and Sen. Arlene Lesewski (R-Marshall) in the Senate.

HF967*/SF876/CH65

Better health communication

Effective Aug. 1, 2001, a new law will encourage more peer review among hospitals.

The plan, sponsored by Rep. Carl Jacobson (R-Vadnais Heights) and Sen. Dallas Sams (DFL-Staples), will create an Internet-based system for sharing information about medical errors and steps the organization used to correct those problems.

The idea behind the law is to help prevent other such incidents in health care facilities, since they carry such a significant cost to patients and health care providers alike, Jacobson said.

"But there is much more to it than cost," he said. "There are also issues of consumer confidence and quality of care. Few would sacrifice quality care for low price. I see this (law) as a way to improve both quality and cost."

Specifically, the law allows peer organizations to participate in a standardized incident reporting system that includes Internet-based applications, for the purpose of identifying

and analyzing trends in medical error and injuries resulting from drugs or surgery.

Under previous law, peer review was allowed, but operation of a web-based system was not authorized. Jacobson said many health care professionals have not participated in peer review because of the threat of a lawsuit. He said other professionals could be making the same mistakes that could be avoided by practices as simple as changing the way drugs or supplies are stored.

He gave the example that a patient could be given a different dosage of a drug than was prescribed. If both a double-strength dose and a full-strength dose are stored next to one another on the same shelf, it may be hard to differentiate.

Under the law, the data may be released by the peer review organization, and placed on the Web site, as long as specific patients are not identified in documents. Organizations and people involved in releasing the data are not liable for any damages as a result of complying with the new law, which sponsors hope will open up the discussion more among professionals.

"By creating this Web site, all facilities and professionals can learn from each other," Jacobson said.

HF1081/SF560*/CH120

Lead poisoning, pay toilet changes

A health policy law effective Aug. 1, 2001 will modify certain provisions relating to lead poisoning prevention and will prohibit pay toilets.

Sponsored by Rep. Bud Nornes (R-Fergus Falls) and Sen. Becky Lourey (DFL-Kerrick), the law features changes to environmental health standards that were recommended by the Minnesota Department of Health.

In terms of lead poisoning prevention, the bill is partially technical in nature as it changes or redefines numerous terms, such as abatement, areas at high risk for toxic lead exposure, and encapsulation.

The bill also clarifies that labs performing lead analysis of paint, soil, or dust must be recognized by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency under the Toxic Substances Control Act. The law also states that drinking water samples must be analyzed by a laboratory certified by the commissioner of health to analyze lead in water.

Furthermore, the law modifies certain primary prevention program requirements including:

- allowing a city board of health to determine areas at high risk for toxic lead exposure thereby eliminating the commissioner's responsibility for developing a priority list;
- having the commissioner maintain, not just develop, a primary prevention lead education strategy to prevent lead exposure;
- directing the commissioner to maintain lead-safe practices information; and
- adding guidance documents for regulated industries to the list of information that must be developed and maintained.

A provision for testing of wells at the time of a property sale also prompted discussion on the House floor because it had been deleted from the bill in committee, and remained absent in the final product. According to Nornes, the requirement that wells be tested was opposed by realtors who said it was an unnecessary mandate.

"Why would we take out the well provision?" asked Rep. Al Juhnke (DFL-Willmar), who is a real estate appraiser, during debate. "If you take out that requirement, who is responsible for cleaning up a bad well?"

The law also removes a provision in state statute regarding pay toilets.

Previous law stated that any public facility with pay toilets or urinals must have at least as many free toilets or urinals, and they must all be maintained at the same standards of upkeep. Now pay toilets in public places, buildings or conveyances are prohibited.

The law had been on the books since 1975, and Nornes said it was obsolete.

HF1304/SF1464*/CH205

Maternal death study

Death is something many people do not want to reflect upon, but a new law will prompt officials to do just that.

Effective Aug. 1, 2001, the law replaces a previous statute with language authorizing the commissioner to perform maternal death studies.

Minnesota has conducted studies into maternal deaths for several decades, but the legal authorization for accessing health data without the subject's consent to conduct these studies expired July 1, 2000.

Rep. Richard Mulder (R-Ivanhoe), who sponsored the measure in the House, said the studies tracking maternal deaths are very important from a public health perspective. The findings are used to develop policies and improve systems for women's health care, while reducing the numbers of preventable maternal deaths.

"The data is disturbing," Mulder said. "The number one cause of pregnancy-related death in this state is homicide."

In the last year records were kept in the state (1999), 18 women died either while pregnant or within 12 months after the end of a pregnancy. Of those deaths, seven were unrelated to the pregnancy: causes of death included homicide, suicide, and car crashes.

The death rate for African-American women is 400 percent higher than for white women, according to Mulder.

Minnesota participates in a national study of maternal mortality led by the Centers for Disease Control. The Minnesota Chapter of the American College of Obstetricians and Gynecologists will also receive reports on the study's findings.

For deaths on or after July 1, 2000 the law gives the commissioner access to medical data, medical examiner data and health records without consent of the subject, and without the consent of their parent, spouse, or legal guardian when the subject is a woman who died during a pregnancy or within 12 months of a fetal death, live birth, or other termination of a pregnancy.

However, the commissioner is required to attempt to notify these persons via certified mail before collecting data. Previous law required consent from a patient or legal representative for the commissioner to obtain the information, for deaths occurring after July 1, 2000.

The law is explicit as to how data will be handled to protect the privacy of women and their families. For example, collected data may not be used as evidence in any civil or criminal proceeding.

After summaries are made, Mulder said all data that identifies individuals will be destroyed.

The measure was sponsored in the Senate by Sen. Sheila Kiscaden (R-Rochester).

HF1406*/SF1398/CH211

Nursing home closure

A new law modifies plans governing how certain nursing facility chains can close facilities.

In 2000, the Legislature established a process by which certain nursing home facility chains could close up to seven sites and apply the savings of closing those sites to their system. That law allowed chains to use projected medical assistance cost savings from the closure.

Effective April 25, 2001, cost savings can no longer be projected for certain facility closures.

According to the new law, a nursing facility

chain cannot project medical assistance cost savings, for the purpose of closure, for a facility located in an underserved area. Those areas are defined as counties with ratios of nursing facility beds to residents age 85 and older in the lowest quartile, when compared to other counties.

According to House sponsor, Rep. Jim Abeler (R-Anoka), the new law is intended to prevent the closure of the Good Samaritan home in Anoka. He said the new law will help "protect access to those for whom access is the most limited."

Sen. Leo Foley (DFL-Coon Rapids) sponsored the Senate version.

HF275*/SF210/CH36

Boxing, HMO modifications

Gov. Jesse Ventura signed a new law that, along with several other provisions, will repeal an old requirement that the commissioner of health have regulatory power over professional boxing matches.

Rep. Richard Mulder (R-Ivanhoe), the House sponsor of the law, said there has been only one professional boxing match in Minnesota in the past year.

The law will eliminate the commissioner of health's authority to regulate professional boxing matches, transferring authority for overseeing boxing contests to the Iowa Athletic Commission. Federal law requires oversight of professional boxing matches to protect the health and safety of boxers. Authority to regulate these matches was transferred from the Board of Boxing to the commissioner during the 2000 session.

The new law will also change the requirements for health maintenance plans' reporting schedules and for modifying rural hospitals' program eligibility.

Beginning Oct. 31, 2004, the law will allow health maintenance organizations (HMOs) to file plans every four years instead of every two years. Previous law made for "lots of paperwork and reporting, but nothing happens," Mulder said during the legislative session. He said the law will substitute a progress report every two years.

The new law will also expand the eligibility for rural hospital capital improvement grants and rural hospital planning and transition grants from hospitals in communities with fewer than 5,000 people to those in communities with fewer than 10,000 people. The law will widen the definition of "critical access hospital" to include hospitals in counties with, or counties contiguous to, areas designated as



PHOTO BY TOM OLMSCHIED

The Minnesota Board of Boxing is knocked out under a law passed by the 2001 Legislature. Under the law, the board's duties are transferred to an Iowa organization. There was only one professional boxing match in Minnesota during 2000.

medically underserved or with shortages of health professionals.

The law also transfers regulatory authority over insurance policies for pre-need funeral goods and other services from the commissioner of health to the commissioner of commerce.

Sen. Dallas Sams (DFL-Staples) sponsored the measure in the Senate. Other than provisions pertaining to HMOs, the law is effective Aug. 1, 2001.

HF1407*/SF1415/CH171

Restraint rules

A new law will amend regulations regarding the restraint of patients in treatment facilities, effective Aug. 1, 2001.

Licensed peace officers will be added to the list of persons eligible to place someone in restraint, under the new law.

Previous law granted the right for someone "to be free of restraints," but abridged that liberty if a competent person "determines that (restraints) are necessary for the safety of the patient or others." Prior to the new law, only the head of a treatment facility or a member of the medical staff could make such a determination.

The new law continues to restrict patient restraint, requiring that medical professionals adhere to strict guidelines and record each use of restraints and the reason why they were used in restrained patients' records.

Rep. Al Juhnke (DFL-Willmar), who sponsored the measure in the House, explained

that the Kandiyohi County sheriff had requested the legal authority to restrain patients because deputies were often called upon to transport patients, who then began acting out while in the squad car. Under previous law, deputies could only use restraints when explicitly given permission by a doctor or another family member responsible for the patient's treatment.

"I think we can trust our peace officers to choose when to appropriately use restraint," Juhnke said.

Sen. Dean Johnson (DFL-Willmar) sponsored the bill in the Senate.

HF245/SF225*/CH26

Athletic trainer registration

A new law makes changes to athletic trainers' registration renewal and the Respiratory Care Practitioner Advisory Council.

Effective June 30, 2001, the Board of Medical Practice will be prohibited from renewing or restoring the registration of an athletic trainer whose registration has lapsed for more than two years. The board requested the change out of concern for the trainer's qualifications if the registration had expired.

Therefore, the new law says an athletic trainer seeking to obtain new registration must meet all existing requirements, which include listing work history and continuing education, as well as taking an exam.

The new law also extends the Respiratory Care Practitioner Advisory Council's sunset

date to June 30, 2003. It was previously set to expire on June 30, 2001.

Rep. Richard Mulder (R-Ivanhoe) sponsored the legislation in the House, and Sen. Linda Higgins (DFL-Mpls) was the Senate sponsor. HF116/SF274*/CH31

Utilization review provisions

A new law will tighten requirements for professionals who serve on utilization review panels.

Utilization review is the process health plan companies use to determine whether health care treatments or procedures are medically necessary or appropriate.

The law, sponsored by Rep. Jim Rhodes (R-St. Louis Park) and Sen. John Hottinger (DFL-Mankato), is supported by the Board of Medical Practice and the Minnesota Medical Association.

Effective Aug. 1, 2001, physicians who review cases in which a determination has been made to not certify a treatment or procedure must be licensed in the state of Minnesota. Also, a psychiatrist who makes the final determination to not certify mental health or substance abuse treatment must be currently practicing in the field of mental health or substance abuse treatment and be licensed in Minnesota.

Physician consultants must be board-certified by the American Board of Medical Specialists or the American Board of Osteopathy. Prior to the new law, board-certified physician consultants were included when needed or available.

Utilization review organizations will now be required to submit to the commissioner of the state Department of Commerce an annual report with the annual financial statement that includes the number and the rate per 1,000 of claims denied based on whether the procedures or services were necessary, under the law. The number and rate of denials overturned on appeal must also be submitted.

In addition to enrollees and providers, the review organizations must also provide, upon request, the commissioner of commerce with the criteria used to determine the medical necessity, appropriateness, and effectiveness of a procedure or service.

Finally, the Board of Medical Practice is authorized to investigate and discipline physicians performing utilization review who fail to exercise an appropriate degree of care in doing so.

HF322/SF414*/CH137

Immunity change

The "Good Samaritan Law" grants immunity from civil damages to people who provide emergency medical care without expectation of being compensated unless the person acts in a willful and wanton or reckless manner in providing the care, advice, or assistance.

The law specifically granted immunity to people who use automatic external defibrillators to restart a heart as long as they are not compensated.

A new law effective May 18, 2001 says that civil immunity extends to people who use a defibrillator in the course of normal employment, unless their normal duties include giving emergency medical care. Therefore, a person whose job includes being able to use a defibrillator (such as an apartment manager) is granted immunity. At the same time, professional emergency medical care providers are explicitly excluded from the state's Good Samaritan protections.

The measure was endorsed by the American Heart Association.

Good Samaritan laws are designed to encourage average citizens to offer emergency medical assistance by providing immunity from civil claims arising from "acts or omissions" in rendering care, advice, or assistance.

Rep. Kevin Goodno (R-Moorhead) sponsored the measure in the House and Sen. Randy Kelly (DFL-St. Paul) sponsored it in the Senate.

HF935/SF824*/CH107

Foreign-trained dentists

A new law effective Aug. 1, 2001 will allow dental college graduates trained in other countries to take the examination to be licensed to practice dentistry in Minnesota provided that the person's training is at least equivalent to that provided by an accredited dental college in the United States.

Rep. Bud Nornes (R-Fergus Falls), sponsor of the measure in the House, said it would help address a shortage of dentists in Minnesota. It was sponsored in the Senate by Sen. Cal Larson (R-Fergus Falls).

Nornes said there is currently a need for another 250 dentists in the state and many dental offices are now scheduling appointments four or five months in advance.

A dentist from rural Minnesota testified that she could not meet the needs of a growing immigrant population and she believes licensing foreign-trained dentists would help improve dental access for everyone.

Members of the Board of Dentistry, which is responsible for protecting the safety of the public, spoke in favor of the measure.

HF125*/SF104/CH37

Counselors' licensing

Drug and alcohol counselors will be subject to some new licensing requirements, effective Aug. 1, 2001.

Licensing provisions in a new law will require applicants' drug and alcohol counseling education to be supervised, regardless of whether they are applying for licensure within the first five years of licensing rules or after five years.

The new law also adds a group of people who can qualify for temporary licenses.

In prior law, people were able to temporarily practice as drug and alcohol counselors prior to being licensed if the person had an associate or bachelor's degree. Under the new law, the person may also temporarily practice counseling with credentials from a national certification body or a certification or licensing body from another state or other jurisdiction.

A person must apply for licensure within 90 days of passing the exam, under the new law, rather than 60 days, as was previously stated in law.

The new law will also delete language that required people to request temporary practice status within a certain period, and that required people with temporary practice status to be licensed within 12 months of receiving a degree. The commissioner of the Department of Health will no longer be allowed to extend a person's temporary practice status.

The legislation was sponsored by Rep. Joe Mullery (DFL-Mpls) and Sen. Dallas Sams (DFL-Staples).

HF357/SF289*/CH10

Eliminating duplication

A new law will prevent a government program from having to make multiple reports of the same information.

According to the Minnesota Department of Health, a law passed by the Legislature in 2000 required the department's alcohol and drug counselor licensing program to make duplicate reports about its licensing activities.

A factsheet released by the department stated, "repeal of the redundant reporting requirements would not affect the Legislature's oversight of licensing activities because the same

information would be presented in the report submitted by the health licensing boards."

In addition to deleting one required reporting, the new law instructs the commissioner to develop internal operating procedures for sharing relevant information and coordinating investigations involving alcohol and drug counselors.

Among those eligible to be included in the receiving of information are state boards, state agencies, and representatives of other states regarding disciplinary measures against alcohol and drug counselors.

The law also requires school counselors who provide alcohol and drug counseling services to be licensed as either a school counselor or an alcohol and drug counselor.

The arrangement is intended to assure consistency in handling and sharing confidential and private data while avoiding unnecessary data reporting.

Rep. Bud Nornes (R-Fergus Falls) and Sen. Linda Higgins (DFL-Mpls) sponsored the new law, which is effective Aug. 1, 2001.

HF1819/SF1430*/CH138

Board of Psychology changes

Effective Aug. 1, 2001, a new law changes the guidelines governing disciplinary actions and complaints against psychologists in the state.

The new law will increase the maximum civil penalty for disciplinary action from \$5,000 to \$7,500. In addition, the state Board of Psychology, which oversees the state's licensed psychologists, may fix the penalty at an amount to recover the state attorney general's legal, paralegal, and investigative costs or costs of an administrative law judge to any penalty assessed to a practitioner.

Along the same lines, the new law allows the board to require a license holder or applicant to reimburse any of those costs resulting from a failure to comply with remedies prescribed by the board or a judge.

The new law will also establish a seven-year limitation period for complaints against providers that are received by the board after July 31, 2001. It will prohibit any proceedings against a psychologist unless it begins within seven years of some portion of the alleged misconduct.

Exceptions to the limitation period involve the following types of complaints:

- fraud, deceit, or dishonest conduct that affects a person's ability to practice;
- a conviction, guilty plea, or no-contest plea to

- a crime that involved dishonesty or fraud;
- fraud or deceit in the process of obtaining or renewing a license, approving continuing education or in an examination;
- disciplinary action in any jurisdiction, or surrender or voluntary termination of a license or certificate during an investigation; or
- physical intimacies, including intercourse, with a client or former client.

The new law also provides that the limitation period, in a case involving a minor, must not begin until that minor is 18.

The board suggested the changes in order to conform more closely to the provisions for boards governing other health care providers. Rep. Richard Mulder (R-Ivanhoe), House sponsor of the new law, said the primary purpose of the law is to protect citizens against unqualified psychologists.

Sen. Steve Kelley (DFL-Hopkins) sponsored the measure in the Senate.
HF1151*/SF1187/CH66

Continuing education requirements

Effective Feb. 16, 2001, a new law makes some technical adjustments to the continuing education requirements for registered physician assistants in Minnesota.

The law repeals a section of previous law that outlines more specific requirements for the assistants. That section required physician assistants to obtain 50 hours of continuing education every two years, with at least two hours on infection control, including bloodborne diseases, such as HIV and hepatitis B.

Rep. Richard Mulder (R-Ivanhoe), who sponsored the law in the House, said the infectious disease requirement had already been repealed for other health professionals. Mulder, a medical doctor, said continuing education provides the necessary training without the provision, so it isn't necessary.

A different portion of state law maintains that physician assistants must obtain at least 50 hours of continuing education every two years as a condition of registration and renewal. In addition, that section of law requires that the assistants must have taken a national certifying examination every two years.

State law also establishes that the continuing education must adhere to the standards of one of several organizations, including the American Osteopathic Association Bureau of Professional Education, the Royal College of Physicians and Surgeons of Canada, the American Academy of Physician Assistants, or organizations with reciprocal arrangements with the

physician recognition award program of the American Medical Association.

Sen. Dallas Sams (DFL-Staples) sponsored the Senate measure.
HF213/SF201*/CH3

Medical review change

A new law effective Aug. 1, 2001 will change the frequency with which physicians must review the prescribing activities of physician assistants.

Previously, state law required that physicians review all prescribing, dispensing, and administering of drugs and medical devices done by physician assistants on a daily basis. The new law will change the frequency to weekly.

According to the measure, sponsored in the House by Rep. Greg Davids (R-Preston), the physician and physician assistant must have a written agreement spelling out the process and schedule for the review.

Sen. Dallas Sams (DFL-Staples) sponsored the measure in the Senate.
HF1160*/SF1127/CH49

Chiropractic changes

Effective Aug. 1, 2001, chiropractors in Minnesota will face some new requirements in order to obtain a license.

Primarily, the new law repeals several sections of state law governing the peer review requirements for chiropractors. However, the new law protects any data or information acquired by the board for peer review purposes through Aug. 1. Such information will remain confidential.

In addition, the new law provides a number of exceptions to when chiropractors must be licensed in the state. They include chiropractors licensed in another state, but fulfilling the following duties in Minnesota:

- consultation;
- services at a competitive athletic event;
- duties solely related to research, public health, or education while employed in a scientific, sanitary, or teaching capacity;
- treating patients who together with the chiropractor are engaging in outdoor recreation in the state; and
- a commissioned officer or member of the Armed Forces, U.S. Public Health Service, the Veterans Administration, any federal institution or agency while performing those official duties within the state.

Involving disciplinary matters, chiropractors under investigation must appear at scheduled conferences and hearings, under the new law, and must provide patient records upon request. If the state Board of Chiropractic Examiners does not have patient consent, those specific records can be eliminated.

The new law also specifies the board may recoup costs of investigation, administrative hearings, lawyers, witnesses and other court proceedings in the penalty assessed.

The new law also makes other technical changes regarding what kind of school program a licensed chiropractor must have graduated from.

Rep. Jim Abeler (R-Anoka) and Sen. Sheila Kiscaden (R-Rochester) were the sponsors.
HF976/SF359*/CH121

Controlling animal disease outbreaks

(See Agriculture, page 9)

Altering feedlot inventories

(See Agriculture, page 9)

Veterinary medicine review

(See Agriculture, page 10)

Bridging health care

(See Bonding, page 13)

Child welfare changes

(See Children, page 16)

Corrections changes

(See Crime, page 19)

Jobs, economic development:

Organ donation

(See Development, page 22)

K-12 funding law:

Regulating Ritalin

(See Education, page 25)

Asthma inhalers allowed

(See Education, page 26)

Workers' compensation changes

(See Employment, page 28)

Genetic testing prohibited

(See Employment, page 29)

Employee assistance records

(See Employment, page 29)

Funding public colleges:

University of Minnesota

(See Higher Education, page 50)

Funding public colleges:

Mayo Medical Foundation

(See Higher Education, page 51)

Healthy alternatives

(See Human Services, page 52)

Shadow contracting provisions

(See Insurance, page 59)

Health insurance changes

(See Insurance, page 60)

Health care extension

(See Insurance, page 60)

Staffing rural ambulances

(See Safety, page 69)

Tax savings, changes:**Biomedical Innovation Initiative**

(See Taxes, page 73)

Tax savings, changes:**Miscellaneous policy provisions**

(See Taxes, page 73)

Governor vetoes entire funding bill

(See Vetoes Bills, page 86)

Patient protection bill vetoed

(See Vetoes Bills, page 87)

HIGHER EDUCATION**Funding public colleges**

An omnibus higher education finance law will provide \$2.8 billion to fund the state's public higher education institutions for fiscal years 2002 and 2003.

The bill contains \$176 million in new general fund spending and nearly \$196 million overall. Though it does not contain as much as officials sought, the law includes more than the \$99 million recommended by Gov. Jesse Ventura.

Rep. Peggy Leppik (R-Golden Valley) and Sen. Deanna Wiener (DFL-Eagan) sponsored the legislation.

The following is a look at how specific areas will be affected by the new legislation. All portions are effective July 1, 2001.

2001 Special Session HF6/SF11*/CH1

MnSCU funding

The law calls for \$100 million in new funding, and more than \$1.24 billion overall, for the Minnesota State Colleges and Universities. They sought \$255.6 million in new spending.

Nearly \$80 million of the new funding will go toward inflation support, things such as salaries and health care coverage. The remainder is for academic excellence, instructional technology, and equipment.

The legislation includes \$110,000 for the expansion of the Minnesota Talented Youth Program at Minnesota State University, Mankato, prohibits the planning or developing of doctoral programs or degrees without prior legislative approval, requires that the Minnesota transfer curriculum be implemented at MnSCU campuses by Jan. 1, 2002, and requires technical and consolidated colleges to continue to use instructional advisory committees that are consulted on program changes or discontinuation.

It also allocates \$5 million in central office reserves to the campuses through a leveraged equipment purchase program that requires both an equal nonstate match and that the MnSCU board adopt policies clarifying the purpose of the central reserves and when it can be used.

Other MnSCU provisions in the law include expanding the authority of the board of trustees to acquire or convey facilities under system control, and requiring the MnSCU board with the council of presidents to study the method of delivering services from the central office to member institutions. The study will assess ways to streamline the process and eliminate duplicating of things on campuses and at the central office. (Art. 1, Sec. 3)

University of Minnesota

Of the nearly \$1.3 billion allocated to the University of Minnesota, the law calls for \$91 million in new general fund spending. University officials sought \$221 million.

The funding includes \$89.4 million for general compensation, facilities support, libraries, and enhancing the undergraduate experience. (Art. 1, Sec. 4)

The university will also receive about \$20 million in tobacco money for its Academic Health Center on the Twin Cities campus. University officials said \$16 million was needed to stabilize the facility.

Funding will come from a separate account in the medical education endowment fund created by using tobacco settlement payments on Jan. 2, 2002 and Jan. 2, 2003. (Art. 2, Sec. 2)

The law establishes a Commission on University of Minnesota Excellence. The 15 members will examine the mission, scope, and financing of the university; propose ways to refocus the mission; and recommend how the university can develop five or more centers of excellence that can achieve a top 10 national rank in the next decade. (Art. 2, Sec. 28)

Accountability measures

Both the university and MnSCU are required to complete two reports under the legislation. The first, to be completed by Feb. 1 of even-numbered years, considers allocation of state appropriations, tuition rates and fees, and how that relates to leveraging non-state money.

A second report, to be completed by Feb. 15, 2002 and each odd-numbered year thereafter, will measure a number of areas, including:



PHOTO BY TOM OLMSCHIED

Money from state tobacco settlement payments will help stabilize funding for the Academic Health Center on the Twin Cities campus of the University of Minnesota. No funds from the state's youth anti-smoking campaign will be used as originally proposed.

- a report on five priority undergraduate programs,
- reallocations to advance the priorities,
- baseline data and methods used to measure first generation students,
- a plan to increase recruitment and retention, and
- progress in increasing graduations and transfers to four-year institutions by race, ethnicity, and gender. (Art. 1, Secs. 3, 4)

Financial aid funding

The Higher Education Services Office, which serves as the state's financial aid bureau, will receive \$148.7 million in fiscal year 2002 and \$157.6 million the following year.

Among the changes designed to help students are:

- \$9.65 million to expand the eligibility for receiving a state grant to a fifth year of schooling (Art. 2, Sec. 11);
- Program savings due to an increase in the federal Pell Grant of more than \$3,750 are to be used to decrease the family responsibility for independent students up to a maximum 20 percent reduction and for work study programs (Art. 1, Sec. 2);
- Exempts certain full-time employees who move to the state from the one-year residency requirement for state aid (Art. 2, Sec. 6); and
- Increases the maximum childcare credit from \$2,000 to \$2,600 and extends eligibility from eight to 10 semesters. (Art. 2, Secs. 13, 14)

The law also provides for enactment of the Minnesota College Savings Plan. Formerly referred to as Edvest, the plan will allow individuals to save for college in investment accounts managed by the state. Under the program the state will provide a matching grant to eligible Minnesota resident families contributing at least \$200 in a year.

In the program, families with \$80,000 or less in income are eligible to receive up to 15 percent (maximum \$300) of their annual contribution. (Art. 3, Secs. 1-24)

A new post-secondary grant program for Minnesota high school students who will attend college in the state is also in the law beginning in fiscal year 2003. Those who achieve qualifying scores on a specified number of advanced placement or international baccalaureate tests will be eligible for a state-funded grant. The program will receive \$150,000. (Art. 2, Sec. 12)

The law also requires the Higher Education Services Office to collect monthly data from institutions participating in the state grant program and to report on its expenditures to the higher education committee chairs in the Legislature and commissioner of finance four times

per year. The goal of this provision is for the office to use all of its allotted funds, and if not, to transfer them to other financial aid programs. It is expected the agency will have more than \$10 million returned to the general fund at the conclusion of fiscal year 2001.

In terms of tuition reciprocity, the law requires the office, along with representatives from MnSCU and the university, to negotiate tuition agreements with North Dakota, South Dakota, and Wisconsin. The goal is to minimize state obligations with new methods of collaboration aimed at improved access and reduced cost.

A progress report on reciprocity must be presented to the 2002 Legislature. Leaders say this is important given that the state will pay \$10.5 million to other states to meet reciprocity contract obligations in the next biennium. (Art. 1, Sec. 2)

Mayo Medical Foundation

The legislation allocates almost \$1.64 million annually to the Mayo Medical Foundation.

Funding includes \$605,000 per year for the Mayo Medical School, via the state paying a maximum of \$14,405 each year for each student who is a state resident. The money is to be used to increase the number of doctors practicing in rural areas where there is a particular need for doctors.

It also appropriates \$625,000 annually to increase the limit to 27 residents in the family practice and graduate residency programs.

Finally, the law appropriates \$407,000 each year to support 12 resident physicians annually in the St. Cloud Hospital-Mayo Family Practice Residency Program. The program prepares doctors to practice primary care in rural areas. (Art. 1, Sec. 5)

Collective bargaining units combined

Combining the two instructional units at Minnesota State Colleges and Universities for collective bargaining purposes is now allowed, under a new law effective May 22, 2001.

Sponsored by Rep. Peggy Leppik (R-Golden Valley) and Sen. Deanna Wiener (DFL-Eagan), the law allows for the merger of the community college instructional unit and the technical college instructional unit into a new state college instructional unit for MnSCU employees. It also allows for the appointment of an exclusive representative.

Leppik said the new law is a logical development resulting from the MnSCU merger in 1994. Both the units agreed to merge in early 2001, she said.

The collective bargaining agreements of the separate instructional units will continue until replaced. Benefits of members will also be maintained until the merger of the units.

Other existing collective bargaining agreements not affected by this law include: reinstatement rights to employees who are on an approved leave of absence, and all dates for seniority, accumulated benefits and other benefits.

Leppik said the law will help eliminate some turf battles when similar courses are taught by members of both unions, but instructors are working under different contracts in regards to conditions and compensation.

HF977/SF1033*/CH133

Peace officer licensing standards

(See Law, page 61)

Bond and debt revisions

(See Local Government, page 64)

Edvest program vetoed

(See Vetoed Bills, page 87)

Tech center request

(See Bills in Limbo, page 97)

Paying your own way

(See Bills in Limbo, page 97)

Camp funding

(See Bills in Limbo, page 98)

★ HOUSING

Rental application fee study

A new law, effective Aug. 1, 2001, calls for a study to investigate how to reduce rental application fees to prospective tenants of residential apartments.

"There was a number of low-income tenants that were having to pay out so much in application fees that they had a hard time getting money for rent," said Rep. Joe Mullery (DFL-Mpls), the House sponsor of the legislation. The study is "so landlords can charge enough to cover their expenses, but tenants won't have to do huge payouts."

Landlords charge application fees to cover the costs for obtaining credit history and criminal background checks. But Mullery said problems arise when a homeless person or someone without a job attempts to find housing and is faced with substantial fees. Or, he added, when landlords take application fees from prospective renters but then don't conduct searches.

A committee will conduct the study, administered by the commissioner of the Minnesota Housing Finance Agency, and make recommendations to the Legislature by Jan. 1, 2002. The committee will consist of one member from each of the major parties from the House and Senate, as well as “members representing landlord and tenant advocacy groups and tenant screening companies,” the law reads.

The law also charges the committee with the task of considering various ways to reduce the burden of multiple rental application fees on prospective tenants.

The study will have minimal costs, none of which are covered by the law.

Sen. Julie [ll(DFL-Mpls) sponsored the measure in the Senate.

HF1541*/SF882/CH216

**Jobs, economic development:
Housing help**

(See Development, page 21)

Loan program expanded

(See Energy, page 30)

Housing assistance for firefighters

(See Safety, page 69)

★ **HUMANITIES**

**Funding early education, communities:
Libraries**

(See Children, page 16)

★ **HUMAN SERVICES**

Healthy alternatives

An \$8.5 billion health, human services, and corrections spending law features funding for long-term care reform, reducing health disparities, mental health initiatives, and alternatives for children with autism.

About \$7.3 billion of the law’s appropriations come from the state’s general fund. Of that figure, \$842 million pays for corrections and other criminal justice expenditures.

The biggest chunk of spending funds the Department of Human Services, which constitutes about 85 percent of the overall funding. Key in those provisions are extensions for participants who reach the state’s welfare reform program’s 60-month limit, long-term care funding, medical assistance, and additional

funding to insure more of the state’s children and families by 2005.

In addition, the law creates a felony drunken driving penalty beginning Aug. 1, 2002. Language affecting the penalty is located in both this law and the transportation/public safety funding law. Appropriations to cover additional costs for the new penalty are also included in both measures. (See related story, page 74)

The law, sponsored by Rep. Kevin Goodno (R-Moorhead) and Sen. Linda Berglin (DFL-Mpls), takes effect July 1, 2001 unless otherwise noted. The following are some of the highlights.

2001 Special Session: HF3/SF4*/CH9

Welfare sanctions

The law allocates \$19 million to extend benefits for nearly 52 percent of families that are expected to reach the 60-month limit for benefits from the Minnesota Family Investment Program (MFIP) — the state’s welfare reform assistance program.

The plan will extend benefits to participants who meet the following requirements:

- one-parent family — 30 hours of work activity, of which 25 hours must be spent in employment; or
- two-parent family — 55 hours of work activity, of which 45 hours must be spent in employment.
- they must be in compliance for at least 10 of the 12 months before the month they reach the 60-month limit.
- if loss of employment was involuntary, the participant can be exempt from the hourly

requirements for one month. This exemption is only available twice in a year.

In addition, extensions will be made available for certain hardships and hard-to-employ individuals, while funding is provided for legal non-citizens. The law provides a hard sunset for extensions at June 30, 2004. (Art. 10, Sec. 28)

Recipients must be notified that they are reaching the 60-month limit at least 12 months prior. (Art. 10, Sec. 23)

Counties may also modify their own criteria for sanctions annually effective March 1, 2002, by implementing those included in statute for a sixth or subsequent offense. (Art. 10, Sec. 33)

Another provision requires the commissioner of human services to establish a demonstration project to determine whether pre-pregnancy family planning services reduces medical assistance and MFIP costs. (Art. 2, Sec. 55)

Children’s health

The law allocates about \$4.4 million for a plan that provides health insurance coverage for more children and more adults at a fraction of the cost of the governor’s proposal.

The governor suggested extending coverage to more children, while simultaneously reducing coverage for the adult population, at a cost of \$11.9 million for the biennium.

The goal, Goodno said, is to provide insurance coverage for 20,000 children under age 19 by fiscal year 2005. Beginning July 1, 2002, income limits for benefits are at 100 percent of federal poverty guidelines for parents, and 170 percent of guidelines for children to receive medical assistance. (Art. 2, Secs. 24, 25)

The federal poverty limit for annual income



PHOTO BY TOM OLMSCHIED

The omnibus health, human services, and corrections law allocates about \$4.4 million for a plan that provides access to health insurance coverage for more children and adults.

in 2001 for a family of four was \$17,652.

Also, a bridge plan allows children not eligible for medical assistance with incomes under 217 percent of federal poverty guidelines, to be covered under the MinnesotaCare program without paying premiums for the first 12 months. (Art. 2, Sec. 65)

Long-term care

The Legislature appropriated \$131 million more for long-term care reform in the 2002-03 biennium. Of that figure, \$108 million will provide rate increases for the industry.

There are also a number of policy provisions for long-term and continuing care in the law, designed to help encourage more home- and community-based options for Minnesotans, rather than only having the choice of nursing home care.

For example, one section requires that people who may ultimately require nursing home or hospital care be informed of home-based options available and must be given the choices allowable by law. (Art. 3, Sec. 59)

Increased spending will be offset by a proposal to downsize the nursing home industry up to 5,140 beds during the biennium, a decrease in overall nursing home capacity of more than 10 percent. The reduction will save the state's general fund \$44 million.

Built into that funding are several provisions to add flexibility to the state's long-term care system. New money was also provided for regional planning and development,

community resource development grants, and several items that encourage employees to enter the long-term care field. (Art. 4, Sec. 32)

The law increases to \$1 million the dollar threshold above which nursing home construction projects need approval under the moratorium exception process. Improvements will now also include technological items. Previous law set the limit at \$750,000, plus adjustments for inflation. Exceptions are made for relocating or repairing a facility that was somehow damaged. It must only be for the purpose of replacing already existing beds, however. (Art. 5, Sec. 3-7)

In both 2002 and 2003, nursing homes and community-based providers will get 3 percent cost-of-living increases, while the operators of intermediate care facilities for people with mental retardation and day training and habilitation services will receive 3.5 percent. (Art. 5, Secs. 17, 30, 37)

The law requires that about two-thirds of the increase be dedicated to wages, benefits, and other personnel costs. As a result, institutions must develop a plan to explain how that will be accomplished, so officials can be sure the money is going where it was intended, Berglin said. (Art. 5, Sec. 20)

Nursing facilities with low rates will receive additional rate increases, and all facilities will receive higher initial rates for new admissions. About half of this increase must be used for wages, benefits and other personnel costs. (Art. 5, Secs. 18, 19)

Ventura only recommended a 2 percent increase in 2003 because of previous increases granted by the Legislature but not recommended by the administration.

The law establishes a demonstration project that provides grants for consumer-directed home care services for patients receiving medical assistance. The intent is for consumers to have more control and accountability over the available resources. In addition, it will allow them to choose home-care services in a more individualized, cost-effective manner. (Art. 3, Sec. 37)

Telehomecare services will also be covered by medical assistance in instances where specific, hands-on treatment is not necessary. The services require certain technology and must also meet certain requirements to be considered a visit in order to ensure a certain level of care. (Art. 3, Sec. 38)

In an effort to better inform aging Minnesotans of the health and home care options available, the Board on Aging must establish a Senior LinkAge Line, operated during business hours through a statewide toll-free number and via the Internet. The line will help adults, caregivers, and providers find information about both public and private long-term care services. (Art. 4, Sec. 2)

In addition, the law modifies the pre-admission screening program and renames it the long-term care consultation services program. The intent of the initiative is to help people assess their options and meet their long-term care needs, even if those require a nursing home stay. (Art. 4, Sec. 4)



PHOTO BY TOM OLMSCHIED

In both 2002 and 2003, nursing homes and long-term care facilities will receive 3 percent cost-of-living increases, while operators of intermediate care facilities for people with mental retardation and day training and habilitation services will receive 3.5 percent, under the health and human services funding law.

Eliminating health disparities

The law contains about \$10 million to eliminate existing health disparities between white and racial and ethnic populations in the state.

Specifically, the law's goal is to cut disparities amongst American Indians and populations of color in half by 2010. Specifically, the programs should address the following issues:

- infant mortality,
- adult and child immunization rates,
- breast and cervical cancer screening,
- HIV/AIDS and other sexually transmitted infections,
- cardiovascular disease,
- diabetes, and
- accidental injuries and violence.

The law establishes criteria for various community grant programs to accomplish this goal. Grant funds may not supplant existing budgets for county or tribal services.

The commissioner is also required to use



PHOTO BY TOM OLMSCHIED

Funding in the omnibus health, human services, and corrections law will help eliminate health disparities between white and minority communities in Minnesota.

and enhance existing data tools to measure risk behaviors associated with health disparities. (Art. 1, Sec. 48)

Prescription drug benefits

The law expands eligibility for the state's prescriptions drug program for the second year in a row.

Seniors with incomes of up to 135 percent of federal poverty guidelines will now be eligible for the pharmacy program on Jan. 1, 2002. People with disabilities, whose income is less than 120 percent of federal poverty guidelines, will be eligible for the pharmacy program on July 1, 2002. (Art. 2, Sec. 7)

Under current law, seniors are eligible at 120 percent and the disabled at 100 percent of poverty guidelines.

In addition, the commissioner is authorized to collect medical assistance for drugs distributed in an outpatient setting from manufacturers who have signed a federal rebate agreement. (Art. 2, Sec. 6)

Immunizations

The law allows some changes to the state's immunization schedule with certain guidelines. It also adjusts some of the exemption procedures to enhance the information available.

Language in the law amends state statute regarding notification procedures for exemptions from immunizations that are available. The language requires the information to be easily readable and understandable.

In addition, before performing any immunizations, the provider must furnish the following information in writing:

- a list of immunizations required for a school or childcare facility,
- a description of the permitted exemptions,
- a list of additional immunizations recommended by the commissioner of health, and
- a copy of vaccine information sheet that details possible adverse reactions. (Art. 1, Sec. 25)

As for modifying the schedule, the commissioner of health may do so by rule, after consulting with certain other officials in the state

and following recommendations of certain federal health agencies and organizations.

In addition, the commissioner must notify the chairs of the House and Senate committees with oversight of health policy prior to adopting the notification. If they desire to hold a public hearing, they may do so within 60 days of receiving notice.

Administrative law guidelines will still govern schedule modifications, as well, which would allow for citizen input and hearings before a judge, if necessary. (Art. 1, Secs. 26, 27)

Health care careers, increased access

Several portions of the law are intended to encourage individuals to pursue health care-related professions and extend benefits to underserved populations, under specific criteria.

The Minnesota Job Skills Partnership board will provide grants of up to \$400,000 each to qualifying consortia that operate local, regional, or statewide training and retention programs. Several funding sources for the grants, including Temporary Assistance for Needy Families funds, will be available. Grants do require a local match. (Art. 6, Sec. 2)

Nursing facilities will also be eligible for per diem scholarship reimbursements for employees who pursue interpreter and English as a Second Language training. (Art. 6, Sec. 6)

Another provision allows the Health Department to make grants to encourage middle and high school students to work and volunteer in health care and long-term care settings. (Art. 1, Sec. 33)



PHOTO BY TOM OLMSCHIED

The state Department of Health may make changes to the state's immunization schedule while the Legislature is not in session under certain guidelines, as prescribed in the omnibus health, human services, and corrections law. It also adjusts some of the exemption procedures to enhance the information available.

A demonstration project will be established for dental services in Crow Wing, Todd, Morrison, Wadena, and Cass counties. The project will involve providing services to medical assistance, general assistance medical care, and MinnesotaCare participants. (Art. 2, Sec. 51)

Grants will be made available to teaching institutions and clinical training sites for projects that increase dental access for underserved populations. (Art. 2, Sec. 3)

In addition, retired dentists will be reimbursed through a new program for license fees and insurance in exchange for providing 100 hours of volunteer dental services within a 12-month period. The Department of Human Services will also develop a program, whereby a dental practice may be donated to a charitable organization. (Art. 2, Secs. 10, 11)

Grants will also be available to communities that demonstrate effective ways of providing dental services to public program participants. (Art. 2, Sec. 47)

Loan forgiveness programs

Dental students can enroll in a loan forgiveness program. To be eligible, they must sign a contract for a three-year service obligation, in which they serve a certain percentage of patients enrolled in state public programs. Up to 14 people per year may be granted forgiveness, under the program. (Art. 1, Sec. 34)

Mental health and civil commitment

Certain mental health requirements are provided in the law.

Health plans must provide coverage for certain anti-psychotic drugs, intended to treat emotional disturbance or mental illness regardless of whether they are part of the plan's drug formulary. (Art. 9, Sec. 2) In addition, health plans covering mental health services must also cover those ordered by a court. (Art. 9, Sec. 3)

Suicide prevention measures are also included in the law, many of which were originally sponsored by Rep. Fran Bradley (R-Rochester). The law allocates \$1.1 million each year of the biennium for this purpose. (Art. 17, Sec. 3)

The commissioner may develop such a plan using an "evidence-based, public health approach focused on prevention." The law requires the commissioner to develop grant programs for community-based programs and workplace and employee assistance programs.

In addition, the law requires data collection and analysis for the purpose of issuing a public report on Minnesota-specific suicide and



PHOTO BY TOM OLMSCHIED

Provisions in the omnibus health, human services, and corrections law expands the eligibility for the state's prescription drug program for seniors and persons with disabilities.

suicidal behaviors. (Art. 1, Sec. 45)

The new law includes language that changes civil commitment procedures to give families more flexibility. Specifically, it changes the definition of a mentally ill person (Art. 9, Sec. 22), and allows a person or agency acting on the behalf of a mentally ill person to petition the court for admission to a treatment facility. (Art. 9, Sec. 27)

All the patients' rights are also described and protected, under the law.

Finally, the law provides that certain continuing care and rehabilitative mental health services will be covered under the state's medical assistance plan. (Art. 9, Secs. 38 and 39)

Many of the civil commitment provisions were initially sponsored in the House by Rep. Mindy Greiling (DFL-Roseville).

Alternative autism therapies

The law provides \$557,000 in medical assistance money for alternative therapies for children with autism, beginning Jan. 1, 2003.

The therapies are intended to improve a child's behavioral functioning, to prevent the development of challenging behaviors and to eliminate behaviors. Ultimately, the therapies should help a child maintain a certain amount of independence and be able to speak and interact socially.

The law lays out eligibility criteria relating to behavior, IQ, and health. It also states that services covered must be performed under a single supervisor and clinical plan and must be performed according to behavioral research.

A study is also required. Provisions similar

to those in the law were originally sponsored by Rep. Dan Larson (DFL-Bloomington). (Art. 2, Sec. 31)

Health studies, other provisions

The Department of Health must perform a number of different studies, under the law.

One will review various factors that influence patient care and safety including staffing levels. (Art. 1, Sec. 59)

Another will examine how a shortage in the health care workforce affects costs. (Art. 1, Sec. 60)

The commissioner will also study how student medications must be dispensed in school and whether any statutory changes need to be made. (Art. 1, Sec. 61)

The law also authorizes intergovernmental transfers to certain hospitals in the state considered safety net hospitals or those that show higher medical assistance costs and provide high levels of charity care.

Those hospitals are Hennepin County Medical Center and Fairview University Medical Center in Minneapolis, and Regions Hospital in St. Paul.

Payments are also authorized for rural hospital capital improvement grants, under the law, which allocates \$5.4 million for the biennium. (Art. 2, Sec. 46)

Felony DWI

The law will create a felony drunken driving penalty, making a person's fourth conviction within 10 years a felony beginning Aug. 1, 2002.

The language is a result of much



PHOTO ILLUSTRATION BY TOM OLMSCHIED

Legislation in 2001 creates a felony drunken driving penalty for those convicted of their fourth DWI within 10 years.

deliberation over the course of the 2000 and 2001 sessions, including an interim task force to examine the feasibility and costs of such a penalty.

Key among legislators' concerns was the cost that would be associated with such a penalty — both to state and local governments.

Included in the law is about \$2.6 million in funding for felony DWI. Particularly, the money will go to the Public Defense Board, to the state attorney general for felony appeals, and the Department of Corrections for probation officers to handle the new felons.

The large share of that money, \$2.1 million, goes to the Corrections Department for the potential bed impact involved with the new felony penalty. (Art. 18, Sec. 2)

Corrections

The Department of Corrections will receive about \$735 million over the biennium. Key corrections initiatives involve funding for probation officers. (Art. 18, Sec. 3)

There are three ways that probation services

are provided in the state. Thirty-one counties participate in the Community Corrections Act (CCA), a partnership between the state and counties to provide correctional services at the local level. As a result, CCA counties are reimbursed for a portion of their costs by the state.

Of the remaining, 26 counties receive probation services from the Department of Corrections and 30 counties rely on the state for probation services for adult felons only.

Under the bill, all three areas will see an increase in base funding for the biennium. CCA counties' portion will go up \$15 mil-

lion for the biennium, and nearly \$1 million in increased funding will go to non-CCA counties. Counties providing their own probation services will be reimbursed for half of their costs, said Rep. John Tuma (R-Northfield), with nearly \$2 million extra funding in the bill.

In addition, the bill includes \$3.7 million for increased treatment and supervision of sex offenders.

The goal of the new funding is to reduce caseloads for probation officers. The increases were not included in the governor's budget.

The law provides full funding for the Ombudsman for Corrections at \$659 million for the biennium, though an original proposal eliminated the office. However, the law does require a study of the office, including feasibility and effects of privatizing some of the services. (Art. 18, Sec. 21)

Salary, benefits, legal services

Salary and benefit increases are provided for the State Public Defender's Office, the Board of Public Defense, the District Public Defense, and Corrections Department in the bill.

Public Defense Corporations will continue to receive previous base funding amounts, which help provide legal aid and consultation to various groups of people throughout the state. The corporations will also receive \$325,000 extra over the biennium. The House originally provided no extra funding and the Senate provided about \$450,000. (Art. 18, Sec. 2)

Expanding admittance

A new law will smooth the way for people whose health needs may be best served in an adult foster care facility, but their age may have previously disqualified from admittance to such a facility.

The law is effective March 1, 2001.

Sponsored in the House by Rep. Stephen Wenzel (DFL-Little Falls), the new law will change the capacity requirements for adult foster care by lowering the age base from 60 to 55 for facilities that provide service to five people.

The population this law will affect are able to function in a residential, home-like setting and are not in need of the high level of care provided in a nursing home.

By lowering the age requirements for people in adult foster care, the new law makes them eligible for such a facility.

It will also allow the commissioner of human services to grant variances for people younger than age 55 to be admitted to five-bed foster care homes when recommended by the county in which the facility is located, as long as other requirements are met.

Similarly, it will permit a licensed adult foster care provider to also provide adult day care to people age 55 or older, and it will allow the commissioner to grant variance to providers to admit up to seven people for those services.

Officials raised the issue dealt with in the law on behalf of a person with multiple sclerosis in an effort to give people who suffer from that disease better access to health care services while avoiding placement in a nursing home. During the early months of 2001, about 360 people under age 65 with the disease were living in a state nursing home.

The Senate measure was sponsored by Sen. Don Samuelson (DFL-Brainerd).

HF181/SF43*/CH4

Background checks for guardians

Effective Aug. 1, 2001, conservators and guardians will be required to undergo background checks in certain situations.

Under a new law, the Department of Human Services will be allowed to establish systems and records for the purpose of performing background checks on licensees.

Such background checks would be allowed when statute authorizes one or the individual gives his or her consent to the check.

Guardians and conservators are appointed to care for the needs of an incapacitated person, such as a vulnerable adult, or that person's estate. The new law will also amend the definition of a professional guardian or conservator to govern someone serving two or more wards not related to them by either blood or marriage.

The new law provides that before a court can appoint a professional conservator or guardian, a background study including a criminal history check must be performed unless one has been performed within the last five years. The law also requires background checks every five years after appointment. Criminal history checks for non-professionals can be required if in the court's discretion.

If a professional guardian is not an individual, then all people who will be responsible for providing guardianship must undergo a background study, under the law.

All guardians, professional or otherwise, will be checked for substantial claims of vulnerable adult maltreatment.

Rep. Jim Knoblach (R-St. Cloud), House sponsor of the law, said the idea was originally brought to him by a patient at the Veterans Administration Hospital in St. Cloud. He said the patient had acquired a fairly large estate, but while being treated in the hospital over the course of about five years, much of that estate was taken in fees to manage the estate.

The constituent suggested he could have saved a great deal had he chosen a bank trust company to perform the job. He also suggested that background checks could help provide more information about groups performing conservator and guardian services, Knoblach said.

The Department of Human Services appointed a task force to examine the issue and the law resulted from that effort.

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

HF440/SF321*/CH163

Rights, responsibilities clarified

A new law effective Aug. 1, 2001 will include social workers in a list of specified health professionals required by law to notify individuals of a specific threat of violence by a client against an identified individual.

The "duty to warn" provisions were created in 1986 to specify that particular professionals have a duty to predict, warn of, or take reasonable precautions to provide protection from specific threats made by a client against a particular individual. Such professionals are required to contact the law enforcement agency nearest the potential victim or client. Social workers will now be among those professionals.

The law specifies that professionals governed by the law cannot be held liable, nor can they be sanctioned by a licensing board, for failing to discharge this duty. Additionally, the law does not require social workers or any other professional to disclose threats made against oneself.

The new law also places social workers into a group of professionals who are authorized to create professional organizations. Other such professionals include doctors, practitioners of chiropractic, nurses, psychologists, optometrists, dentists, pharmacists, and podiatrists.

Social workers were inadvertently left out when the law was revised previously. Sponsors wanted to make sure the protections provided in law were also available to them.

The law was sponsored Rep. Tim Mahoney (DFL-St. Paul) and Sen. John Marty (DFL-Roseville).

HF1634/SF1460*/CH42

Child welfare changes

(See Children, page 16)

Nursing home closure

(See Health, page 46)

IMMIGRATION

Black Minnesotans council members

The state Council on Black Minnesotans will increase by two members under a new law effective Aug. 1, 2001.

The law, sponsored by Sen. Linda Higgins (DFL-Mpls) and Rep. Neva Walker (DFL-Mpls), will expand the size of the council from its current 11 members to 13 members. Under the measure, the additional seats will be filled by one person whose ethnic heritage is from West Africa, and one member whose ethnic heritage is from East Africa.

The new law will define East Africa as the areas occupied by Burundi, Kenya, Rwanda, Tanzania, Uganda, and Somalia.

West Africa, under the law, will encompass Mauritania, Senegal, The Gambia, Guinea-Bissau, Guinea, Sierra Leone, Liberia, Cote d'Ivoire, Ghana, Togo, Benin, Nigeria, Burkina Faso, and those parts of Mali and Niger south of the Sahara.

The Council on Black Minnesotans was established in 1980 to advise the governor and Legislature on issues facing African-Americans in the state. The council is also charged with recommending changes to laws to help address those issues.

Walker said the number of immigrants from Africa to Minnesota is increasing, and that by requiring representatives from West Africa and East Africa to serve on the council, issues crucial to those communities would be better addressed.

HF387/SF142*/CH39

Foreign-trained dentists

(See Health, page 48)

INDUSTRY



Extended benefits for miners

Miners who were laid off when the LTV Steel Mining Co. shut down its Hoyt Lakes facility in August 2000 can receive more unemployment benefits, under a new law.

The law, which is effective retroactive to Aug. 1, 2000, allows the 30 LTV miners laid off at that time to collect an extra 26 weeks of unemployment benefits when regular benefits expire. More than 1,300 additional workers of the Hoyt Lakes plant were laid off when the company went bankrupt in February 2001.

Rep. Tom Rukavina (DFL-Virginia) sponsored the measure in the House. Sen. Doug Johnson (DFL-Tower) sponsored the Senate version. However, the law received significant support in both bodies beyond its sponsors.

"Those 900 people on unemployment benefits are making decisions about how to put their lives back together for themselves and their families," said Rep. Tom Bakk (DFL-Cook).

The former LTV workers are also moving into new careers, and Bakk said in rural Minnesota one can't go down the street and find another job — especially on the Iron Range.

The new law reflects positions taken in both the House and the Senate, drawn together in

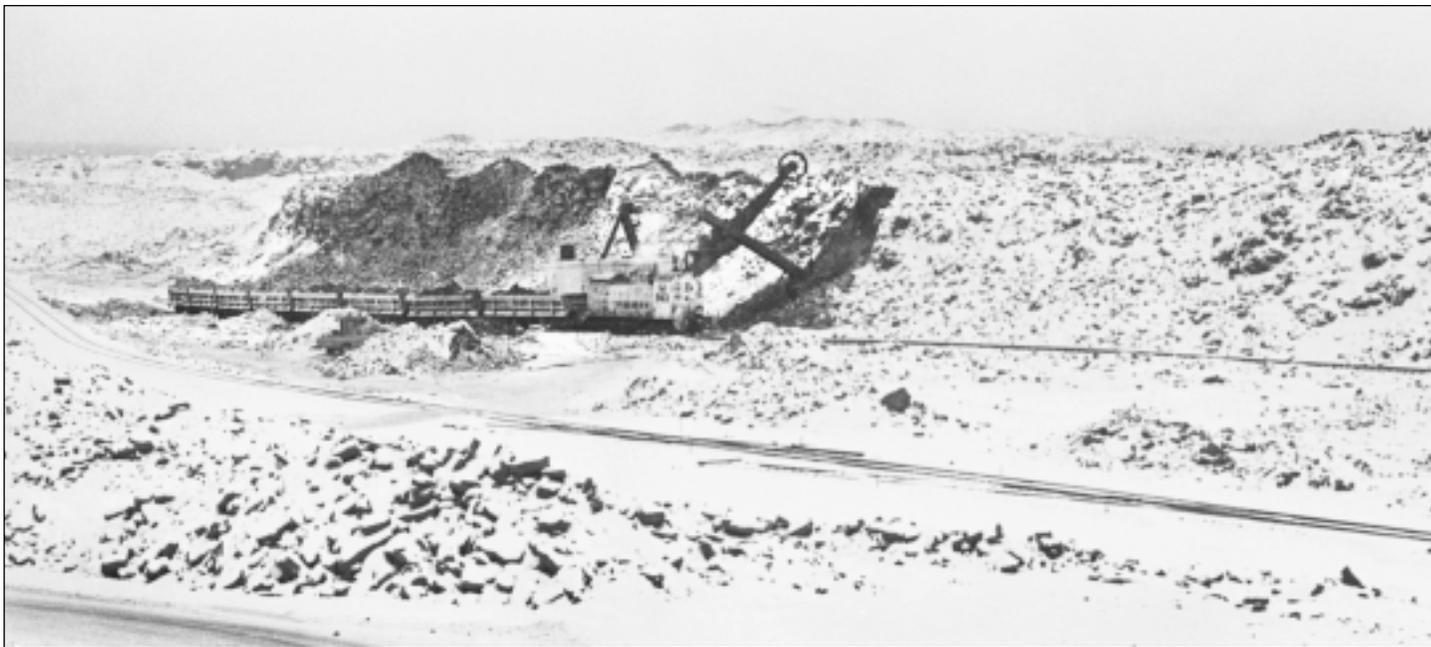


PHOTO BY TOM OLMSCHIED

Miners who were laid off when the LTV Steel Mining Co. shut down its Hoyt Lakes facility in February 2001 were able to receive an extra 26 weeks of unemployment benefits, under a 2001 new law.

conference committee. The original House plan granted an extra 13 weeks of unemployment compensation for those laid off last August. The Senate version of the measure called for 30 weeks of unemployment compensation for all former LTV workers — including those affected by both the August and February layoffs.

Under the new law, the former workers are eligible for 26 weeks of compensation in a 95-week window of time. This allows workers to be employed in temporary positions such as summer construction.

To receive benefits, applicants must be enrolled in an education or job-training program. The 95-week period extends through the end of the 2001-02 school year, allowing time for applicants to complete any training programs while still receiving benefits.

The new law also extends the time a mining plant must be kept in operating condition in Minnesota from one year to two years, to provide more time to find a buyer for the facility.

HF47*/SF39/CH30

Mining property acquisition

The commissioner of the Iron Range Resources and Rehabilitation Board (IRRRB) will now have extra assurances of acquiring lands and facilities of mines that have closed, under a new law signed by the governor.

The new law, sponsored by Rep. Tom

Rukavina (DFL-Virginia) and Sen. David Tomassoni (DFL-Chisholm), was prompted by the commissioner of the board.

Effective Aug. 1, 2001, the law will be applicable to LTV Steel Mining Company properties. The Hoyt Lakes plant closed in January 2001 after the company filed bankruptcy.

Previous law allowed the commissioner to use eminent domain if they needed to acquire property to meet economic development goals, Rukavina said. But the commissioner wanted reassurance that he could acquire “any or all of the mine lands and related facilities,” as the law reads. The underlying fact in this case, Rukavina said, was “that LTV had declared bankruptcy and they own a lot of land that is now being used for public purposes.”

For example, LTV owns the land that the Hoyt Lakes golf course and the city’s baseball fields sit on, as well as a dam that controls the water level of the lakes that surround Hoyt Lakes.

Eminent domain, sometimes called condemnation, is the legal process by which a public body and certain quasi-public bodies (such as utility companies and railroads) are given legal power to acquire private property for a specific public purpose. State law or the state constitution must sanction that public purpose.

“We didn’t want a land developer from out east to buy up this property and then hold the city hostage — or worse yet, sell the land,” Rukavina said. “We also wanted to try and keep the mines’ assets together, like the power

plant, railroad and loading docks, so this (law) gives us that option.”

HF1105/SF960*/CH149

‘Illegal’ steel dumping resolution

The Legislature and Gov. Jesse Ventura sent a message to President George W. Bush requesting that the president’s administration immediately investigate steel product imports to the United States.

The measure, sponsored in the House by Rep. Tony Sertich (DFL-Chisholm), maintains that the “absorption of a disproportionate share of diverted steel trade ... ultimately (has) a detrimental effect on this state’s economy.”

Sponsors decried the practice called “illegal dumping,” which constitutes other countries exporting their excess steel into the United States and selling it at a lower price than American manufacturers.

Officials say such imports of steel products have been the cause of more than 7,000 job losses for steelworkers across the nation in the last six months, including 1,500 in Minnesota.

The resolution implores Bush “to immediately impose a one-year ban on imports of all steel products that are the products of, or are manufactured in, Australia, China, South Africa, Ukraine, Kazakhstan, Indonesia, India, Japan, Russia, South Korea, Mexico, or Brazil if the president finds that the governments of those countries are not abiding by the spirit and letter of international trade agreements

with respect to imports of steel products into the United States.”

Sen. David Tomassoni (DFL-Chisholm) sponsored the measure in the Senate.
HF219/SF258*/R1

No gas below cost

Gas retailers will be restricted from selling gas below cost, under a new law effective Aug. 1, 2001. The measure aims to protect small, independently owned gas stations from large retailers engaging in predatory pricing.

The law was sponsored in the House by Rep. Greg Davids (R-Preston) and in the Senate by Sen. Steve Murphy (DFL-Red Wing).

The new law defines cost as the average terminal price, plus state and federal taxes, plus either 6 percent or eight cents, whichever is less. This minimum price requirement prohibits certain retailers from possibly driving others out of business by engaging in predatory pricing, which is when major companies drop their prices below what their smaller competitors can afford.

Supporters suggest that without the law, the long-term effect would be to reduce small competition and create an environment where large companies will be the only voice in setting gas prices. With the law, small retailers will have a better chance of staying in business, supporters say.

To allow special offers, the new law permits

retailers to sell gas below cost as part of promotions for three days in a three-month period.

HF1007/SF970*/CH129

Gas station franchisee rights

The sunset date for a provision that allows gas station owners additional rights to the land they occupy is extended, under a new law effective April 27, 2001.

Under the law, the expiration date of May 5, 2001 will now be July 1, 2002. The measure was sponsored in the House by Rep. Bill Haas (R-Champlin).

The first time franchisors were required to give franchisees an opportunity to purchase their stations was during 2000.

Often, gas stations are operated by franchisees who lease, rather than own, their locations, and the law passed in 2000 required that before the franchisor who owned the property could sell it to a new franchisor, the operator of the station had to be given an opportunity to purchase it.

The new law continues to provide a sunset date instead of incorporating the provision into permanent law due to controversy between franchisors and franchisees over the amount of flexibility each can retain, according to Haas.

Sen. John Hottinger (DFL-Mankato) carried the legislation in the Senate.

HF323*/SF914/CH48

Regulating water consumption

(See Environment, page 35)

Propane research council

(See Safety, page 69)

Tax savings, changes:

Mineral taxes

(See Taxes, page 72)

Telecommunications reform status

(See Bills in Limbo, page 98)

INSURANCE



Senior citizen auto coverage

Senior citizens who become disabled in an auto accident will have more rights, under a new law effective Aug. 1, 2001.

Minnesota residents who have no-fault automobile insurance are covered for loss of wage or other labor income if the insured person becomes disabled in an auto accident. This coverage is now mandatory, except for people over age 65 who have no wage or other labor income.

Existing law permits people over 65 to decline no-fault coverage for income loss as part of their auto insurance. Under the new law, seniors will have an unconditional right to decline the no-fault coverage for income loss. It will also require insurance companies to notify seniors of this right, at the first issuance or renewal after age 65 and annually thereafter.

Under existing law, the person must have coverage unless the person “will not reasonably be expected to be able to receive” benefits from the coverage, as determined as a result of inquiry by the insurance company.

A request by the insured not to have this coverage will remain in effect until revoked by the insured.

The law is sponsored by Rep. Greg Davids (R-Preston) and Sen. Linda Scheid (DFL-Brooklyn Park).

HF694/SF1264*/CH124

Shadow contracting provisions

Effective Aug. 1, 2001, a new law will change the consent requirements for providers of health care insurance.

The new law builds on a 2000 law that made changes to the insurance practice of “network shadow contracting,” which describes a situation when a health care provider enters into an agreement with an insurance company for a



PHOTO BY TOM OLMSCHIED

Gas retailers will be restricted from selling gas below cost, under a new law. The measure aims to protect small, independently owned gas stations from large retailers engaging in predatory pricing.

particular service, only to find out later that the agreement binds the care provider to other services offered by the insurance company. In addition, those unanticipated services are often at lower reimbursement rates than would be offered through separate agreements for those services.

In 2000, the Legislature expanded references to health care provider, so that such a reference in law included all dentists and hospitals regulated by the state.

The new law will change the way health care providers alter the categories of coverage in which they partake. The law will require providers to affirmatively consent to participate in a category of coverage. Previously, as long as they didn't decline, the providers were considered part of a new category.

Now, the provider must positively accept to participate in a new category within 60 days.

In addition, the new law requires that any amendments to an existing contract between an insurance network organization and a provider be clearly discernable and be communicated to the provider. Furthermore, under the new law, if the contact changes how costs are reimbursed or how performance is evaluated, those changes must be disclosed and accepted before the amendment is deemed effective.

The final provision of the new law, effective May 25, 2001, will create a task force on small business health insurance. The task force will be charged with studying the health care coverage market available to small businesses and determine ways to make insurance more accessible and affordable.

Rep. Jim Abeler (R-Anoka), who sponsored the measure in the House, said many health providers have encountered substantial burdens — involving both paperwork and reimbursement — as a result of unintended enrollment in these network plans.

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

HF1155*/SF1081/CH170

Health insurance changes

Gov. Jesse Ventura signed an insurance law that makes technical changes to laws regulating several types of insurance, many of which have risen from specific incidences.

Rep. Bill Haas (R-Champlin) and Sen. Linda Scheid (DFL-Brooklyn Park) sponsored the law on behalf of the state Department of Commerce.

Listed here are a few of the changes in the new law.

Effective Aug. 1, 2001, claims administrators for insurance companies will now be required to promptly notify the patient and health care provider when health care service is denied due to lack of coverage for the service. Previously, the law stated no time limit.

Under the new law, insurance companies offering Medicare supplemental coverage are given more flexibility to experiment with different coverage for prescription drugs. The commissioner of the department will have the authority to waive any requirements dictated by state law or rule if necessary, except guaranteed issue, for an experimental project. This provision is also effective Aug. 1, 2001.

Under guaranteed issue, a health carrier cannot decline an application from any eligible employee or eligible dependent. This requirement is subject to a health carrier's right to impose pre-existing condition limitations permitted under law.

Previously, employers were the only ones required to provide information about continuation of coverage, which is when a person leaves a job but continues on the company's insurance plan, paying the premium in full. Effective Aug. 1, 2001, the information must be provided by the insurer when requested by an employee, their spouses or dependent children, or, in divorce situations, their former spouses or dependent children.

Self-insured local government employee health plans will now require certification with the Department of Commerce, under the new law. The provision is also effective Aug. 1, 2001.

HF1338/SF1054*/CH215

Bloodborne pathogen tests

A new law makes technical changes to provisions regulating the use of human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) and bloodborne pathogen tests.

Previously, insurance companies were prohibited from obtaining the results of an HIV or bloodborne pathogen test performed on convicted criminals and their victims when considering a later application for coverage by a victim. Under the new law, insurers can obtain the results, but are still restricted regarding how those tests can be used.

The new law, effective Aug. 1, 2001, will take away some protections previously in statute that said any answer that didn't mention the test was a "truthful answer" when an applicant for insurance was asked about HIV or bloodborne pathogen testing. Previous law

made it illegal for insurers to inquire about such tests.

Rep. Kevin Goodno (R-Moorhead) and Sen. John Hottinger (DFL-Mankato) sponsored the law.

HF1951/SF1204*/CH28

Reciprocal agent licensing law

A new law effective July 1, 2002 will comply with a reciprocal law requested by the federal government regarding insurance agents.

Minnesota's new law models provisions recommended by the National Association of Insurance Commissioners. If at least 20 states do not comply with the provisions by passing law by November 2002, the federal government has indicated it will set up a federal licensing system. Many states are creating legislation to adhere to the federal government's request.

One provision in the new law changes the term "insurance agent" to "insurance producer," by request of insurance companies.

The law, which does not make major changes in regulation of insurance producers, is intended to reduce barriers for producers doing business in states other than where they live by eliminating special requirements that apply to non-resident agents.

Under the new law, nonresidents can obtain a nonresident license without taking courses or an examination, if that resident's state reciprocates for Minnesota residents. Also, under certain conditions, a person who has been licensed in another state can get a license in Minnesota without new training or testing.

The law was sponsored by Rep. Greg Davids (R-Preston) and Sen. Edward Oliver (R-Deephaven).

HF1955/SF1826*/CH117

Health care extension

Effective May 15, 2001, a new law will allow retired state employees to purchase group long-term care insurance through the same plan offered to active state employees.

The new law, which was an initiative of the governor's office, has no fiscal impact to the state because the coverage is paid for by the enrollees.

In May 2000, a long-term care task force convened to address the emerging issues regarding long-term care in the state. The task force members included six senators and six representatives. Members also involved the commissioners of the Department of Human Services, Minnesota Department of Health and the Minnesota Health Finance Agency.

The initial enrollment in the state's long-term care insurance program that began in the fall of 2000 was more than 11,000 people. Seventy-five percent of those were employees, 22 percent spouses, and 3 percent parents of employees.

The new law allows people who at the time of separation from state employment were eligible to purchase the coverage to participate in the program.

Rep. Bill Haas (R-Champlin) and Sen. John Hottinger (DFL-Mankato) sponsored the measure.

HF1657/SF1404*/CH94

State fund mutual company

The State Fund Mutual Insurance Company — a public nonprofit corporation founded by the 1983 Minnesota Legislature — will now exist as a private sector mutual insurance company, under a new law.

Effective Aug. 1, 2001, the law will discontinue all involvement the company has with the state, which was primarily in the form of its board of directors, with four of its seven members appointed by the governor. The company, which will remain a nonprofit, no longer feels state involvement is needed, according to non-partisan House Research.

The company helps Minnesota employers control workers' compensation costs by offering various insurance products, and by providing loss prevention and educational services, according to its Web site. Originally, the company was intended to serve as a benchmark for the private sector.

The law was sponsored by Rep. Bob Gunther (R-Fairmont) and Sen. Ann H. Rest (DFL-New Hope).

HF1219*/SF1678/CH63

Boxing, HMO modifications

(See Health, page 46)

Utilization review provisions

(See Health, page 47)

LAW



Getting back gas money

A new law will create a civil liability for receiving motor fuel without paying.

Beginning Aug. 1, 2001, service station owners may impose a \$20 service charge, or actual cost of collection, not to exceed \$30, as a civil penalty on owners who fill up their vehicles



PHOTO BY TOM OLMSCHEID

Gas station owners may now obtain civil penalties from drivers who leave without paying for gas, under a new law. Retailers are now allowed to recover the cost of the fuel and tack on a service charge of up to \$20.

with gasoline and fail to pay. The gas station owner can sue for \$100, or the price of the original gas plus the service charge, if payment is not received 30 days after mailing a notice to the owner of the vehicle.

Under the new law, the retailer will send a notice of nonpayment to the owner, supported by an affidavit of service, to the address indicated by records on the vehicle. Such notice must include a signed statement by the employee who witnessed the drive-off and the license number of the vehicle.

If within the 30-day period the owner sends written notice to the retailer disputing the claim, the retailer may collect the price of the motor fuel and the civil penalties only through a court judgment, under the new law.

Rep. Bud Nornes (R-Fergus Falls) sponsored the measure in the House. He said service station owners were suffering an increase in drive-offs. When someone drives off without paying, he explained, owners bear not only the cost of the fuel, but also gas taxes.

Sen. Cal Larson (R-Fergus Falls) sponsored the measure in the Senate.

The new law also modifies liability for the issuance of worthless checks. It requires a

displayed notice to include a provision notifying a bad check issuer that civil penalties may be imposed for nonpayment, and requires a court to consider the amount of the check and the reason for nonpayment in determining the amount of the penalty.

HF205/SF103*/CH204

Peace officer licensing standards

A new law will prescribe new grounds for revoking, suspending or denying a peace officer's license.

The law effective Aug. 1, 2001, allows the state Board of Peace Officer Standards and Training to refuse to issue, renew, or reinstate a peace officer license for fraud on the part of an applicant, failure to meet licensure requirements, or a violation of the standards of peace officer conduct.

House sponsor, Rep. Debra Hilstrom (DFL-Brooklyn Center), said that prior to the legal change, the POST board had to wait until a peace officer reapplied for licensure before suspending or revoking. The new law allows the board to take action against licensees as soon as the board is made aware of any violation.

Furthermore, the new law will allow the board to suspend or revoke a peace officer license after a licensee has been convicted of a crime designated by the board as a disqualifying offense.

The new law will also change the requirement that the POST Board annually report to the Legislature regarding the activities of the minority recruiter. Instead, the board will now need to submit an annual report on recruitment information and enrollment statistics from the Minnesota State Colleges and Universities institutions that provide the Professional Peace Officer Education Program.

Additionally, the measure will repeal a law that empowered mayors and council members in certain cities to act as peace officers to suppress riotous or disorderly conduct.

Sen. Satveer Chaudhary (DFL-Fridley) sponsored the law in the Senate.

HF570/SF1043*/CH135

Bankruptcy notification

A new law will allow greater convenience and less cost to Minnesota residents and businesses that declare bankruptcy. It is effective Aug. 1, 2001.

Often, people declaring bankruptcy seek judgments from a court to cancel debts owed to others. When a court makes such a

judgment, the bankrupt entities — be they people or businesses — are required to notify creditors that they have been relieved from their debts because of having been declared bankrupt.

To accomplish that notification, previous law required bankrupt entities to personally serve discharges of judgment to all debtors or hire someone else to do that. According to Rep. Rod Skoe (DFL-Clearbrook), House sponsor of the law, that requirement can be very expensive for bankrupt people to meet, especially when creditors may live in other states.

The law is an effort to mitigate the cost factor involved with bankruptcy declarations. Skoe said a constituent brought the issue to his attention.

The new law will allow bankrupt people to serve discharges of judgment by certified mail or in person. If done via mail, the law specifies that an affidavit of mailing be included in the certified envelope. Skoe said precedent exists for sending documents of this type via certified mail.

Senate Majority Leader Roger Moe (DFL-Erskine) sponsored the bill in the Senate.

HF453/SF319*/CH34

Real estate clarification

A portion of real estate title law will change under a new law effective April 27, 2001.

The measure, sponsored in the House by Rep. Eric Lipman (R-Lake Elmo), is intended to streamline the Torrens portions of statute governing real estate.

Lipman explained that there are two systems regulating real estate title law: abstract, in which a private third party, such as a lawyer, makes determinations regarding the chain of real estate ownership over the history of the property and Torrens law, which simply certifies the parties who currently own or have mortgages or other interests in the property.

The new law allows single owners of multiple tracks of land, such as a housing developer, to file a single declaration creating covenants, conditions, and easements. Under previous law, owners of multiple properties had to file separately for each particular property.

County officials testified that registrars might lose revenue but will likely also experience a decrease in workload.

The new law also clarifies the state attorney general's responsibility in cases where the state is the defendant in Torrens law matters. In the future, the attorney general may either choose to represent the state or may refer a case to a

county attorney. Previous law required the attorney general to refer such cases.

The Senate version was sponsored by Sen. Thomas Neuville (R-Northfield).

The new law preserves former provisions to govern actions pending on April 27, 2001 or started before Feb. 1, 2002.

HF239*/SF170/CH50

A few good students

A new law will require both public and private high schools to release the names, addresses, and phone numbers of students in grades 11 and 12 to military recruiting officers.

Effective May 30, 2001, the law specifies the information may only be released for the purpose of providing information about military service, benefits, and career opportunities. It cannot be given to any other person. Parents and students have the right to refuse release of such information.

Rep. Tom Hackbarth (R-Cedar) sponsored the military recruiting language originally found in HF1677. With that provision Hackbarth said he intended to provide the military recruiters the same access to students afforded colleges and universities.

He added that recruiters in his district asked him to help stem the military's nationwide recruiting shortfalls.

The military language is part of a larger bill, sponsored in the House by Rep. Mary Liz Holberg (R-Lakeville). She said the legislation, known as the omnibus data practices act, is

passed in some form every year. Like this one, it makes technical changes to other data practices areas.

In addition to the military provision another change included in the new law requires agencies to document which provisions of data practices laws they regularly encounter and use that deal with data on businesses, so that data rules could someday be simplified and streamlined.

Sen. Don Betzold (DFL-Fridley) was the Senate sponsor of the larger data practices bill.

HF1898/SF1068*/CH202

Disallowing discrimination

It will be illegal under a new law to intentionally discriminate against business contractors because of national origin, a trait not previously included in state human rights law.

Under previous law, discrimination in business dealings was illegal if not justified by "a legitimate business purpose" but was instead based on race, color, sex, sexual orientation, or disability.

Rep. Mary Liz Holberg (R-Lakeville), who sponsored the bill in the House, said the national origin protection exists elsewhere in law, but was lacking in the business discrimination section. She added that the bill made other technical adjustments to keep state law current with federal court rulings.

The new law, which is effective Aug. 1, 2001, also allows the commissioner of human rights to make human rights investigation



PHOTO BY ANDREW VON BANK

A new law requires schools to provide certain student data to military recruiting officers. The information may be used only for the purpose of providing information to students about military service.

information accessible to certain people selected by the commissioner so as "to facilitate investigation or promote public health or safety." Previously, the commissioner could share only information regarding cases in which an investigation of a complaint had been found to likely have merit and be worthy of additional investigation.

Holberg explained that this provision helps agencies prevent duplicating the work of other government entities, such as when investigating human rights violations. She emphasized the bill does not weaken protections for private information.

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

HF767/SF1215*/CH194

Discrimination protection added

A new law will change the list of protected characteristics that may not be the basis for denying someone seeking personal or commercial credit.

It was previously made illegal for creditors to discriminate on the basis of race, color, creed, religion, disability, national origin, gender, sexual orientation, or marital status.

Effective Aug. 1, 2001, receiving federal, state, or local public assistance, including medical assistance, will be added to that list. Also, any person who is a tenant receiving federal, state, or local housing subsidies, including rental assistance, would also be protected from discrimination on that basis.

The new law repeals a section of law dealing with discrimination based on receiving public assistance and relocates it in a place in the statutes that the department said makes the law more clear.

The legislation also instructs the commissioner of human rights to take legal action to carry out the purposes of the new law.

Sen. Satveer Chaudhary (DFL-Fridley) sponsored the law in the Senate. He said the Department of Human Rights suggested the new law in an effort to make that portion of state law consistent with other sections.

The law was sponsored in the House by Rep. Karen Clark (DFL-Mpls).

HF1892*/SF1545/CH186

State immunity waived

A new law will waive Minnesota's right to immunity to certain federal lawsuits recognized by the 11th Amendment to the United States Constitution.

Specifically, the state may now be sued by employees, former employees, or prospective employees aggrieved by any violation of four federal laws: the Fair Labor Standards Act, the Age Discrimination in Employment Act, the Family and Medical Leave Act, and the Americans with Disabilities Act. The state may also be sued by an employee of the state who is aggrieved by the state's violation of the Fair Labor Standards Act.

The new law is effective Aug. 1, 2001.

According to the nonpartisan House Research department, recent U.S. Supreme Court decisions have held that states must first waive their constitutional immunity before being subjected to damage lawsuits brought by employees in federal cases.

Rep. Matt Entenza (DFL-St. Paul), who sponsored the law in the House, said that a failure to waive the state's immunity "would have rolled back protection that we have always promised state employees." He added he disagreed with the Supreme Court's ruling, which was decided on a narrow margin in a closely divided court.

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

HF1655/SF1614*/CH159

Ineligible employees

State law provides that convicts are not necessarily precluded from certain public sector jobs or obtaining licenses for such jobs merely because of their convictions. In fact, if that job is unrelated to the crime they committed, law requires that those convictions not be held against them.

However, law also allows for many exemptions to this requirement. Such professions exempted from the law include law enforcement officers, firefighters, licensed private detectives, health and day care providers, school bus drivers, special transportation providers, commercial driving training instructors, taxi-cab drivers, and, in certain cases, juvenile corrections employees.

Under a new law effective Aug. 1, 2001, emergency service personnel positions will also be eligible for exemption.

In addition, the new law adds felony and gross misdemeanor indecent exposure to a list of crimes that may disqualify applicants from the normal guarantee that their convictions will not jeopardize their presumption of eligibility for certain employment or license applications.

Rep. Doug Fuller (R-Bemidji), who sponsored the legislation in the House, said the Emergency Medical Services Regulatory Board, of which he is a member, brought the issue to his attention. The board wanted to deny licensure to a person convicted of indecent exposure, but did not have the authority to do so.

Fuller said the new authority provided

NEW JUDGES



PHOTO BY ANDREW VON BANK

Five new district court judges will be hired across the state, and judges will see a pay increase, under a new law.

enough flexibility for the board to deny licenses to applicants they deem unworthy.

Sen. Becky Lourey (DFL-Kerrick) sponsored the law in the Senate. It is effective Aug. 1, 2001.
HF704*/SF719/CH144

Lien clarifications

(See Agriculture, page 10)

Sentenced to work

(See Crime, page 18)

Victims and expunging records

(See Crime, page 18)

Easing payment pains

(See Family, page 38)

Child support changes

(See Family, page 38)

Family law terminology changes

(See Family, page 38)

New rulemaking process

(See Government, page 43)

Rules changes

(See Government, page 43)

Immunity change

(See Health, page 48)

Healthy alternatives:

Salary, benefits, legal services

(See Human Services, page 56)

Background studies for guardians

(See Human Services, page 57)

Rights, responsibilities clarified

(See Human Services, page 57)

Negligence standard changed

(See Safety, page 69)

Tax savings, changes:

Miscellaneous policy provisions

(See Taxes, page 73)

Transit, road, public safety funding:

Racial profiling

(See Transportation, page 77)

Transit, road, public safety funding:

New judges, salaries

(See Transportation, page 77)

Transit, road, public safety funding:

Other criminal justice items

(See Transportation, page 77)

Evidence change vetoed

(See Vetoed Bills, page 89)

Concealed carry falls short

(See Bills in Limbo, page 98)

Tort reform tabled

(See Bills in Limbo, page 99)

★ LOCAL GOVERNMENT

Bond and debt revisions

A new law will make a number of changes in the authority of local governments to issue bonds and incur debt.

Effective July 1, 2001, the new law allows Hennepin County to issue bonds and include any part of the costs of housing and redevelopment projects in a capital improvement plan whether the capital improvement is to be owned by the county or any other governmental entity. The new law specifies that those capital improvements cannot include light rail, commuter rail or sports facility projects.

Additionally, the Metropolitan Council is allowed to issue certificates of indebtedness, bonds, or other obligations up to \$45 million for capital expenditures for the council's regional transit master and transit capital improvement plans, effective July 1, 2001.

Met Council bonds cannot be used for light-rail transit or commuter rail, either, under the law.

Rep. Ron Abrams (R-Minnetonka), the House sponsor, said one important provision of the law is a \$122 million allocation to the state housing pool, effective May 30, 2001. He said along with the bond funds the state will be able to access a federal tax credit to help with the affordable housing shortage.

The new law allocates \$84.9 million to the Minnesota Housing Finance Agency, \$33.1 million to the city of Minneapolis, \$24.8 million to the city of St. Paul, and \$16.6 million to the Dakota County Community Development Agency for housing needs, effective May 30, 2001.

The Minnesota Higher Education Services Office will be exempt under the new law from a 120-day issuance requirement and will be allowed to carry forward allocations for student loan bonds up to \$25 million into three consecutive calendar years, effective May 30, 2001.

The new law establishes that beginning in 2002 the Department of Finance commissioner will be required to reserve \$10 million of available bonding authority in the small issue pool of applications for student loan bonds.

Sen. Lawrence Pogemiller (DFL-Mpls) was the Senate sponsor.

A variety of effective dates are contained in the legislation.

HF2037/SF2208*/CH214

Equal opportunity grants

A new law will make certain elected officials in St. Louis County eligible to participate in a federal grant program.

Under previous law, elected officials were prohibited from personally applying for federal community development block grants (CDBG) or economic development administration funds because of conflict of interest concerns.

Rep. Loren Solberg (DFL-Bovey), the House sponsor of the new law, said he brought the measure forward on behalf of a business owner from Floodwood who served on the city council and therefore was not eligible for the same federal grants that other business owners in the city received.

The new law is limited to cities in St. Louis County with populations of fewer than 5,000 people. An officer who wishes to apply for the grant must abstain from voting on the measure and must disclose as part of the official city council meeting minutes that he or she has applied for the funds.

Solberg said federal law does not prohibit a person serving on a city council from applying for grant money but state conflict of interest law did.

The new law also contains a statewide provision allowing any governing body to apply for and accept a state or federal grant for housing, community or economic development in which a public officer may benefit, if the public officer abstains from voting on measures related to the grant.

Sen. Bob Lessard (Ind.-Int'l Falls) was the Senate sponsor.

The new law is effective Aug. 1, 2001.

HF610/SF974*/CH132

Credit the account

During 2000, a new law allowed Hennepin County taxpayers the option of paying obligations and claims to the county via electronic means.

The program has worked well enough to prompt a new law this year that expands that option to all cities and counties in the state.

Under the measure, local jurisdictions are

permitted to accept payments by credit card, debit card, or all forms of electronic or wire funds transfer. The city or county is allowed to add a service charge to the amount due for the costs associated with the acceptance of the payment method.

The new law will also allow cities and counties to pay their obligations or investments via electronic or wire funds transfer. Both portions of the law are effective Aug. 1, 2001.

A city council or town board is also authorized to permit a person to use a credit card on behalf of the government entity for purchasing purposes. That employee or officer is personally liable for the amount of unauthorized purchases. Similar authority was granted to county officials last year. This portion of the law is effective April 7, 2001.

Rep. Mary Liz Holberg (R-Lakeville) and Sen. Claire Robling (R-Prior Lake) were the sponsors.

HF1016/SF509*/CH13

Governmental gift concerns

A new law effective May 15, 2001 clarifies that local officials will be allowed to enjoy food and beverages at certain conferences without worrying if they are violating the state's gift ban law.

Previous law prohibited government officials from accepting gifts from a person or a representative of an association that has a direct financial interest in a decision the official is authorized to make.

The new law provides for an exception to the ban on gifts. The new law provides that the prohibition does not apply when the recipient is an attendee at a conference sponsored by a national or multi-state organization where the gift is food or beverages given at a reception or meal and an equivalent gift is given or offered to all other attendees.

The new law, which was supported by representatives from the League of Minnesota Cities, is comparable to an advisory opinion offered by the Campaign Finance and Public Disclosure Board that applies to legislators.

That opinion determined that the law's prohibition of meals and receptions for Minnesota officials paid for in part with contributions from lobbyists does not apply when the equivalent gift is given to all members of a group.

The new law clarifies that the exemption also applies to local government officials and that the exemption is limited to food and beverage items.

Rep. Larry Howes (R-Walker) and Sen. John Hottinger (DFL-Mankato) were the sponsors of the measure.

HF2110/SF1441*/CH93

Creating new counties

A new law will clarify and update the provisions regarding the creation of new counties.

Rep. Bill Hilty (DFL-Finlayson), the House sponsor of the measure, said the law came as a result of an unsuccessful attempt in 2000 of some Pine County residents to split that county and create a new Pioneer County.

Hilty said the issues involved in the potential new county have been resolved and the new law addresses gaps in state statute identified during the process.

Under previous law, both the new and old county must have a market value of at least \$17 million. For a county with greater than 3,500 population and fewer than 6,000 square miles, the threshold amount is \$10 million.

The new law effective Aug. 1, 2001 requires that a proposed new county have total taxable market value of at least 35 percent of the total taxable market value of the existing county or the counties affected by the proposal. The proposed new county must also have a population of at least 4,000 people.

The law will also require that a petition to establish a new county be signed by at least a number of registered voters equal to one-fourth of those voting in each portion of both the proposed new county and the remaining portion of the existing county in the previous general election.

A majority vote is needed in both the area forming the new county and in the remaining portion of the existing county to certify establishment.

Sen. Becky Lourey (DFL-Kerrick) sponsored the law in the Senate.

HF1544/SF1367*/CH198

Official appointments

Those who want to be the auditor-treasurer or recorder in Goodhue County may not have to hit the campaign trail under a new law.

Upon adoption of a resolution by the county board of commissioners, the law will allow the county the option to change the auditor-treasurer and recorder positions from elected spots to appointed ones.

The law requires the resolution be approved by 80 percent of the members of the board.

Before adopting the resolution a published notification of the proposal must run in two consecutive weeks in the official publication of the county.

The new law will also require that the issue go before voters if a petition requesting a referendum on the matter is signed by at least 10 percent of the registered voters in the county.

Jeff Cole, Goodhue County auditor-treasurer, said other counties have come before the Legislature to get the auditor, treasurer, and recorder positions changed from one requiring election to an appointment. He said the positions have become more and more technical in nature.

Rep. Jerry Dempsey (R-Red Wing) and Sen. Steve Murphy (DFL-Red Wing) were the sponsors.

The new law is effective upon local approval.
HF2036*/SF1685/CH184

Recorder appointment

A new law will allow the Wright County Board to adopt a resolution changing the county recorder position from an elected one to an appointment.

Wright County Commissioner Ken Jude said the change will allow the county greater flexibility in structuring its services. He said although elected positions such as county recorder or treasurer make decisions about operations within their offices, they have no policy-making authority.

The new law requires the resolution be approved by four-fifths of the county board. Before adoption of the resolution the board is required to publish a notice and allow public comment on the proposed change.

Voters of the county can also request a referendum vote on the change through a petition.

Rep. Bruce Anderson (R-Buffalo Township) and Sen. Mark Ourada (R-Buffalo) were the sponsors of the measure.

The new law is effective upon local approval.
HF1340*/SF908/CH180

Appoint, rather than elect

A new law will allow a few elected positions in Cass and Hubbard counties to become appointed positions.

Prior to the new law, the auditor, treasurer, and recorder were elected positions in Hubbard County. The new law allows the county board to adopt a resolution by an 80 percent vote to change those offices to appointed positions.

Likewise in Cass County, the auditor-

treasurer and recorder positions are now elected by voters, but could become appointed positions if the county board approves the change.

The law requires that the county boards publish a notice notifying the public of the proposed changes. Voters can request a referendum on the matter by submitting a petition signed by at least 10 percent of the registered voters of the county.

The original bill, sponsored by Rep. Larry Howes (R-Walker), was much broader in scope and would have allowed all counties to make the decision on whether to change certain positions from elected to appointed. But after that bill was defeated in the House, Howes amended it to limit the scope to just Cass and Hubbard counties.

General law governing counties allow them to change the positions by a referendum approval of voters.

The measure was brought forward by officials from the two counties.

Sen. Sandra Pappas (DFL-St. Paul) was the Senate sponsor.

The new law is effective upon local approval.
HF1290/SF510*/CH105

Containing stray cattle

A new law might cause a collective sigh of relief from both the head of town boards throughout the state and also certain roaming animals.

Effective Aug. 1, 2001, the new law repeals a requirement that the chair of the town board castrate a stallion, bull, boar, or ram running at large if the owner is notified and continues to allow the animal to roam free.

The mandatory castration statute was a section of the law establishing regulation of stray animals and imposing penalties to animal owners who allow their animals to roam free off their property. The law was established in 1947.

The law instituted a \$5 per day penalty to an owner of a stallion, bull, boar, ram, or breachy cattle running at large in town. Breachy cattle were those that are known to have a temperament for breaking down fences or damaging property.

Rep. Marty Seifert (R-Marshall), the House sponsor, said the particular obsolete law was brought to his attention by his late father, a former township official who had come across it more than 20 years ago and was surprised to see it still on the books.

Sen. Arlene Lesewski (R-Marshall) was the Senate sponsor.

HF394/SF327*/CH21

Continuity sought

A new law will strengthen the state building code by preventing municipalities from adopting an ordinance or including a provision in a development agreement that is different from the state code.

Rep. Ron Abrams (R-Minnetonka), the House sponsor, said the law is an effort to stimulate the construction of more affordable housing by providing more standardization of government regulatory fees.

The different fees charged by jurisdictions might cause the cost of construction of identical homes to vary from city to city, Abrams said. Establishing more standard building regulations will lead to lower costs, and thus more affordable housing in the state.

Under the new law effective Aug. 1, 2001, municipalities will face new limits for the permit fees they can charge for certain projects. The maximum fee for an improvement, installation, or replacement of a residential fixture or appliance, which does not require electric or gas service and costs less than \$500, would be \$15 or 5 percent of the project cost, whichever is greater.

The new law will not prohibit municipalities from adopting ordinances relating to zoning, subdivision, or planning unless the ordinance conflicts with the state building code. And it will allow a municipality to adopt an ordinance that is more restrictive than the state building code when geological conditions warrant stricter restrictions.

Sen. Doug Johnson (DFL-Tower) was the Senate sponsor.

HF1310*/SF1205/CH207

Liquor licenses authorized

A new law will allow the sale of liquor at specific establishments in certain cities.

The law will authorize the city of Minneapolis to issue on-sale wine and beer licenses to the Brave New Institute and the Loring Playhouse.

The city of St. Paul will be able to authorize on-sale intoxicating liquor licenses to the Great American History Theatre and *Flanagan's Wake* at the Palace Theatre, and an on-sale wine and malt liquor license to the capitol cafeteria for special events.

The cities of Blaine, Elk River, and Moorhead are authorized to issue six additional on-sale intoxicating liquor licenses, and the city of St. Louis Park will be authorized to issue 12 additional licenses.

The new law allows on-sale liquor licensees of machines to premix and dispense frozen or

iced cocktails, if the machine is emptied daily. It also provides the machine does not have to be available to the public. This provision is effective Aug. 1, 2001.

Local provisions are effective upon local approval. The law was sponsored in the House by Rep. Doug Stang (R-Cold Spring) and in the Senate by Sen. Sam Solon (DFL-Duluth).

In addition, the law requires the establishment of a 10-member committee, including five non-legislative members, to study the relationship between beer wholesalers and small brewers. Among those subject to examination will be contracts between brewers and wholesalers and desirability of small brewers to sell their own products at wholesale. The committee must report its findings to the Legislature by Feb. 15, 2002.

HF1994/SF1752*/CH193

Dollars for development:

Disaster relief

(See Bonding, page 12)

Dollars for development:

School buildings

(See Bonding, page 13)

HRA changes

(See Development, page 22)

K-12 funding law:

Structural balance

(See Education, page 24)

K-12 funding law:

Employee pay

(See Education, page 24)

K-12 funding law:

District, school specific

(See Education, page 26)

State land swaps and sales

(See Environment, page 36)

Water control

(See Environment, page 37)

Water protection

(See Environment, page 37)

Peace officer licensing standards

(See Law, page 61)

Real Estate clarification

(See Law, page 62)

Radio board extension

(See Metro Affairs, page 67)

Off-highway vehicle trail access

(See Recreation, page 67)

Housing assistance for firefighters
(See Safety, page 69)

Transit, road, public safety funding:
Disaster relief
(See Transportation, page 77)

Transit, road, public safety funding:
Other criminal justice items
(See Transportation, page 77)

Clarifying legislation
(See Transportation, page 79)

Billboards banned on Brainerd bypass
(See Transportation, page 80)

Requirement needed
(See Vetoed Bills, page 88)

Restrictions vetoed
(See Vetoed Bills, page 88)

Shooting range change
(See Bills in Limbo, page 99)

★ METRO AFFAIRS

Radio board extension

A new law extends the existence of the Metropolitan Radio Board until July 1, 2004. The board had been set to expire July 1, 2002.

Rep. Jim Rhodes (R-St. Louis Park), the House sponsor, said the additional time is needed to complete the board's work.

The board was created in 1995 to adopt a region-wide public safety radio system communication plan. Its membership includes a county commissioner from each of the seven counties in the Twin Cities metropolitan area, elected officials from St. Paul, Minneapolis, and Bloomington, and a sheriff and police chief appointed by the governor.

The law requires the board to submit a report to the Legislature by Feb. 1, 2002 that will include financial projections on future capital and operating costs, and a recommendation on whether to transfer duties and responsibilities to a state agency, an independent agency, or to an association of local units of government.

If the board's recommendation is to become an independent agency, the law requires the board to submit recommendations on changing its size, name, and the makeup of its geographical representation.

Sen. Steve Kelley (DFL-Hopkins) sponsored the measure in the Senate.

The changes in the law are effective Aug. 1, 2001.

HF1218/SF1154*/CH176

K-12 funding law:
General education revenue
(See Education, page 23)

Funding for state agencies:
Met Council oversight
(See Government, page 40)

Bond and debt revisions
(See Local Government, page 64)

Transit, road, public safety funding:
Reducing, studying congestion
(See Transportation, page 75)

Transit, road, public safety funding:
Metropolitan planning, growth
(See Transportation, page 76)

★ MILITARY

A few good students
(See Law, page 62)

Tax savings, changes:
Miscellaneous policy provisions
(See Taxes, page 73)

Honoring wounded warriors
(See Veterans, page 81)

Honoring contributors
(See Veterans, page 81)

★ RECREATION

Off-highway vehicle trail access

A new law permits the operation of all-terrain vehicles (ATVs), an increasingly popular recreational item, on certain recreational land trails and requires continued snowmobile trail access in specified situations.

The new law, sponsored by Rep. Sondra Erickson (R-Princeton), allows people to operate ATVs on multi-purpose trails crossing the Kettle and Rum rivers in Pine and Mille Lacs counties. The crossings were previously restricted by Department of Natural Resources (DNR) rules protecting wild and scenic rivers.

"We want ATVers to enjoy their sport," explained Erickson. "At the same time, a river designation is a special designation — at least now [crossing] is legitimate."

In anticipation of the findings of a broader trail study, the new law on all-terrain vehicles will expire four years from its effective date of May 25, 2001, or earlier if the DNR adopts a



PHOTO BY ANDREW VON BANK

A new law permits the operation of all-terrain vehicles on multi-purpose trails crossing the Kettle and Rum rivers in Pine and Mille Lacs counties. The crossings were previously restricted by Department of Natural Resources rules protecting wild and scenic rivers.

statewide plan to address all locations where trails meet protected rivers.

Another provision requires the DNR to continue grant-in-aid snowmobile trail access or develop an alternative route when the state acquires land that has existing trail easements.

The Senate version was sponsored by Sen. Dan Stevens (R-Mora).

HF870/SF795*/CH165

Horse track employment regulations

A new law effective May 1, 2001 eases employment restrictions at the state's horse racing track.

Under previous law, people seeking employment in horse racing where pari-mutuel betting was allowed had to obtain a class C occupational license offered by the racing commission. Those that had been convicted of a felony were prohibited from obtaining the license.

The new law modifies that restriction to those who have a felony of record.

Rep. Mark Buesgens (R-Jordan), who sponsored the law in the House, said the restriction prohibited those who were convicted of a felony but later had the conviction overturned on appeal, or those who completed their sentence, from working at the track.

Another provision of the new law increases the legal amount of an anti-inflammatory drug that a test blood sample from a horse can be allowed to have under the medication rules of the state's racing commission.

The law allows five micrograms per milliliter of blood as the maximum level for drugs such as phenylbutazone. That particular drug is commonly used to treat laminitis, a chronic foot ailment among horses. The previous law allowed three micrograms.

Sen. David Tomassoni (DFL-Chisholm) was the Senate sponsor.

HF995*/SF1214/CH59

How long can you go?

During the Depression era, dance marathons became a fad, prompting people to literally dance the night away in contests. The last couple standing carried home the prize money.

According to the Guinness Book of World Records, Mike Ritof and Edith Boudreaux hold the all time dance endurance record, swaying for 5,154 hours and 48 minutes at the Merry Garden Ballroom in Chicago from August 29, 1930, to April 1, 1931. The couple was awarded \$2,000 for their efforts.

But such contests posed health risks. Across the country, a couple of people even died participating in the marathons.

In 1935, the Minnesota Legislature passed a law prohibiting endurance contests. The law made it a misdemeanor for any person, firm, or corporation to participate, attend, or promote endurance contests.

Effective Aug. 1, 2001, a new law repeals that prohibition. The repeal is one of several several new laws passed during the 2001 session repealing old and obsolete laws.

Rep. Dan McElroy (R-Burnsville) and Sen. Randy Kelly (DFL-St. Paul) were the sponsors of the measure.

HF466/SF972*/CH22

Fair foundation established

(See Agriculture, page 10)

A cleaner Minnesota:

Don't try this at home

(See Environment, page 33)

State park boundary changes

(See Environment, page 34)

Community connections

(See Environment, page 36)

Funding for state agencies:

Amateur sports

(See Government, page 41)

Boxing, HMO modifications

(See Health, page 46)

Tax savings, changes:

Concert loophole closed

(See Taxes, page 72)

Width restrictions for RVs

(See Transportation, page 79)

Handlebar height unrestricted

(See Transportation, page 80)

No Twins stadium

(See Bills in Limbo, page 100)

Stadium study stalled

(See Bills in Limbo, page 100)

RETIREMENT



Teacher benefits

Spouses of teachers who were granted early retirement incentives in the early 1990s and are younger than their spouse will now be eligible to continue coverage under the school district's health plan.

Legislation in 1993 granted early retirement incentives that included the option for the retired employee and their spouse to continue in the school district's health plan at no charge until the retired employee reached age 65, which is the age of Medicare eligibility. At that time, however, younger spouses were no longer covered.

The new law allows spouses to be eligible for the school district's health plan at their own expense until they reach age 65.

A spouse, whose coverage may have been discontinued but who wishes to be covered under the plan as a result of this law, must notify the former employer within 180 days of the effective date of this law.

The law is effective May 25, 2001.

Rep. Lyndon Carlson (DFL-Crystal) and Sen. Satveer Chaudhary (DFL-Fridley) were the sponsors.

HF514/SF1124*/CH166

Healthy alternatives:

Long-term care

(See Human Services, page 53)

Healthy alternatives:

Prescription drug benefits

(See Human Services, page 54)

Senior citizen auto coverage

(See Insurance, page 59)

Health care extensions

(See Insurance, page 60)

SAFETY



Limited bus driving privileges

Licensed childcare providers and people without school bus endorsements will be allowed to operate school buses under limited conditions, under a new law effective July 1, 2001.

Under the new law, the holder of a Class D driver's license — the license issued to anyone wishing to drive a regular car, truck, or van — without a school bus endorsement, may operate a van-type school bus with a gross weight of 10,000 pounds or less and a capacity of 15 or fewer people including the driver.

This is only true if 14 conditions provided in the law are met, including the following:

- the operator is an employee of the entity that owns, leases, or contracts for the bus;
- the operator drives only from points of origin to points of destination, but not for home-to-school or vice versa trips;
- the operator provides annual training in, among other things, training and certification in safe operation of the vehicle, understanding student behavior, handling misconduct appropriately and safe loading and unloading of students; and
- a driver background check has been completed.

The law will also allow licensed childcare providers to use buses that look like school buses except that the stop arm has been removed, the eight-light system is deactivated, and it is identified as a "childcare bus" in letters at least eight inches high on the front and rear top of the bus. Such vehicles must be further identified with the name, address, and phone number of the owner or operator on each front door in letters no smaller than three inches high.

Rep. Tom Workman (R-Chanhassen) sponsored the measure in the House. He said there was some concern expressed regarding the

smaller vans being unsafe for student transport to and from events. Previous licensing laws limited a district's ability to use larger buses because they didn't have enough drivers. He suggested the new law will make conditions safer.

Sen. Sandra Pappas (DFL-St. Paul) sponsored the law in the Senate.

The provisions of the new law expire July 1, 2003.

HF2181/SF2225*/CH97

School bus driver regulations

A new law, effective June 1, 2001, could prevent some sex offenders from driving school buses.

Sponsored in the House by Rep. Carol Molnau (R-Chaska), the new law specifically bars those convicted of certain sex offenses — illegal use of minors in sexual performance, possession of pornography containing minors, or dissemination or display of harmful material to minors — from driving school buses.

The new law applies to offenses committed before, on, or after June 1. Existing law regarding licensed bus drivers bars any felon or anyone convicted of the following crimes: a drug offense, driving a school bus while intoxicated, indecent exposure, or other forms of child abuse.

The new law follows testimony by Chaska Police Chief Scott Knight that sexual offenders have acquired permission to drive school buses after concealing their identity.

The Senate version was sponsored by Sen. Claire Robling (R-Prior Lake).

HF57*/SF27/CH25

Staffing rural ambulances

Because staffing levels for rural ambulance and public safety personnel fluctuate and populations in rural communities are diminishing, those communities need more flexibility for staffing while they recruit and train new personnel.

A new law will provide that flexibility for rural ambulance services, effective Aug. 1, 2001.

Under the law, the Emergency Medical Services Regulatory Board may grant rural ambulance services a temporary variance to staffing requirements.

State law requires that a basic life support ambulance must be staffed with two ambulance service personnel, one of whom must be an EMT. Therefore, the requirement would be

met by one of the following combinations: two EMTs, one EMT and one registered nurse, or one EMT and one physician assistant.

The variance would allow, for up to one year, rural ambulance services to staff with one EMT and one first responder. According to state law, a first responder is a person registered to perform basic emergency skills before the arrival of a licensed ambulance service. First responders are members of an organized service recognized by a city or county to provide initial medical care before the ambulance arrives.

Rep. Elaine Harder (R-Jackson), the House sponsor, said a constituent who is an EMT brought her the idea for the initiative this year. She said many of the communities in her district are finding it hard to meet the requirements in state law because of the time it takes to train emergency medical professionals. There is a shortage of people to draw volunteers from, as well.

She also cited the fact that many people are required to work long distances from their homes, which doesn't allow them to be on-call during working hours.

The plan, drafted with the help of the board, should help alleviate those concerns on a temporary basis, she said.

Sen. Jim Vickerman (DFL-Tracy) sponsored the Senate version.

HF1748*/SF2097/CH74

Negligence standard changed

A new law effective Aug. 1, 2001 will change the definition of a negligently caused fire.

Previous law stated that a person who "is culpably negligent in causing a fire to burn or get out of control" has committed a crime, the severity of which depends upon the value of the damage caused.

Under the change, the word "culpably" is replaced with "grossly."

Rep. Wes Skoglund (DFL-Mpls) sponsored the new law in the House. He explained "culpably" was "an archaic word not really used anymore." Fire investigators brought the matter to his attention, he said.

According to nonpartisan House Research, "culpable negligence" means disregard of the consequences that may ensue from an act and indifference to the rights of others. It is intentional conduct that may not be intended to harm but a reasonably prudent person would recognize as involving a strong probability of injury to others.

On the other hand, "gross negligence" means

"without even scant care but not with such reckless disregard of probable consequences as is equivalent to a willful and intentional wrong."

By changing the standard from culpable negligence to gross negligence, officials suggest, the standard of proof placed on prosecutors will decrease because they no longer need to prove recklessness to obtain a conviction.

As an example, Skoglund referred to the makers of the illegal narcotic methamphetamine who negligently cause fires "all over the state" but are not convicted under the existing standard. "Clearly, they are being grossly negligent," he said. He added that he expects more successful prosecutions of methamphetamine manufacturers under the new law.

The new law was sponsored by Sen. Satveer Chaudhary (DFL-Fridley) in the Senate.

HF992/SF1552*/CH155

Housing assistance for firefighters

A new law effective April 12, 2001 will give cities the authority to provide housing assistance for volunteer firefighters and ambulance personnel.

The law, sponsored in the House by Rep. Harry Mares (R-White Bear Lake), allows cities to offer the assistance to attract and retain qualified personnel necessary to ensure timely public safety service.

Mares said he sponsored the bill on behalf of the city of Mahtomedi who is seeking help in attracting volunteer firefighters to the city.

The legislation was necessary because of a precedent established by a 1952 state attorney general opinion. That opinion held that the city of Newport did not have the authority to provide living quarters to its police chief unless the Legislature granted special authority.

Sen. Charles Wiger (DFL-North St. Paul) was the Senate sponsor.

HF172/SF9*/CH19

Propane research council

A state propane education and research council can be formed, under a new law.

Rep. Larry Howes (R-Walker), who sponsored the measure in the House, said the council will provide educational programs administered by fire departments to help teach people the proper use of propane in homes and in recreational uses, such as ice fishing houses.

Howes said language in the law conforms with federal legislation passed in 1996 relating to the propane industry. That legislation

allowed propane education and research councils to be formed under guidelines that ensured anti-trust concerns were not violated.

The new law specifies that propane producers and retail marketers may assess an amount not to exceed one-tenth of one cent per gallon of odorized propane to help pay for the costs of the council. Federal law prohibits that cost from being passed on to the consumer, Howes said.

The law also specifies that the council report annually to the Department of Public Safety detailing its collections and expenditures.

Sen. Steve Murphy (DFL-Red Wing) was the Senate sponsor.

The law is effective Aug. 1, 2001. If no council has been established by Aug. 1, 2004 the new law will be repealed.

HF1174/SF694*/CH130

Motor vehicle information

(See Consumers, page 17)

Victims and expunging records

(See Crime, page 18)

Proper ash disposal

(See Environment, page 37)

Officer testing change

(See Government, page 42)

Better health communication

(See Health, page 45)

Lead poisoning, pay toilet changes

(See Health, page 45)

Restraint rules

(See Health, page 47)

Ineligible employees

(See Law, page 63)

No primary seatbelt offense

(See Bills in Limbo, page 100)

Child restraint requirements

(See Bills in Limbo, page 101)

Safer cigarettes not out yet

(See Bills in Limbo, page 101)

Resolution for safer cigarettes

(See Bills in Limbo, page 101)

★ TAXES

Tax savings, changes

Many Minnesotans will receive double-digit property tax reductions, as well as sales tax rebates, under a plan passed by the Legislature after weeks of debate.

The omnibus tax law was at the center of the budget stalemate that led to the calling of a special session.

House Republicans and Gov. Jesse Ventura's administration pushed for what they called "historic property tax reform" while Senate Democrats expressed concern over the amount of funding for education in the state.

The new law incorporates changes in the property tax system while establishing a new statewide general tax that will be imposed on business property and seasonal recreational residential property.

Rep. Ron Abrams (R-Minnetonka) and Sen. Lawrence Pogemiller (DFL-Mpls) sponsored the measure.

The following are highlights of the law.

2001 Special Session HF1*/SF13/CH5

Property taxes and education

The measure contains class rate reductions across all property types, as well as the elimination of the state-determined general education levy.

Agricultural and seasonal recreational properties will be exempt from school district referendum levies, under the new law.

Under the previous education funding system, 25 percent of the \$7.3 billion cost of K-12 funding came from property taxes. Of that 25 percent, 48 percent, or about \$900 million, was the cost of the state-determined general education levy.

The new law also replaces up to \$415 per pupil of operating referendum property taxes with funding from the state's general fund. Districts with less than \$415 per pupil operating referendum will receive additional state aid up to \$415. (Art. 2, Secs. 1-29)

Class rate compression

The law reduces the range of variation in the state's property class rate system in which different types of properties at different values were previously taxed at different rates. For example, residential homestead property up to \$76,000 was taxed at 1 percent but any value over that amount was taxed at 1.65 percent. Under the new law, residential homestead property valued at \$500,000 or less will be taxed at 1 percent with the value over that amount taxed at 1.25 percent.

Apartments will see some of the biggest reductions under the measure, as the regular apartment rate is reduced from 2.4 percent to 1.8 percent in 2002 and then further reduced to 1.5 percent in 2003 and 1.25 percent in 2004 and thereafter.

Abrams said that although the relief goes to apartment property owners rather than renters, the reduction will stimulate more construction of apartments in the state.



PHOTO BY TOM OLMSCHIED

All classes of property will receive a break, including homeowners and apartment owners, under the tax law passed by the Legislature and signed by Gov. Jesse Ventura.

Under the new law, the state's property tax refund program is enhanced to increase the maximum homeowner property tax refund from \$510 to \$1,500. The maximum eligible income to qualify for the refund has also been increased from \$71,100 to \$80,000.

A sticking point in the budget negotiations was the amount of class rate reduction for commercial/industrial properties. The new law reduces those rates from the previous 2.4 percent on property valued up to \$150,000 to 1.5 percent. For the portion of the property's market value that is greater than \$150,000 the rate is reduced from 3.4 percent to 2 percent. (Art. 3, Secs. 32-36)

A new statewide general tax of \$592 million levied on commercial-industrial and seasonal-recreational properties is established, under the new law. Future growth in that tax is dedicated to education funding. (Art. 3, Sec. 46)

Sales tax rebate

The new law authorizes a sales tax rebate of \$791 million. That amount reflects the final fiscal year 2001 surplus as certified by the commissioner of the Department of Finance on July 15. Officials estimate checks will be in the mail by Labor Day.

The law directed the commissioner of the Department of Revenue to adjust the rebate schedule so that the total will equal the \$791 million surplus.

The minimum rebate is \$213 for married couples filing a joint return and for heads of households. A maximum amount of \$2,967 is also established for those taxpayers.

For single filers the minimum is \$108, with a maximum amount of \$1,484.

The rebate will be mailed out automatically to about 2.4 million taxpayers, including those who filed a Minnesota income tax return and paid either Minnesota or federal income tax in 1999; those age 18 or over who received social security benefits or a public pension in 1999; those who paid no income tax but received a refundable income tax credit in 1999; and any renter or homeowner who received a property tax refund for 1999. (Art. 1, Secs. 2-3)

Energy savings

Utility property will receive a property tax savings due to rate compression and because the statewide general tax does not apply to machinery related to energy generation, under the law.

The law requires the Public Utilities Commission to reduce the rates charged to its customers to reflect that portion of the utility's property tax reduction related to its generating attached machinery. The commission is required to ensure to the extent feasible that that portion of the utilities property tax reduction is passed on to its customers. (Art. 3, Sec. 11)

An emissions reduction rider is also included in the new law. The rider allows certain costs to be passed on to consumers relating directly to the utility's expenditures of reducing and/or improving emissions levels at existing large electric generating power plants.

Qualifying facilities are required to emit contaminants at levels that are in compliance with the Clean Air Act standards or produce a

reduction in emissions to the lowest cost-effective level. (Art. 3, Sec. 12)

Energy efficient products

A new sales tax provision allows a temporary exemption for the purchase of certain energy efficient products.

The measure exempts residential lighting fixtures and compact fluorescent bulbs that have an Energy Star Label, a U.S. Environmental Protection Agency labeling program designed to identify and promote energy efficient products.

Electric heat pump hot water heaters with an energy factor of at least 1.9, and natural gas water heaters with an energy factor of at least .62 qualify for the exemption under the new law.

Natural gas water heaters with an annual fuel utilization efficiency of greater than 92 percent receive an exemption as do photovoltaic devices, which convert light into electricity.

The law requires that the water heaters and furnaces have energy guide labels that indicate the product meets or exceeds the required standards.

The sales tax exemption is effective from Aug. 1, 2001 to July 1, 2005. (Art. 12, Sec. 44)

Transit funding

The Metropolitan Council's authority to levy property taxes to pay for the operating costs of transit systems has been eliminated. To replace the levy, which expires after fiscal year 2002, 20.5 percent of the revenues from the sales tax on motor vehicles is dedicated in 2003 and 22.5 percent in the following years.



PHOTO BY TOM OLMSCHEID

The omnibus tax law reduces the state's taconite production tax by 10 percent. The new rate is frozen until 2004. Additionally, a one-time \$10 million appropriation is provided to fund a transitional aid to taconite cities and towns for taxes payable in 2002.

The new law also dedicates 1.25 percent of the sales tax on motor vehicles to replace property taxes as a funding source for transit operating expenses in Greater Minnesota. (Art. 3, Sec. 2)

Mineral taxes

The new law reduces the state's taconite production tax by 10 percent from \$2.173 per gross ton to \$2.103. The new rate will be indexed beginning in production year 2004. The state will fund this loss of revenue and also provide revenue equal to a tax increase in the investment credit for mining companies. (Art. 6, Sec. 22)

A one-time estimated \$10 million appropriation from the taconite relief account is provided to fund a transitional aid to taconite cities and towns for taxes payable in 2002. (Art. 6, Sec. 38)

The new law also will allow counties to impose a gravel tax at a rate of up to 10 cents per cubic yard, or up to 7 cents per ton, with authorization of the county board. Several counties have been given the authority by the Legislature in prior years to impose a gravel tax to help maintain roads. The new law expands that authority to all counties.

Income taxes

Among changes to the income tax laws is an appropriation of \$200,000 for low-income taxpayer assistance. (Art 9, Sec. 29)

Certain banks will receive a tax break as the state's tax law now fully conforms with federal treatment of banks that have elected subchapter S status under the IRS tax code.

Since 1997, federal law has allowed financial institutions to elect S corporation status if they met certain requirements (no publicly traded stock, less than 75 percent stockholders). As S corporations, the federal government taxes them like partnerships. They are exempt from the federal corporate income tax, but the business income is directly taxed to its shareholders even if it is not distributed as dividends.

Minnesota did not immediately conform to federal law. Beginning in 1999, Minnesota enacted partial conformity. Although S corporation banks had to pay the state corporate franchise tax, their shareholders could claim an income tax credit equal to 80 percent of that corporate tax.

The new law fully conforms to federal law by exempting S corporations banks from the corporate franchise tax and repealing the 80 percent income tax credit. (Art. 9, Sec. 30)

Sales tax

The new law eliminates what Rep. Abrams calls the last remaining "accounting gimmick" used to balance the state's books during tight budget years in the late 1980s and early 1990s.

Under prior law retailers with at least \$120,000 in annual sales tax collections were required to pay 62 percent of their estimated June sales tax liability two business days before June 30. The rest of the year they are required to pay the taxes

by the 14th of the following month.

The new law eliminates the June accelerated payment beginning with June 2002 payments. (Art. 12, Sec. 1)

Streamlined sales tax

During 2000, a multi-state effort known as the "Streamlined Sales Tax Project" began looking at ways of simplifying administration of the sales-and-use tax for sellers in the hope that a more universal system would mean higher compliance with existing laws and more collections by remote sellers.

The project was also meant to address concerns of "Main Street" business owners who sought to ensure that remote sellers don't have an unfair advantage because they aren't collecting and remitting sales taxes.

The 39 states participating in the project developed a standard act that provides model legislation and the provisions required for a state to enter into the agreement.

Adoption of the streamlined project by a number of states may result in either the U.S. Congress imposing a duty to collect the tax on interstate sellers or the courts overturning existing case law that prohibits states from imposing the duty to collect.

The new law adopts the provisions that will allow the state to enter into the agreement. It also will implement the uniform definitions and standards developed by the project.

The law defines uniform sourcing rules, defining to which state can impose a sales tax on an interstate sale. Under the measure, interstate sales are generally taxed at the destination site. (Art. 12, Sec. 35)

There are quirks to some of the new definitions. For example, some items previously taxed will now be exempt. Included in this category are ice, bottled water, unsweetened tea, single servings of ice cream treats, snack foods sold in bars and restaurants, and near beer.

Likewise, items that were exempt in the past are subject to sales tax under the measure. These include chocolate chips, mini-marshmallows, and beverages containing more than 15 percent but less than 50 percent juice. Installation and delivery charges will also be included in the sales price and are subject to tax. (Art. 12, Secs. 11-12, Secs. 24-32, Secs. 36-37, Secs. 41-42)

Concert loophole closed

A provision of the new law will close what some considered a loophole in the state's sales tax laws that allowed many big name performers to stage shows without collecting sales tax on admission fees.

2001 Rebate*

Married filing jointly, head of household, or qualifying widow(er)

Income	Estimated rebate
\$0 to \$2,500	\$213
\$2,500 to \$5,000	\$264
\$5,000 to \$10,000	\$277
\$10,000 to \$15,000	\$305
\$15,000 to \$20,000	\$346
\$20,000 to \$25,000	\$373
\$25,000 to \$30,000	\$398
\$30,000 to \$35,000	\$433
\$35,000 to \$40,000	\$471
\$40,000 to \$45,000	\$511
\$45,000 to \$50,000	\$543
\$50,000 to \$60,000	\$556
\$60,000 to \$70,000	\$581
\$70,000 to \$80,000	\$632
\$80,000 to \$90,000	\$683
\$90,000 to \$100,000	\$739
\$100,000 to \$120,000	\$801
\$120,000 to \$140,000	\$876
\$140,000 to \$160,000	\$948
\$160,000 to \$180,000	\$1,014
\$180,000 to \$200,000	\$1,078
\$200,000 to \$400,000	\$1,379
\$400,000 to \$600,000	\$1,814
\$600,000 to \$800,000	\$2,177
\$800,000 to \$1 million	\$2,495
\$1 million or more	\$2,967

Single or married filing separately

Income	Estimated rebate
\$0 to \$2,500	\$108
\$2,500 to \$5,000	\$113
\$5,000 to \$10,000	\$151
\$10,000 to \$15,000	\$179
\$15,000 to \$20,000	\$207
\$20,000 to \$25,000	\$231
\$25,000 to \$30,000	\$278
\$30,000 to \$40,000	\$300
\$40,000 to \$50,000	\$331
\$50,000 to \$70,000	\$425
\$70,000 to \$100,000	\$588
\$100,000 to \$140,000	\$708
\$140,000 to \$200,000	\$855
\$200,000 to \$400,000	\$1,160
\$400,000 or more	\$1,484

* Rebate based on 1999 sales tax receipts
Source: Department of Revenue



PHOTO BY ANDREW VON BANK

The governor's plan to extend sales tax to additional services was not included in the omnibus tax bill during the 2001 session. Sales taxes on goods, such as those being purchased here, remain at current levels.

Under the old law, a sales tax exemption was allowed for a for-profit concert organizer who teamed with a nonprofit organization to co-sponsor a show.

The new law clarifies that a nonprofit organization only qualifies for the exemption if the ticket sales are recorded on its books. The law requires that a specified percentage of the organization's revenue come from charitable contributions and also requires that all net revenues from the event be used to fund other art events. (Art. 12, Sec 62)

Second chance

The new law allows the Department of Revenue to re-issue property tax refunds and sales tax rebates to taxpayers that can show reasonable cause as to why another check needs to be issued.

Under prior law, the right to a property tax refund lapsed if the check was not cashed within two years after it was issued.

According to the department, 1998 property tax refund checks totaling \$549,000 have yet to be cashed and have thus lapsed. For the 1999 sales tax rebate, checks worth a total of \$458,000 have not been cashed.

The law limits the department's authority to re-issue checks to five years after the refund or rebate was originally issued. (Art. 20, Sec. 6)

Environmental provisions

A Sustainable Forest Incentive Act is established under the new law effective for taxes payable in 2003 and thereafter. The law states

the purpose of the act is to "encourage the state's private forest landowners to make a long-term commitment to sustainable forest management" by providing those landowners an annual incentive payment.

Qualified property must be at least 20 contiguous acres with at least 50 percent of the land forested. The land must stay enrolled in the program for eight years.

The law requires landowners enrolling more than 1,920 acres in the program to allow access for fishing and hunting except within a quarter mile of a permanent dwelling. (Art. 8, Secs. 5-15)

Penalty reform

The new law reforms the penalties for those who don't file a tax return or remit a required tax payment.

For failure to file individual income tax returns the penalty is reduced from a one-time penalty of 10 percent to 5 percent of the tax due. For corporate returns, the prior system of a scaled penalty is changed to a one-time penalty of five percent of the tax due. (Art. 11, Sec. 3)

The new law also modifies the penalties for those who fail to pay a tax.

For delinquent individual income tax payments, the penalty is 4 percent of the unpaid tax. If the Department of Revenue issues an order assessing additional individual income tax and the tax is not paid within 60 days, an additional 4 percent penalty is added.

For corporations and other business

entities, the penalty amount is set at 6 percent. Again, if the department issues an order assessing additional tax, then a penalty of 5 percent of the unpaid tax is added to the penalty. (Art. 11, Sec. 2)

The new law extends the state's \$500 penalty for all frivolous returns to all tax returns and claims for refunds. Previously the penalty only applied to individual income tax returns. (Art. 11, Sec. 5)

Biomedical Innovation Initiative

An initiative providing for a collaborative effort involving the University of Minnesota, the state's medical technology industry, and private investors is established under the new law.

A \$10 million grant is provided to establish a for-profit entity to help advance commercial applications for biomedical research and technologies developed at the university.

The law directs the Department of Trade and Economic Development to establish the Biomedical Innovation Commercialization Initiative as a joint public/private venture to address the state's ability to continue to compete in the rapidly changing medical technology and research industries.

Among the duties of the new entity will be to promote the values of technologies being developed by the biomedical academic community and add business expertise and enhance the commercial value of the technologies developed at the university.

The board of the new entity will consist of a representative appointed by the governor, a representative selected by the university, and five representatives from Minnesota's medical technology industry chosen by the private investors.

The state's grant is contingent on receiving three-to-one matching contributions from other sources. (Art. 19, Secs. 1-2)

Miscellaneous policy provisions

The new law re-establishes a cap on the amount cities and counties can increase their tax levies. The levy limits apply to municipalities with populations greater than 2,500 for taxes levied in 2001 and 2002, payable in 2002 and 2003. (Art. 16)

The state will continue its takeover of district court administration costs, under the new law. The takeover is effective as follows: the second and fourth districts in the Twin Cities metropolitan area in 2003, the first and third districts in southeastern Minnesota in 2004, and the sixth and 10th districts north and east of the Twin Cities in 2005. (Art. 5, Sec. 15)

A new income tax subtraction is allowed under the new law, as musical instruments used in classes now can be claimed as a K-12 education expense.

Previously instruments that were rented qualified for the subtraction but those instruments purchased by the student did not. The Department of Revenue indicated the reason the state made the distinction was people who buy an instrument have something of value that can be resold but people who rent instruments do not. (Art. 9, Sec. 11)

The new law provides an exemption of military pay of active duty personnel stationed outside of Minnesota. (Art. 9, Sec. 2)

A reduced 1.5 percent health care provider tax is extended for two additional years, under the new law. That tax was scheduled to increase to 2 percent on Jan. 1, 2002. The original House proposal to eliminate the tax was not adopted by the working group. (Art. 14, Sec. 6)

The new law increases the state's budget reserve from \$622 million to \$653 million. (Art. 20, Sec. 22)

K-12 funding law:

General education revenue

(See Education, page 23)

Tax-free troubles

(See Bills in Limbo, page 102)

TECHNOLOGY

★ **Funding early education, communities:**
Libraries

(See Children, page 16)

Funding for state agencies:

Public TV going digital

(See Government, page 40)

TOURISM

★ **Fair foundation established**
(See Agriculture, page 10)

A cleaner Minnesota:

Other agencies

(See Environment, page 33)

Worthington program management

(See Greater Minnesota, page 44)

Transit, road, public safety funding:

Other policy provisions

(See Transportation, page 76)

TRANSPORTATION

★ **Transit, road, public safety funding**

A new \$3.5 billion transportation and public safety funding law funds transit and road operations, road construction projects, and a number of criminal justice functions during the 2002-03 biennium.

The law also provides a number of policy items relating to transportation and public safety.

About 63 percent of funding for transportation comes from the trunk highway fund. The law includes only about \$211 million from the general fund, which is equal to about 6 percent of the overall transportation budget for the state.

The law provides about \$5 million in new funding for Greater Minnesota transit functions, as well as \$30 million more for Twin Cities metropolitan area transit operations.

About \$534 million in general fund spending is included in the law to fund operations for the Department of Public Safety, the state court system, and other criminal justice programs. About \$95 million is new money, including approximately \$27 million for the continued development of the state's CriMNet criminal justice information network.

As part of the CriMNet funding, the Bureau of Criminal Apprehension must work to eliminate the existing suspense file where records and fingerprints on file do not match, therefore causing holes in the background check process. (Art. 6, Sec. 3)

Language affecting the creation of a felony drunken driving penalty is included in both

this law and the omnibus health, human services, and corrections law. Appropriations for the new penalty are also included in both laws. (See related story, page 55)

Gov. Jesse Ventura line-item vetoed a public safety appropriation for \$300,000 in community oriented policing and other intensive enforcement projects provided in the measure. (See related story, page 89)

The law is sponsored by Rep. Carol Molnau (R-Chaska) and Sen. Dean Johnson (DFL-Willmar).

Unless otherwise noted, provisions of the law are effective July 1, 2001. Here are some of the highlights.

2001 Special Session: HF7/SF7*/CH8

Transit funding, policy

Several provisions in the bill will both aid transit operations and change the way planning and budgeting will be conducted for future projects.

The law includes \$1 million in one-time appropriations from surplus funds in 2001 for both rail service development and port development assistance grants. (Art. 1, Sec. 2)

The Port of Minneapolis is also deemed a necessary element to the regional transportation system. (Art. 2, Sec. 3)

Though base funding in the law is significant, it is the policy constraints placed on future budgeting that make the most impact in the law.

In regard to light-rail transit, neither the commissioner of transportation nor the Met Council will be allowed to spend state funds to study such projects unless it is specifically



PHOTO BY TOM OLMSCHEID

The transportation funding law provides \$3.5 billion in funding for the 2002-03 biennium, including money for road construction projects.



PHOTO BY ANDREW VON BANK

The reconstruction of the Crosstown Highway 62/Interstate 35W interchange near the Minneapolis/Richfield border will be delayed at least one year as a study will look at the effect of increased traffic on nearby freeways, under the 2001 transportation/public safety funding law.

appropriated in a law that identifies the route, including its beginning and end. (Art. 2, Sec. 53)

State funds cannot be expended for commuter rail, either unless the route is identified, under the law. (Art. 2, Sec. 58)

Furthermore, the Metropolitan Council must keep separate line-items in its budgeting for each light-rail transit line.

In addition, the commissioner must notify legislative chairs of transportation committees when funds are spent to study high-speed passenger rail service. (Art. 2, Sec. 54)

The law also allows cities to establish quiet zones, where audible warnings — such as whistles and horns — may not be sounded. (Art. 2, Sec. 59). Under federal regulations, grade crossings in quiet zones must have special protection.

In addition, the law changes the definition of a major transportation project from one that has a cost of more than \$5 million to any project that exceeds 25 percent of the annual construction program for department division or construction district in which the project is located. (Art. 2, Sec. 55)

Certain road authorities, including the transportation commissioner, as defined by the law, will be allowed to make fund advances to expedite development of inter-regional transportation corridors. (Art. 2, Sec. 22)

License tab shortfall

Under the law, about \$11.7 million in 2001 funds will be shifted from the general fund to

the highway user tax distribution fund to cover an unanticipated shortfall in vehicle registration fees.

In 2000, Gov. Jesse Ventura proposed a reduction in fees as a result of a three-way budget deal that allowed the House, the Senate, and the governor to each spend a chunk of the budget as they saw fit.

However, each year, when vehicle owners renew their registration there is a 10-day grace period beyond the month for renewal. Since

the law took effect July 1, 2000, there was a 10-day span where owners attempted to cash in on fee reductions.

Initially, the state required the owners to pay the previous fee. However, ultimately the state decided to give all June renewals the reduced rate, causing a revenue shortfall.

The money will reimburse that shortfall. (Art. 1, Sec. 12)

Prompted in part by that situation, the law also requires that nearly 31 percent of sales tax collected in fiscal year 2002 on the sale of motor vehicles be deposited in the highway user tax distribution fund, with the rest going to the general fund. Beginning July 1, 2003, that percentage is raised to 32 percent for the highway fund. (Art. 2, Sec. 64)

Reducing, studying congestion

Two specific provisions in the law address congestion issues in the Twin Cities metropolitan area.

First, the law delays an improvement project on the Crosstown Highway 62 along the Minneapolis/Richfield border until May 1, 2002. A planned project, which includes improvements to the highway's interchange with Interstate 35W, will take an estimated four years to complete.

Officials were concerned with the congestion it will cause in conjunction with construction on I-35W and I-494 in the south metro.

The law requires also the Department of Transportation to conduct a study about congestion issues in the corridor. (Art. 2, Sec. 2)



PHOTO BY TOM OLMSCHEID

A study of the high-occupancy vehicle lanes along Interstate 394 and Interstate 35W in the Twin Cities metropolitan area is provided, under a new law. The study will focus on use and effectiveness of the HOV lanes in reducing congestion.

In addition, the law calls for a study of high-occupancy vehicle (HOV) lanes currently in use on I-394 and I-35W south of Minneapolis. A \$100,000 appropriation is provided to study whether opening the lanes to all traffic will decrease congestion. (Art. 1, Sec. 2)

Metropolitan planning, growth

The law also provides language restricting the ability of the Department of Transportation or the Metropolitan Council from withholding funds because of certain community development issues.

Under the law, the department and the council will not be allowed to refuse construction of a project, or any other decision affecting design, timing, or location, based on whether that community has enacted zoning ordinances or housing density requirements that align or contradict the department or council requests.

The law does not affect ordinances or determinations that relate to access to a trunk highway.

However, the law imposes the same restrictions on the council's ability to distribute state and federal transportation funds.

The language was prompted by situations where municipalities were either denied transit and transportation funds or specific projects were stalemated by the Met Council because the communities had not embraced the council's "smart growth" guidelines. (Art. 2, Sec. 4)

Design-build

The Department of Transportation has the option to develop construction plans on a design-build basis, under the new law. (Art. 3, Secs. 1-10)

Definitions and guidelines for design-build are laid out in the law, including requirements for when it may be allowed.

Design-build allows projects to be designed as they go, rather than having to design the entire project before construction can begin. Officials expect the system will save time and money in the long run.

The public interest must be served by a design-build contract under the new law. In addition, the Department of Transportation must provide a written summary of its reasoning for using design-build.

The department must also approve any replacement of personnel under contract and has the authority to revoke a contract if replacements are made without department approval.



PHOTO BY TOM OLMSCHIED

Guidelines for identifying dangerous dogs were established by the 2001 Legislature, including the insertion of a microchip in the dog for identification purposes. The provision, included in the omnibus transportation and public safety funding law, also allows for some dangerous dogs to be destroyed in certain situations.

Other policy provisions

Bidders on state projects will now be able to file their documents electronically. According to Molnau, the initiative will increase the efficiency of the bidding process and cut down on mistakes because bids with errors won't be accepted by the computer. (Art. 2, Sec. 19)

Lifetime registration is provided for trailers that weigh 3,000 pounds or less, under the law. The registration tax will be \$55 for first time registrants and \$25 for those currently registered. Previous law required re-registration every two years. Owners may choose not to register

the trailer at first, but all trailers must adhere to the law as of July 1, 2003. (Art. 2, Sec. 30)

Also created in the law, is a tourism initiative through western Minnesota.

The law establishes a "King of Trails," a new designation for U.S. Highway 75 from its intersection with the Canadian border in the north, all the way south to the Iowa border. The highway runs nearly parallel to the western border of the state. (Art. 2, Sec. 15)

Felony DWI

Under the public safety portions of the law, a fourth drunken driving conviction within 10 years will be considered a felony as of Aug. 1, 2002. (Art. 11, Secs. 1-16)

The measure provides funding for enforcement of the new penalty, including blood-alcohol concentration analysis. It provides some relief for probation and incarceration costs expected as a result of the new penalty. It also increases the surcharge from \$40 to \$380 over two years for someone to obtain a driver's license after having it revoked following a previous drunken driving conviction.

A felony drunken driving conviction will carry a mandatory minimum sentence of three years in prison and up to a \$14,000 fine. Such offenders will not have to spend more than seven years in prison for a felony conviction, under the law. There is flexibility for judges to stay execution of the sentence, including the mandatory sentence, in certain cases.

Racial profiling

The law also outlines anti-racial profiling efforts. It will require the state Board of Police Officer Standards and Training (POST) to develop a model statewide racial profiling policy to be used by all state law enforcement agencies. In addition, it defines racial profiling as using a person's race, ethnicity or national origin as a reason for a traffic stop, rather than the behavior of a driver.

Gathering of specific officer data is not mandatory, but data, such as date and time of the stop, race and gender of the driver, and reason for the stop, must be reported to the POST board if the agency agrees to take part in the study, receives a video camera for use in a police car, or receives a grant to defray costs of a study. In addition, each law enforcement agency must report the number of complaints and the disposition of those complaints to the POST board.

An outside expert will be hired to conduct a statewide study of complaints, traffic stop data and other information, under the new law. It will also provide regional training seminars and in-service training opportunities for officers.

Beyond that, the law provides about \$4.3 million in funding for grants to agencies that adopt a racial profiling policy to purchase video camera equipment for patrol cars. And a toll-free line will be established by the state attorney general's office for people to call with racial profiling complaints. (Art. 7, Secs. 1-14)

Harming animals, harmful animals

Effective Aug. 1, 2001, the law establishes that harming a pet, companion, or service animal is a crime that would constitute a felony under certain circumstances. (Art. 8, Secs. 5-10)

It also establishes guidelines for identifying dangerous dogs, including allowing authorities to implant a microchip in the dog to identify it. The law will allow for some dangerous dogs to be destroyed in certain situations. (Art. 8, Secs. 11-22)

New judges, salaries

The law appropriates about \$2.2 million during the biennium to fund five new judges across the state.

Court system officials and judges testified before the Legislature that caseloads have increased significantly in past years to the point where citizens are experiencing long delays as judges juggle schedules.

In addition, needs are expanding in several areas of the state experiencing population booms. Judges will be increased gradually through Jan. 1, 2003. (Art. 5, Sec. 1)

Judicial salaries will also increase over the next few years, under the law. Judges will receive a 6.5 percent raise effective July 1, 2001; a 6.5 percent raise April 1, 2002; a 3 percent increase Jan. 1, 2003; and a 3 percent increase on Jan. 1, 2004. (Art. 5, Sec. 22)

One other provision for judges allows them to sentence people convicted of domestic abuse crimes to a domestic abuse counseling

program. (Art. 10 Sec. 3)

Disaster relief

The city of Granite Falls will receive \$3 million in 2002 to help assist with tornado-related costs not covered by the Federal Emergency Management Agency.

Granite Falls received significant damage when a tornado hit the west-central Minnesota town in July 2000. (Art. 4, Sec. 10)

In addition, \$400,000 in flood relief grants will be available for the cities of Ada, Breckenridge, East Grand Forks, and Warren. (Art. 4, Sec. 10)

Other criminal justice items

The state Bureau of Criminal Apprehension will now require each police chief and sheriff to submit data regarding the number of applications to obtain a concealed weapon permit, under the new law. The information is needed for a study on how permits are granted and why they are denied.

The data will include the number of applications received, permits granted, reason given for seeking a permit, number of outstanding valid permits for the agency, and specific reason a permit application was denied. (Art. 5, Sec. 20)

Carlton County will receive a \$300,000 reimbursement from the state for outstanding court costs related to the Katie Poirier murder investigation and prosecution.

About \$10.5 million will be appropriated to



PHOTO BY TOM OLMSCHIED

The omnibus transportation and public safety law appropriates money from the lottery prize fund for a grant to reconstruct Project Turnabout, a Granite Falls facility that deals with compulsive gambling. It was destroyed by a tornado that caused considerable damage in the west-central Minnesota town in July 2000.

the courts for mandated costs, included *guardians ad litem* for minors, court interpreters, certain civil hearings, and indigent client costs.

The Department of Public Safety must convert three of its four combined hazardous material/chemical assessment teams to standalone chemical assessment teams, which will be stationed around the state. The one remaining full service team will be located in St. Paul. (Art. 4, Sec. 10)

In 2002, \$471,000 for grants to combat methamphetamine trafficking and manufacturing will be available through the law. (Art. 4, Sec. 10)

The law also provides funding for grants to help offset the costs of community oriented policing. The law appropriates another \$500,000 in one-time funds for general grants to be used for COPS overtime, financial crime investigation, and the St. Paul neighborhood HEAT enforcement program.

Guidelines require that 50 percent must go to Minneapolis and St. Paul and the other 50 percent to statewide law enforcement agencies, and local units of government must provide a 25 percent non-state or in-kind fund match. (Art. 4, Sec. 10)

Gov. Ventura vetoed additional grants for these programs from 2001 surplus funds. (See related story, page 89)

The law provides \$150,000 for four law enforcement agencies to develop pilot projects for handling mental illness calls. The plan will award grants to projects that focus on reducing harm to people involved in the calls. (Art. 5, Sec. 15)

Effective Aug. 1, 2001, it will be a gross misdemeanor or felony to possess shoplifting gear or to manufacture fraudulent identification cards. (Art. 8, Sec. 26-28)

Ted Foss Highway

Interstate Highway 90 from its intersection with Trunk Highway 74 in Winona County to the Wisconsin border will be designated "State Trooper Theodore 'Ted' Foss Memorial Highway," under a law effective Aug. 1, 2001.

The commissioner of transportation will be required to place appropriate signage marking the highway. The funds for those signs will come from private sources.

Foss, a corporal with the Minnesota State Patrol, was killed Aug. 31, 2000 by a semi-tractor trailer that crashed into his squad car parked along the interstate near Lewiston. Foss was making a traffic stop at the time. He died at the scene, and four occupants of the stopped vehicle were injured.

The truck driver was found to not be under the influence of drugs or alcohol, but was charged with reckless and inattentive driving.

The House version was sponsored by Rep. Rich Stanek (R-Maple Grove). Sen. Leo Foley (DFL-Coon Rapids) sponsored the law in the Senate.

HF2161/SF2005*/CH113

Verifying bus drivers' licenses

School districts, nonpublic schools, or private contractors will be required to annually verify the validity of driver's licenses of each person who transports students, under a new law effective Aug. 1, 2001.

The schools, districts, and companies may use the National Drivers Register or the Department of Public Safety to perform the verification.

The National Driver Register is a computerized database of information about drivers who have had their licenses revoked or suspended, or who have been convicted of such serious traffic violations as driving while impaired by alcohol or drugs. The register is maintained by the National Highway Traffic Safety Administration, a division of the U.S. Department of Transportation.

Currently, all 50 states supply the register with information. In addition, all states can access information in the database electronically. Federal law allows states the option of using the system for verifying drivers' credentials. There are also regulations regarding states' responsibilities to inform drivers when the register is used as a basis for denying or revoking a license.

Government entities can use the system to avoid granting drivers and other licenses to people convicted of offenses that may legally disqualify them from lawfully driving.

Rep. Tom Workman (R-Chanhassen) sponsored the measure in the House and Sen. Julie Sabo (DFL-Mpls) sponsored it in the Senate.

HF1172/SF1056*/CH98

Disabled accessibility

A new law effective Aug. 1, 2001 will redefine "small vehicle passenger service" to include 15-passenger vans with a wheelchair lift and the equipment to secure at least three wheelchairs.

Under previous law, only vehicles large enough to carry seven passengers were considered small. The change in definition applies

only to vehicles in the Twin Cities metropolitan area.

Rep. Tom Workman (R-Chanhassen), who sponsored the measure in the House, said the change in law would improve services for disabled Metro Mobility users by allowing private taxi companies to operate vehicles able to accommodate wheelchairs.

"The rider pays a little more, but the service improves dramatically," he said.

The new law also will allow the Metropolitan Council, which owns and operates Metro Transit and Metro Mobility vehicles, to transfer ownership of previously used vehicles to taxi companies. However, the new law stipulates that only those companies licensed in a city whose taxi licensing requires criminal background checks, annual driving record checks for drivers, and annual vehicle inspections may purchase the used vehicles. Workman said the extra protection is aimed to guarantee the security and safety of disabled passengers.

Sen. Satveer Chaudhary (DFL-Fridley) sponsored the measure in the Senate.

HF1596*/SF1599/CH112

Maintaining riverway infrastructure

A resolution that urges authorization of funding for improvement and rehabilitation of inland waterways will be sent to President Bush and other federal office holders, including Minnesota's senators and representatives serving in Congress.

Rep. Tom Workman (R-Chanhassen) sponsored the measure in the House, which neither appropriates state money nor changes state law. It does encourage Congress to spend millions of dollars on updating the "Upper Mississippi River System."

The resolution:

- supports Minnesota's pro-rata participation in funding new construction at the Sault Ste. Marie Lock;
- recognizes the importance of river transportation to Minnesota's agriculture and economy;
- acknowledges the need for restoration and rehabilitation of critical habitat in the Upper Mississippi River basin; and
- urges Congress to authorize funding to improve the efficiency of river transportation and to restore the ecological values of the Upper Mississippi River.

The resolution also states that "the Legislature supports continued funding of the Port Development Assistance Program in recognition of the essential and fundamental

contribution the Great Lakes and inland waterway transportation systems make to Minnesota's economy."

In addition, the resolution indicates that the Legislature recognizes habitat restoration and rehabilitation needs on the river and the importance of waterways transportation to state agriculture and the economy as a whole.

According to the resolution, water transportation is the most efficient means of transporting bulk goods, such as petroleum, coal and farm products, all of which are essential components of commerce and are important to the state and local economies.

Most of the current lock-and-dam system is more than 60 years old and in need of repair. According to the National Corn Growers Association, lock delays in the Upper Mississippi cost U.S. farmers and businesses an average of \$94 million per year.

River barges are efficient at carrying bulk commodities. One barge can carry as much as 58 large semi trucks, according to the Iowa Department of Transportation. Fifteen-barge tows, a common configuration, are more than 1,100 feet long.

Farmers told legislators this session they want to move their grain in a more efficient and environmentally friendly way. To that end, they would like some of the locks and dams extended from 600 feet to 1,200 feet to accommodate larger tows.

Wear and tear on the river from barge traffic was of concern to some testifiers during the 2001 session. Language supporting environmental rehabilitation was inserted into the resolution in support of that concern.

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

HF208*/SF551/R4

Trackless trolleys, 'mountain' drives

Drivers will no longer be required to honk their horns within 200 feet of a curve when driving on a mountain highway in Minnesota.

Surprised that drivers ever had to do such a thing in the first place? The 1937 Legislature enacted the provision, which will now be repealed as one of many so-called obsolete laws pinpointed by lawmakers during the 2001 session.

The new repealer law will also eliminate references to trackless trolleys, defined as "a vehicle that draws power from overhead wires but does not run on rails."

Among the repealed references to trackless trolleys in statute were provisions requiring the drivers to immediately stop the trolley

clear of any intersection and keep the doors and gates closed when an authorized emergency vehicle approached.

There was also a reference in the section of law prohibiting a person from hitching a toboggan, hand sled, bicycle, or other similar device onto a trackless trolley.

The new law also repeals a section of state law prohibiting a person from owning or operating a coach or vehicle carrying passengers from employing a driver who is addicted to the excessive use of intoxicating liquors.

That 1913 law stipulated a fine of up to \$50 in addition to being liable for all damages sustained by a violation of the law.

Rep. Dan McElroy (R-Burnsville) and Sen. Dean Johnson (DFL-Willmar) were the sponsors.

The new law is effective Aug. 1, 2001.

HF37/SF480*/CH24

Clarification legislation

A new law aims to clarify many portions of legislation relating to transportation.

Among other changes, the measure will change the state's mechanism for protecting roads in winter. Previously, drivers were permitted to exceed seasonal weight limits by 10 percent between Jan. 1 and March 7. The increased weight limits are allowed because temperatures below freezing harden highway sub-bases.

Effective Aug. 1, 2001, the commissioner of transportation will set variable dates for different regions of the state based on "a freezing model index" that takes into account regional climatic and soil differences. Although the issue of weight limit variances can be controversial, pitting farmers against those who maintain rural roads, this particular change garnered no opposition.

The law will also allow the commissioner to increase the speed limit to 55 mph in work zones on divided highways. Previously the maximum was 40 mph.

New legislation will also allow the transfer of jurisdiction over several state highways to Crow Wing, Ramsey, and Washington counties, along with the city of Brainerd through which the roads travel.

It will also abolish the state Transportation Regulation Board and transfers certain responsibilities relating to motor or common rail carriers from the board to the commissioner. It further modifies or eliminates some former duties of the commissioner in relation to common carriers.

Along those lines, the legislation repeals a requirement that truckers report to the commissioner recorded business information, such as rate schedules, charges, and weight rules. They must still report accidents, wrecks, or casualties.

Rep. Tom Workman (R-Chanhassen), who sponsored the measure in the House, said the legal change concluded the dismantling of the Transportation Regulation Board that began in 1996.

Furthermore, the law will allow the transportation commissioner to require a contractor to hire a certain percentage of workers for a contract in a designated taconite tax relief area as defined by state statute whose principal place of residence is in the area surrounding the project.

Sen. Mark Ourada (R-Buffalo) sponsored the measure in the Senate.

HF1488/SF1769*/CH213

Width restrictions for RVs

A new law effective Aug. 1, 2001 will redefine the maximum legal width of recreational vehicles.

Previous law limited the total outside width of a vehicle to 102 inches, just short of nine feet. The new law will specify that the 102-inch limit will not include attachments that do not extend beyond the width of the vehicle's rearview mirror if the recreational vehicle is self-propelled, or beyond the width of the rearview mirror on the towing vehicle if a trailer is being towed.

The new law makes no changes to an existing provision giving municipal trucks bearing sewage sludge immunity from the width restriction.

Additionally, the new law declares that motor homes may not be longer than 45 feet. Motor homes are defined in existing law as a unit meant to provide temporary living quarters permanently attached to a vehicle. The general length limit for single-unit vehicles is 40 feet.

Rep. Tom Workman (R-Chanhassen) sponsored the law in the House, and Sen. Keith Langseth (DFL-Glyndon) sponsored the measure in the Senate.

HF1085/SF1155*/CH83

Old St. Anne's Pass

A state highway 55 bridge over the Soo Line Railroad right-of-way in Stearns County will be renamed "Old St. Anne's Pass," under a new law signed by Gov. Jesse Ventura.

Rep. Doug Stang (R-Cold Spring) sponsored the law in the House. A constituent suggested the name for the bridge because it restored access to a road leading to St. Anne's Cemetery in Maine Prairie Township. The cemetery was previously made inaccessible by construction of a railroad line.

Effective Aug. 1, 2001, the law will also require the commissioner of transportation to adopt a suitable marking design and erect appropriate signs subject to the law that requires the cost of such signs to be paid from non-state sources.

St. Anne was the mother of Mary, who gave birth to Christ, according to traditions in the Roman Catholic Church. Canonized by the church in 1584, St. Anne is the patron saint of broommakers, cabinetmakers, carpenters, lacemakers, seamstresses, stablemen, miners, and old-clothes dealers, as well as childless people, homemakers, housewives, grandparents, mothers and pregnant women, women in labor, pregnancy itself, sterility, poverty, and lost articles.

Sen. Michelle Fischbach (R-Paynesville) sponsored the bill in the Senate.

HF368/SF63*/CH14

Billboards banned on Brainerd bypass

A new law signed by Gov. Jesse Ventura will prohibit the construction of billboards along the C. Elmer Anderson Memorial Highway in Crow Wing County.

Rep. Stephen Wenzel (DFL-Little Falls) was the House sponsor of the measure, which aims to protect what he described as the "spectacular beauty around" Trunk Highway 371, named after Anderson who served as Minnesota's governor from 1951-1955.

Wenzel recalled riding on the newly completed road (the Brainerd bypass between Baxter and Barrows) through the forest area with Anderson's family. "Everybody had the same thought: it's beautiful, and we should keep it that way," he said. After the road opened in July 2000, Wenzel announced support for an initiative to prohibit commercial signage along the road.

Among signs banned are those primarily intended to advertise, inform, and attract attention of people in a motor vehicle. However,

a few markers are allowed: directional and other official signs, public utility signs, advertising for sale or lease of property on which the sign is located, and signs for the name of a business or person living on the property.

Sen. Don Samuelson (DFL-Brainerd) sponsored the measure in the Senate. It is effective May 16, 2001.

HF1549/SF1772*/CH103

Light restrictions

A new law signed by Gov. Jesse Ventura will now exempt farm implements from a state law that requires towed vehicles be equipped with a red tail lamp light "plainly visible from a distance of 500 feet to the rear."

The law is effective April 25, 2001.

Sponsored by Rep. William Kuisle (R-Rochester) and Sen. Dean Johnson (DFL-Willmar), the new law clarifies previous language so that certain farm implements need not use the lights. Such implements are those towed slower than 30 miles per hour, displaying a slow-moving vehicle emblem, and complying with the law requiring the last unit on a combination of implements of husbandry to show red reflectors to the rear.

It also makes clarifying changes on types of vehicles that must be equipped with two tail lamps mounted on the rear.

Kuisle said the Minnesota Crop Production Retailers suggested the law in response to law enforcement officers' new interpretation of law regarding towed vehicles. He explained that slow-moving farm implements are not normally thought to need rear-mounted red lights because the towing vehicle's lights are visible.

HF1404/SF1709*/CH43

Handlebar height unrestricted

A new law effective Aug. 1, 2001 will repeal a section of state law regarding motorcycles.

The law, sponsored in the House by Rep. Tom Workman (R-Chanhassen), removes from statute a provision that makes it illegal to operate a motorcycle with handlebars extending above the operator's shoulders when the operator is seated with both feet on the ground.

The law, supported by motorcycling organizations, eliminates old regulations that were unnecessary and inconsistent with the safe overall behavior of motorcyclists, Workman said. He anticipates no negative impact resulting from the change.

Sen. Grace Schwab (R-Albert Lea) sponsored the measure in the Senate.

HF1383*/SF1598/CH60

Dollars for development:

Other projects

(See Bonding, page 13)

Funding for state agencies:

Analyzing transit projects

(See Government, page 40)

Tax savings, changes:

Transit funding

(See Taxes, page 71)

Veto override fails

(See Vetoed Bills, page 89)

No red eye at red lights

(See Bills in Limbo, page 102)

No room for 'Choose Life' plates

(See Bills in Limbo, page 103)

Bucks for bridges

(See Bills in Limbo, page 103)

No constitutional amendments last

(See Bills in Limbo, page 104)

VETERANS



Dollars for veterans

Residents of veterans' homes will have more income available to them under a new law.

The Veterans Home Board is allowed to maintain accounts for residents to be used for safekeeping purposes. The money must be available to the residents upon demand.

The money from the accounts not kept on hand will be deposited into the state treasury for investment by the State Board of Investment. The interest is credited to the Veterans Home Board to use at its discretion for the general benefit of the residents.

The new law, effective Aug. 1, 2001, requires that deposits of \$100 or more from any resident must be placed in a separate interest-bearing account in the name of that resident. The interest accrued will be credited to the resident's account on a quarterly basis.

Rep. Rob Eastlund (R-Isanti) said the measure was brought to him by the Department of Veterans Affairs on behalf of residents of the veterans' homes.

Sen. Don Samuelson (DFL-Brainerd) was the Senate sponsor.

HF1248*/SF1774/CH111

Honoring wounded warriors

Beginning this year, Aug. 7 will be designated as Combat Wounded Veterans Day, under a new law.

The day will honor military veterans who were wounded while serving the United States in the armed forces and whose sacrifices have entitled them to a Purple Heart Decoration.

The law stipulates that each year the governor shall issue a proclamation honoring the observance.

According to Rep. Mindy Greiling (DFL-Roseville), the House sponsor of the measure, Aug. 7 was selected because it was the date President George Washington awarded the nation's first Purple Hearts.

In 1782 Washington awarded three soldiers the honor which he designed, created, and called the Badge of Military Merit. After the Revolutionary War no other soldiers received the badge until it was revived and renamed the Purple Heart by the United States War Department in 1932.

The Senate sponsor was Sen. Charles Wiger (DFL-North St. Paul).

The law takes effect Aug. 1, 2001.
HF481/SF520*/CH104

Recording donations

A new law will require better tracking of donations made to veterans homes in the state.

Under the measure effective Aug. 1, 2001, the State Board of Investment is required to maintain records of all gifts received, clearly showing the identity of the donor, the purpose of the donation and ultimate disposition of the donation.

Rep. Rob Eastlund (R-Isanti) said he sponsored the measure on behalf of the Department of Veterans Affairs. He said the law is intended to provide better accountability and oversight of the donations.

The new law will require that the donations be invested by the State Board of Investment under the same guidelines that the board makes its other investments, and that donations are credited to the Minnesota Veterans Home endowment, bequest, and devises fund.

The legislation will also require the donations be "expended or used by the board as nearly in accordance with the condition of the gift or donation as is compatible with the best

interests of the residents of the homes."

Eastlund said that in addition to a monetary donation, an example of a gift to a veteran's home would be a television donated by a VFW.

Sen. Cal Larson (R-Fergus Falls) was the Senate sponsor.

HF1247*/SF1506/CH75

Honoring contributors

They were a fleet of ships carrying imports and exports that became a military auxiliary during World War II. The Merchant Marines helped the wartime effort by keeping commerce going with ships equipped with guns and Navy personnel on board.

Gov. Jesse Ventura signed a new law May 18 that authorizes a plaque honoring the service of civilians like the Merchant Marines who contributed during World War II.

The new law allows a memorial plaque to be placed on the State Capitol grounds recognizing those civilians who served in support of the war effort and who years later were given the status of veteran by Congress.

Rep. Len Biernat (DFL-Mpls), the House sponsor, said those who served in groups like



Photo courtesy of the Minnesota Historical Society

A new law authorizes a plaque to honor contributors to the effort in World War II, such as this pilot in the Women's Airforce Service Pilots (WASP).

the Merchant Marines and the Women's Airforce Service Pilots played a significant role in the country's war effort and many of them gave their lives for their country.

The Women's Airforce Service Pilots were a group of women pilots that flew non-combat flights freeing up male pilots for combat duty.

The law requires a person or organizations other than the Department of Veteran Affairs to furnish the plaque. The law stipulates that the plaque is subject to the approval of the commissioner of the department and the Capitol Area Architectural and Planning Board.

Sen. Charles Wiger (DFL-North St. Paul) sponsored the measure in the Senate. The law is effective May 19, 2001.

HF1023/SF1222*/CH125

Remembering Bataan Death March

On Dec. 10, 1941, three days after the bombing of Pearl Harbor, which President Franklin D. Roosevelt dubbed "The day that will live in infamy," the Japanese began their invasion of the Philippine Islands.

Months later United States troops isolated on the Bataan Peninsula west of Manila surrendered to the Japanese and were forced to march 60 miles.

A new law effective Aug. 1, 2001 will provide a plaque on the State Capitol grounds honoring those soldiers who were forced to participate in the Bataan Death March.

Rep. Dale Walz (R-Brainerd), the House sponsor of the law, said that tens of thousands of soldiers were forced to march up to 10 days without food or water beginning on April 9, 1942. He said if any soldier was to fall or failed to march, they were shot, stabbed, or killed.

The law provides that after the plaque is approved by the Capitol Area Architectural and Planning Board it may be placed in the Capitol Rotunda or another appropriate place. The commissioner of the Department of Veterans Affairs will be required to ensure placement of the plaque and may accept contributions from non-state sources to pay for its costs.

Sen. Don Samuelson (DFL-Brainerd) was the Senate sponsor.

HF1778/SF1269*/CH115

Selected New, Increased Fees Adopted in 2001

Area/Purpose	Existing Fee	New Fee	CH	Art.	Sec.	Eff. date
Agriculture						
Milk procurement fee	—	.71 cents per hundred-weight	SS2	1	56	7/1/01
Approval of dairy plants services fee	—	\$45 per hour of department staff time	SS2	1	58	7/1/01
Grain warehouse operator or household goods warehouse operator license	\$80-\$470 based on size	\$100-\$600 based on size	SS2	1	143	7/1/01
Wholesale produce dealers license	\$50 registration fee .025 percent of total annual dollar amount of produce purchased	\$75 registration fee .045 percent of total annual dollar amount of produce purchased	SS2	1	42	7/1/01
Fee for food handling facility new construction or upgrade plan	—	from 0 to 4,999 square feet: \$156.25 5,000 to 24,999 square feet: \$218.75 Over 25,000 square feet: \$343.75	SS2	1	48	7/1/01
Business						
Fee for changing registered office address of nonprofit organization	\$35	\$0	SS10	2	73	7/1/02
Fee for reinstatement of a statutorily dissolved nonprofit organization	\$25	\$0	SS10	2	74	7/1/01
Insurance agents and brokers						
Initial licensing and renewal fee	—	\$40	117	1	26	7/1/02
Initial variable life and variable annuity license	—	\$75	117	1	26	7/1/02
Renewal of variable life and variable annuity license	—	\$50	117	1	26	7/1/02
Initial and renewal surplus lines license	—	\$500	117	1	26	7/1/02
Appointment of insurance agent	\$3	\$10	117	2	4	7/1/02
Money transmitters Initial license	—	\$4,000	148	1	11	7/1/01
Renewal of license	—	\$2,500	148	1	12	7/1/01

Area/Purpose	Existing Fee	New Fee	CH	Art.	Sec.	Eff. date
Education						
School board administrators licensure fee	—	\$75	SS6	7	8	7/1/01
Environment						
Resident fishing licenses for people over age of 65	\$6.50	\$17	SS2	1	114	3/1/03
Application fee for permit to work in public waters or to divert waters for mining	At least \$75 but not more than \$500	based on schedule	160	1	4	7/1/01
Decorative tree bough buyers permit	—	\$25	SS2	1	97	7/1/02
Government						
Administrative rule petition variance fee	—	\$10-\$20	179	1	3	7/1/01
Health						
Lead worker, supervisor, or inspector license	—	\$50	205	1	33	7/1/01
Lead risk assessor or project designer license	—	\$100	205	1	33	7/1/01
Certification of lead firm	—	\$100	205	1	33	7/1/01
Lodging fee, per sleeping accommodation unit	\$4 to \$400	\$6 to \$600	SS9	1	54	1/1/02
First public swimming pool, per community	\$100	\$140	SS9	1	54	1/1/02
Each additional swimming pool, per community	\$50	\$80	SS9	1	54	1/1/02
Private sewer or water	\$30	\$40	SS9	1	54	1/1/02
Supplemental nursing services agency registration	—	\$891	SS9	7	3	8/31/01
Wells						
New water well notification fee	\$120	\$150	SS9	1	5	7/1/02
Well sealing notification fee	\$20	\$30	SS9	1	5	7/1/02
Construction of dewatering well (for lowering groundwater levels to allow for construction or use of underground space), per well	\$120	\$150	SS9	1	5	7/1/02

Area/Purpose	Existing Fee	New Fee	CH	Art.	Sec.	Eff. date
Construction of a dewatering project comprising five or more wells	\$600	\$750	SS9	1	5	7/1/02
Permit for well not in use, but under maintenance	\$100	\$125	SS9	1	6	7/1/0
Permit fee for construction of a monitoring well	\$120	\$150	SS9	1	6	7/1/02
Permit fee for monitoring wells used for leak detection	\$120	\$150	SS9	1	6	7/1/02
Permit fee for maintenance for unsealed monitoring wells, per site	\$100	\$125	SS9	1	6	7/1/02
Permit fee for groundwater thermal exchange device	\$120	\$150	SS9	1	6	7/1/02
Permit fee for excavating holes for the purpose of installing elevator shafts	\$120	\$150	SS9	1	6	7/1/02
Application for an individual well contractor's license	\$50	\$75	SS9	1	8	7/1/02
Renewal application fee for a well contractor's license	Set by department	\$250	SS9	1	10	7/1/02
Drilling machine or pump hoist license	\$50	\$75	SS9	1	23	7/1/02
Water treatment						
Clean water program bacteriology certification fee	\$200	\$600	SS9	1	38	7/1/01
Safe drinking water program bacteriology		\$600	SS9	1	38	7/1/01
Clean water program inorganic chemistry	\$100	\$600	SS9	1	38	7/1/01
Safe drinking water program inorganic chemistry	\$300	\$600	SS9	1	38	7/1/02
Clean water program chemistry metals	\$200	\$800	SS9	1	38	7/1/01
Safe drinking water program chemistry metals	\$500	\$800	SS9	1	38	7/1/01
Resource conservation and recovery program chemistry metals		\$800	SS9	1	38	7/1/01
Clean water program volatile organic compounds	\$600	\$1,200	SS9	1	38	7/1/01

Area/Purpose	Existing Fee	New Fee	CH	Art.	Sec.	Eff. date
Safe drinking water program volatile organic compounds		\$1,200	SS9	1	38	7/1/01
Resource conservation and recovery program volatile organic compounds		\$1,200	SS9	1	38	7/1/01
Underground storage tank program volatile organic compounds		\$1,200	SS9	1	38	7/1/01
Clean water program other organic compounds	\$600	\$1,200	SS9	1	38	7/1/01
Safe drinking water program other organic compounds	\$1,200	SS9	1	38	7/1/01	
Resource conservation and recovery program other organic compounds		\$1,200	SS9	1	38	7/1/01
Food and beverage establishments						
Special event food stand fee	\$30	\$35	SS9	1	54	1/1/02
Food and beverage service establishment limited food menu selection fee	\$30	\$40	SS9	1	54	1/1/02
Small establishment fee	\$55	\$75	SS9	1	54	1/1/02
Medium establishment fee	\$150	\$210	SS9	1	54	1/1/02
Large establishment fee	\$250	\$350	SS9	1	54	1/1/02
Other food and beverage service	\$30	\$40	SS9	1	54	1/1/02
Beer or wine table service	\$30	\$40	SS9	1	54	1/1/02
Public Safety						
Alcoholic beverage table service other than beer or wine	\$75	\$105	SS9	1	54	1/1/02
Internet access to public criminal history data, per inquiry	—	Up to \$5	SS8	5	3	7/1/01
Transportation						
Registrars motor vehicle renewal registration filing fee	\$3.50	\$4.50 to \$7	SS8	2	36	7/1/01

Note: Chapter Files denoted with an "SS" are special session chapters

Governor vetoes 14 bills

Editor's Note: A total of 218 bills and five resolutions reached the governor's desk during the 2001 Legislative Session. During the Special Session, 13 more bills went to the governor for approval.

The governor vetoed 11 bills and line-item vetoed appropriations from five more measures.

The summaries in this section give brief descriptions of each bill vetoed and some of the reasons for the governor's actions.

The governor also vetoed a special session bill intended to keep government operating if all the other bills had not been signed before July 1, 2001. That bill contains mostly technical language and was not summarized.

The bills are divided into two categories: full vetoes and line-item vetoes. Within the two categories, the bills are arranged alphabetically by topic.

Once a bill has passed both the House and the Senate in identical form, it is sent to the governor. The governor has several options when considering a bill. The governor can: sign the bill and it will become law; veto the bill; or line-item veto individual items within an appropriations bill.

During the first year of the biennium the governor has three days from the time of "presentment" to veto a bill. If the governor does not sign the bill within this time frame, it will become law without his signature. (Sundays are not counted in the three-day time limit, but holidays are.)

For bills passed during the last three days of the second year of a biennium (even-numbered years), however, the governor has 14 days from "presentment" during which he can use his veto authority. If the governor takes no action on a bill during this time, the bill is vetoed in what is called a "pocket veto." These same rules govern special session bills.

Vetoed bills are returned to the body of origin, and the House and Senate may attempt to override. A two-thirds vote in each house is needed to override a veto (90 votes in the House and 45 votes in the Senate).

The governor can exercise line-item veto authority on appropriations bills only. This option allows the governor to eliminate appropriation items to which he or she objects. As with all vetoes, the governor must include a statement listing the reasons for the line-item veto with the returned bill.

A specific listing of the sections of bills that were line-item vetoed is included in the Summary section, which begins on page XX.

The governor's veto authority is outlined in the Minnesota Constitution. (Art. IV, Sec. 23)

Full Vetoes

BUSINESS



Recourse for construction delays

An attempt to override Gov. Jesse Ventura's veto of a bill that would have allowed contractors to seek recovery of costs on public contracts where delays are caused by the public entity failed shortly before the House adjourned May 21. The vote was 70-63.

The bill would have allowed contractors to seek recovery for costs or damages, or seek an equitable adjustment for delays or disruptions caused by acts of the public entity.

Rep. James Clark (R-New Ulm) said the bill came as a result of instances such as one that involved a construction company that was to deliver fill but had the delivery substantially delayed by a Metropolitan Airports Commission decision to install a traffic light.

Clark said the company went to the commission to renegotiate a change in the contract due to the delay but was given no flexibility in the time of delivery clause.

In his veto message, Ventura wrote that the "no damage for delay" clause is commonly used in public works contracts and the legislation would lead to increased litigation and higher contract costs.

Rep. Bernie Lieder (DFL-Crookston) said during debate that contractors already have the right to seek redress for damages caused by a public entity through the court system.

The Senate voted to override the veto by a 63-1 margin with Sen. Bob Lessard (I-Int'l Falls) being the lone dissenter.

The bill originally passed both houses with unanimous votes.

Sen. David Knutson (R-Burnsville) was the Senate sponsor.

HF2074/SF2031*/CH126

CHILDREN



Early childhood, family education

Gov. Jesse Ventura vetoed funding for early childhood and family education programs, the last bill passed by the Legislature during its regular session.

The family and early childhood education funding bill passed the House by a party line 69-65 vote two minutes before the constitutional deadline for the Legislature to adjourn May 21. Within those two minutes, the Senate

passed the bill 47-18. The conference committee had agreed to a deal at about 10:15 p.m.

In his veto message, Ventura said he would not sign any appropriations bills before a tax bill was approved. He also criticized the speed with which both bodies considered the measure.

"The haste with which this agreement was rushed through — without time for even cursory review — resulted in numerous technical errors and omissions," Ventura wrote.

The bill contained the same \$544 million general fund spending target as was in the original House proposal.

Much of the committee discussion centered on \$9 million of the state's Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF) funds in the bill. Ultimately all monies went to childcare via the Basic Sliding Fee.

Among other highlights of the bill were:

- a \$5 million increase toward the community education levy;
- an anticipated \$4 increase per child in revenue for early childhood and family education (ECFE) programs;
- head Start and childcare assistance funding would have continued at current law levels; and
- after-school enrichment grants were funded at base levels.

Excluded from the bill was a guaranteed subsidy for childcare workers whose wage falls below a certain income level.

"A key early childhood initiative, forecasted consolidation of childcare programs, was not included in the conference report, although both the House and Senate bills included consolidation," the governor wrote. "I still believe that consolidation is an important reform to support low-income working families."

Conferees said there was not enough money to support the governor's initiative this year. During deliberations, members said they would consider a similar plan in future years.

Rep. Barb Sykora (R-Excelsior) and Sen. Becky Lourey (DFL-Kerrick) were the sponsors.

HF1515*/SF1851/CH217

HEALTH



Governor vetoes entire funding bill

Gov. Jesse Ventura vetoed the entire \$7.6 billion health and human services omnibus funding bill May 15, citing disagreements over policy language included in the bill.

Specifically, the governor objected to a provision that required women seeking abortions to give consent to the procedure at least

24 hours before it could be performed. Ventura vetoed a similar provision in the 2000 session and had promised a veto should the omnibus bill include the measure.

Ventura claimed that tucking policy into omnibus bills was an abuse of the legislative process and a move he would not support.

"I believe that no issue is so important that it justifies risking the integrity of the legislative process," Ventura said in a statement accompanying his veto message.

The bill (HF1832/SF2361*) would have provided \$6.3 billion in general fund spending for health and human services programs, including the Minnesota Family Investment Program and other health entitlements.

Another significant part of the bill included several changes to current health- and human services-related issues.

The bill would have provided for:

- reform of long-term care, reflecting a shift to more home-based services;
- funding mental health issues such as civil commitment and suicide prevention;
- alternatives for children with autism;
- "unlocking" the waiting list for people with developmental disabilities; and
- decreasing health disparities.

Members in both the House and Senate had lengthy debate involving funds for teen pregnancy prevention. In the House debate, \$5 million per year was moved from teen pregnancy programs to welfare-to-work initiatives in the vetoed bill.

The bill also contained a change to the state's immunization schedule. The provision would have allowed the commissioner of health to make changes to the schedule while the Legislature was not in session only if recommended by all three of the following: the U.S. Public Health Service, the American Academy of Pediatrics, and the American Academy of Family Physicians. The changes would have had to have been reported to and reviewed by the Legislature at its next session.

Many of the provisions in the omnibus bill were attached to a different bill (HF1381/SF1397*), sponsored by Rep. Tim Wilkin (R-Eagan). A conference committee did not resolve the differences between the House and Senate versions.

The bill was sponsored by Rep. Kevin Goodno (R-Moorhead) and Sen. Linda Berglin (DFL-Mpls).

HF1832/SF2361*/CH118

Patient protection bill vetoed

A patient protection bill that would have changed certain provisions for health plan enrollees was vetoed by Gov. Jesse Ventura.

"While I support their intentions, we must also recognize that changes to the healthcare system do not come free," Ventura wrote in his veto message, acknowledging the bill was the result of two years of negotiations.

Among many changes, the bill would have required certain civil penalties for violations of laws governing health plans. In addition, those penalties would have been shared 50-50 between the health carrier and the policy holders. Health plans would not have been allowed to exclude or reduce coverage for a person covered by the plan whose health care needs arose from a suicide attempt.

In addition, continuity of care would have had to be provided in specified circumstances for up to 120 days for people changing health plans, which Ventura addressed in his message.

The bill would have also established requirements under which health plan companies must grant enrollees mandatory standing referrals to specialists.

The measure was sponsored by Rep. Kevin Goodno (R-Moorhead) and Sen. Linda Berglin (DFL-Mpls).

"The portion of the bill relating to the continuity of care and standing referrals will increase costs not only for the private sector but for the public sector as well. Unfortunately, the public sector costs have not been fully recognized," Ventura stated. "I believe if policy changes are made, the costs of those changes must be funded."

Lawmakers acknowledged the governor's concerns, adjusted the bill's provisions, and amended it to the omnibus health and human services bill. The governor signed that bill into law after a special session was convened.

HF560/SF491*/CH196

★ HIGHER EDUCATION

Employee status remains same

Gov. Jesse Ventura vetoed a bill that would have transferred several Minnesota State Colleges and Universities employees from unclassified to classified positions.

The bill would have provided that MnSCU employees represented by the Minnesota Association of Professional Employees bargaining unit other than customized trainers be

categorized as classified employees.

Classified employees are those hired for civil service work through an examination and certification process. Those employees enjoy certain protections such as not being able to be fired without just cause.

Unclassified positions can be established and filled without following all the regulations that apply to classified positions. They also do not enjoy the same kind of bargained protection.

The bill would have added approximately 400 employees to classified service.

Officials from MnSCU testified against the measure saying it had been before the Legislature the past two sessions and that the unclassified status of positions such as registrars and admission officers allowed the colleges greater flexibility in hiring.

In his veto message Ventura wrote that the labor management issues involved were best addressed through the collective bargaining process.

Rep. Mike Osskopp (R-Lake City) and Sen. Ann H. Rest (DFL-New Hope) were the sponsors.

HF1569*/SF1628/CH218

Edvest program vetoed

Gov. Jesse Ventura vetoed a bill that would have changed provisions for the state's Edvest program. It was his first veto of the 2001 session.

The Minnesota College Savings Plan, formerly known as Edvest, allows accounts to be created for a designated beneficiary who will attend college in the future. Families with an income of \$80,000 or less are eligible to receive up to 15 percent — maximum of \$300 — of their contribution in the form of a state grant.

Sponsored by Rep. Rob Eastlund (R-Isanti), the measure would have extended the time for adopting rules for the Edvest savings program by nine months. The program cannot begin operation until the rules are adopted.

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

The original 18-month provision for beginning the program expired in 1999 as officials from the Minnesota Higher Education Services Office were working on aspects of the program and overlooked the time enactment clause.

"I want to emphasize that my veto relates to the process, not the policy," Ventura wrote in his veto message. "I do support the implementation of the Edvest program and its excellent

goal of encouraging and supporting saving for higher education. However, I believe the program should begin as soon as possible. Rather than extending rule-making authority for up to nine months, I encourage the Legislature to take the steps necessary for immediate implementation prior to the adjournment of this year's legislative session."

Ventura expressed concern that annual appropriations of \$1.5 million to the general fund have been cancelled for three years, and there are no assurances this year's appropriation will be used.

"I appreciate and share the Legislature's support for this program and encourage expedited legislative action so this savings plan can begin this spring," Ventura wrote.

The House later amended the policy language for the Edvest program into the omnibus higher education finance measure. When the Legislature adjourned May 21, that bill was unresolved in a conference committee.

HF550*/SF954/CH58

★ LAW

Evidence change vetoed

Gov. Jesse Ventura vetoed a bill that would have made changes to rules governing the delivery of evidence in medical malpractice cases and would have dealt with two statute of limitation issues.

Under existing law, plaintiffs in medical malpractice cases must include in their complaints an affidavit that a medical expert has concluded the defending physician or physicians injured the plaintiff by deviating from the normal standard of care. The plaintiff's attorney must submit a summary of the evidence to be given by the plaintiff's expert within 180 days of the malpractice suit being filed.

Rep. Steve Smith (R-Mound), the House sponsor of the measure, said he offered the bill to protect the plaintiff's affidavits from being dismissed under what he characterized as "a too strict civil procedure" rule. "I understand that there is a developing practice among medical malpractice defense attorneys to move to dismiss otherwise legitimate complaints" on the grounds that minor technical errors had been made in the affidavit, he said.

The bill would have allowed plaintiffs to clean up minor errors in affidavits without fear of a judge granting a motion to dismiss near the end of the 180-day window. Smith said allowing the extra time for plaintiffs to fix their

complaints is "a much better practice in dealing with human suffering."

Ventura vetoed the bill in opposition to an amendment made on the Senate floor that addressed a separate issue specifying that a 1999 extension of the medical malpractice statute of limitation should apply retroactively. The amendment would have revived cases that had expired before the 1999 change was made. In his veto message Ventura wrote, "The amendment is very controversial and has significant ramifications within the medical, legal, and insurance industries."

Sen. Thomas Neuville (R-Northfield), the Senate sponsor, said attorneys representing both defendants and plaintiffs had agreed to a statute of limitations change in a 1999 law, which has an effect on the vetoed language. A recent state court of appeals decision ruled the legislative intent was not to make the statute of limitations adjustment retroactive for cases that had expired.

The 1999 change specified that plaintiffs could bring medical malpractice suits up to four years after the act of malpractice.

Finally, the bill would have clarified the applicable limitation period if a doctor were sued for causing death by malpractice. This would have corrected a gap erroneously left by failure to make a technical amendment when the 1999 malpractice limitation period law was enacted.

HF1051*/SF936/CH189

★ LOCAL GOVERNMENT

Requirement needed

Gov. Jesse Ventura vetoed a bill that would have exempted some local government building projects from a requirement to employ an architect or engineer.

The bill would have allowed a person other than an architect to plan, design, or supervise the construction of certain buildings costing less than \$50,000 that are owned by a governmental unit. Non-institutional or non-assembly building would still have been subject to all requirements of the state building and fire codes.

Rep. Richard Mulder (R-Ivanhoe) and Sen. Arlene Lesewski (R-Marshall) sponsored the measure on behalf of officials from Lincoln County who expressed concern over the costs of hiring an architect in connection with building a garage facility.

The bill would have also required the Board

of Architecture, Engineering, Land Surveying, Landscape Architecture, Geoscience and Interior Design to conduct a study of buildings built by local governments with a cost up to \$150,000 to identify buildings that can be constructed without the use of an architect or engineer.

Under existing law there are exemptions to when a licensed architect is required on governmental building projects. In his veto message, Ventura wrote the current exemptions are based on square footage and occupancy of the buildings, not the costs involved. He wrote that a building project may cost less than \$50,000 yet "the life-safety impact dictates the need to use an architect or engineer."

Ventura also expressed concern that the study required under the measure contained no funding provision and that the board estimated the cost for the study would be around \$27,000.

HF1153*/SF1529/CH172

Restrictions vetoed

Gov. Jesse Ventura vetoed a bill May 17 that would have prohibited a resident from using dirt bikes on their property.

If approved, the proposal would have allowed the city of Edina to impose restrictions on the operation of recreational motor vehicles on property owned by the operator if the property is three or fewer acres in area.

Rep. Ron Erhardt (R-Edina), the House sponsor of the measure, said he brought the legislation forward on behalf of residents who lived next to a person who had built an elaborate dirt bike track in his backyard for his sons to use.

David Velde, Edina's city sanitarian, told a House committee this session that because the noise level wasn't constant, the city determined its existing nuisance ordinances did not apply.

Barbara Zell, who lives next to the house with the track, testified at the same hearing that the activities of the residential neighborhood were being interrupted not only by the noise involved but also by clouds of dust that blew over the fence into her yard.

In his veto message, Ventura wrote that laws should not be "capriciously enacted" that restrict people from doing as they want on their own land. He was also concerned the law was giving one community authority to restrict a homeowner's property rights without looking at whether other communities would support the same type legislation.

Sen. Roy Terwilliger (R-Edina) was the Senate sponsor.

HF1526/SF1528*/CH114

★ TRANSPORTATION

Veto override fails

The House failed to override Gov. Jesse Ventura's veto of a bill that would have expanded state Department of Public Service authority over utilities using railroad rights-of-way.

The motion to override Ventura's veto of the bill was defeated 83-49 May 21. Votes to override vetoes require a two-thirds majority. The Senate overrode the veto 62-2 earlier in the day.

Sponsored by Rep. Tom Workman (R-Chanhassen) and Sen. Steve Murphy (DFL-Red Wing), the bill would have expanded particular department authority over regulation of phone, cable, fiber optic, and other telecommunications wires. Currently, such authority exists only over electric wires and natural gas lines.

During House debate Workman described rail lines as "the Great Wall of China" that prevent the expansion of telecommunication lines in rural areas. Answering concerns that the bill could interfere with important transportation projects, he said it was not intended to affect light-rail transit.

The provision was originally intended to improve telecommunication access in Greater Minnesota, Workman said.

During debate, Rep. Bernie Lieder (DFL-Crookston) expressed the concern of several legislators that, although the bill did not explicitly mention light rail, "perhaps there are some problems" or unintended consequences. Rep. Jean Wagenius (DFL-Mpls) said, "Thanks, governor, for the veto."

In his veto message to legislative leaders, Ventura wrote that the bill would create "a property right for the telecommunications or cable company in the state's rail bank right of way and may require the state to pay for future relocation of those utility or phone lines. This cost is not provided for."

He concluded that his veto would "protect the rail bank right of way for future uses and from unanticipated costs."

HF1817/SF1821*/CH122

Line-item vetoes

★ BONDING

St. Paul plan rejected

Most of the \$117 million bonding bill was approved without much controversy.

However, Gov. Jesse Ventura used his veto power to eliminate \$1 million in funding for a St. Paul project.

"I am vetoing the \$1 million appropriation to the St. Paul Port Authority for acquisition of the Trillium site in the city of Saint Paul," Ventura wrote in his veto message. "This project was not pre-approved by all parties involved in negotiating a final agreement on the bill, and is not an emergency item."

Ventura was referring to a "global agreement" reached by the House, Senate, and the governor's office near the end of the 2001 special session to settle all remaining budget items.

The 38-acre Trillium site between Interstate 35E and Jackson Street, south of Maryland Avenue is part of a planned Trout Brook Greenway system. Proponents say the Trout Brook Greenway plan provides a new opportunity to expose some of Trout Brook and restore some wetland areas.

The property has never been developed, and residents have long considered it a natural buffer from the industry in their area. The space will also be used to connect the area to the lower Phalen Greenway to the south along the Mississippi River.

Rep. Jim Knobloch (R-St. Cloud) and Sen. Keith Langseth (DFL-Glyndon) sponsored the bonding law.

2001 Special Session: HF8*/SF25/CH12

★ CRIME

Vetoes for COPS, HEAT grants

Gov. Jesse Ventura line-item vetoed a \$300,000 appropriation for local community policing and other grants contained in the omnibus transportation and public safety funding law, sponsored by Rep. Carol Molnau (R-Chaska) and Sen. Dean Johnson (DFL-Willmar).

The appropriation, which would have taken one-time funds from surplus dollars in fiscal year 2001, would have funded grants to communities for intensive concentration efforts to reduce certain particularly difficult crime problems.

"The use of (fiscal year) 2001 funds would

reduce the size of the estimated rebate and is unacceptable," said Ventura in his veto message.

The funds would have been divided up so that 50 percent went to St. Paul and Minneapolis, and the other 50 percent went to other Minnesota municipalities.

The veto does not affect further appropriations for such programs during the 2002-03 biennium. The new law also appropriates another \$500,000 in one-time funds for general grants.

The grants may be used for the following purposes and conditions:

- police officer overtime;
- creation of a financial crime investigative task force;
- HEAT targeted law enforcement strategy in St. Paul; and
- local units of government must provide a 25 percent non-state or in-kind fund match.

These grants are also subject to the 50/50 split between Minneapolis/St. Paul and other state municipalities.

During the session, groups appeared before the House Judiciary Finance Committee to ask for help in funding COPS, the federal community-oriented policing program, officer overtime, and HEAT, a law-enforcement strategy proposed in St. Paul during the summer months.

The HEAT program proposal, sponsored by Rep. Andy Dawkins (DFL-St. Paul), would specifically have helped that city crackdown on a chronic prostitution problem in the city's Frogtown neighborhood. Dawkins testified that previous efforts to increase police presence in the neighborhood during warmer months showed dramatic results in reducing prostitution activity.

Additional funding to cover overtime for COPS officers was initially proposed by Rep. Harry Mares (R-White Bear Lake).

2001 Special Session: HF7/SF7*/CH8

★ DEVELOPMENT

Dismissed projects

Gov. Jesse Ventura vetoed several of the provisions in the jobs, housing, and economic development appropriations law June 30

The law was sponsored by Rep. Dan McElroy (R-Burnsville) and Sen. Ellen Anderson (DFL-St. Paul).

Among the funding vetoed was a \$500,000 grant to the city of St. Paul for the planning, pre-design, and design of the new Roy Wilkins Auditorium. Ventura said the project should

be considered as part of the capital budgeting process and that he questioned why there was no local funding match requirement.

The governor also vetoed a \$300,000 appropriation to the St. Paul Port Authority for the 38-acre Trillium site, part of the Trout Brook Greenway corridor. He indicated the site should enter the competitive process for funding through the Department of Trade and Economic Development.

Koochiching County will not receive a \$50,000 appropriation for concept development of the Big Bear Country Education Center because Ventura said the project is a capital project that should be submitted through the bonding process.

A \$150,000 appropriation to local governments to plan and promote the 2004 Grand Excursion was also red-lined. The proposed project is to promote tourism in a particular region. Ventura's veto message said the proposal did not demonstrate a higher value than the other tourism expenditures it would replace.

Additionally, a \$100,000 appropriation to remodel a building in an Albert Lea industrial park was vetoed because it had no statewide significance.

Finally a \$200,000 one-time appropriation to the State Board of Investment to pay staff costs related to an investment program for Minnesota based start-up businesses was vetoed because the implementing legislation was not enacted.

2001 Special Session: HF5*/SF12/CH4

★ ENVIRONMENT

Environmental projects cut

Gov. Jesse Ventura used his veto authority to cut three projects totaling \$780,000 from the 2001 omnibus environment, natural resources, and agriculture finance package that provides \$1.2 billion in overall spending for those functions.

Gone from the measure is a \$50,000 appropriation to the city of Taylor's Falls for fire and rescue operations in support of Interstate State Park.

"No other local unit of government receives special funding in this bill for basic local services provided to state recreation facilities, and it is inappropriate to provide special treatment in this case," Ventura wrote in his veto message. "Existing payments-in-lieu of taxes and various forms of general-purpose state aid to local governments are the appropriate mechanism to compensate local units of government for services to state facilities."

The two other provisions that did not make it past the governor's desk would have appropriated \$455,000 to the University of Minnesota to complete production on "Uncommon Ground," a televised film series on the history of Minnesota's natural landscapes, and another \$275,000 to the university to develop "green" infrastructure design strategies for public works projects.

Both of these projects had been given the green light by the Legislative Commission on Minnesota Resources (LCMR), a 20-member panel of House and Senate members who recommend special environmental projects to the Legislature. While the governor did not indicate specific objections to the two university projects, he was critical of the overall LCMR selection process.

"Instead of developing a limited, strategic agenda to improve natural resources in Minnesota, the commission has chosen to try to provide something for everyone," he wrote. "It is my hope that the administration can work with the commission over the next year to develop a more focused and strategic approach to using the scarce resources available."

Ventura also found fault with the way lottery-in-lieu-of-sales-tax dollars were spent in the bill. Last year, the Legislature granted a new funding source for various environment and natural resources functions — including the Department of Natural Resources, Metropolitan Council, and Como and Minnesota zoos — in the form of a 6.5 percent in-lieu sales tax on lottery tickets. Previously, this money went to the general fund. He also expressed disappointment with the fact that the Legislature did not provide operating funds for a

bio-containment facility at the St. Paul campus of the University of Minnesota.

Rep. Mark Holsten (R-Stillwater) and Sen. Leonard Price (DFL-Woodbury) sponsored the omnibus measure.

2001 Special Session: HF10/SF10*/CH2

★ GOVERNMENT

Local funding crunched

While millions of dollars in the state government finance appropriations bill were allocated to public broadcasting and the salaries of four constitutional officers, three local appropriations were line-item vetoed by Gov. Jesse Ventura.

A \$35,000 grant for the Longville City Hall ambulance building was one. The governor indicated in his veto message it "is a local project that should be funded locally."

Ventura also vetoed rider language associated with a 2000 appropriation to the Guthrie Theatre for its new Minneapolis location. The rider would have allowed the theater to use the appropriation for pre-design and design function, which were not authorized under the previous law. The \$3 million appropriation in 2000 was designated to acquire and prepare a site.

Three appropriations to the Amateur Sports Commission were also cut: a \$475,000 appropriation for making matching grants for after-school enrichment grants; a \$25,000 grant to the Range Recreation Civic Center for a bleacher purchase; and a \$100,000 one-time grant for operation of a shooting sports program to train participants and coaches in shooting sports that are Olympic events.

In his veto message, Ventura wrote that these appropriations support programs that are local in nature and any state involvement would more appropriately be considered as part of the capital budget.

The state government funding law was sponsored by Rep. Phil Krinkie (R-Shoreview) and Sen. Richard Cohen (DFL-St. Paul).

2001 Special Session: HF9/SF9*/CH10

Bills considered, not passed

Editor's Note: While New Laws 2001 focuses on bills that were approved by the Legislature, it is also important to mention some of the bills that received attention during the session, but did not become law.

Because this is the first year of the two-year spending cycle, those measures remain alive, or viable, for consideration next year.

At the end of the 2001 session, bills remaining on the various calendars awaiting floor action were returned to the committee of last action, where the bills will stay unless they are acted upon by the 2002 Legislature.

Bills remaining in conference committees that have not submitted a report upon adjournment of the session return to the body of origin and are set aside temporarily (laid on the table). The conference committees are disbanded.

Bills that passed one body but not the other remain alive for the second year of the biennium. The house that approved the bill in the first year need not re-pass the bill in the second.

Bills remaining in standing committees at the end of the 2001 session can be taken up in the second year of the biennium by the committee to which they were last referred.

★ AGRICULTURE

Yes, no, not yet for biodiesel

A biodiesel mandate that once was part of an omnibus agriculture measure tanked during the waning hours of the regular session and was not revived in the new omnibus environment, natural resources, and agriculture law passed during the special session.

Biodiesel is a blend of traditional diesel fuel and biodegradable combustible liquid fuel made of organic oils. Soybeans provide the biological component in 90 percent of biodiesel, according to the National Biodiesel Board.

Although they differed in scope, both the House and the Senate passed omnibus agricultural initiatives containing some sort of biodiesel requirement. The last offer, a combination of both plans adopted initially by the conference committee, would have required



PHOTO BY TOM OLMSCHIED

Supporters of a plan requiring that a percentage of all diesel fuel sold in Minnesota contain at least 2 percent biological matter by July 2003 said it would benefit the state's soybean farmers. Soybeans provide 90 percent of the biological component of biodiesel fuel.

that by 2002 all state-owned and operated diesel vehicles use a biodiesel blend and by 2003 all diesel fuel sold in Minnesota would contain at least 2 percent biological material by volume.

While the Senate accepted the omnibus agriculture proposal with these provisions, the House sent it back to conference committee. The bill as it re-emerged did not contain any biodiesel requirement.

Along with opposition to biodiesel, many legislators objected to unrelated provisions that would have allowed counties to offer bounties on coyotes.

Soybean farmers and other proponents touted the mandated use of the fuel as a way to improve air quality and jump start the state's rural economy.

But opponents, including trucking, railroad, and airline representatives, maintained that the mechanics of biodiesel use in combustion engines has been insufficiently tested. The transportation industry and others questioned a public policy they said would force them to buy fuel in other states and ultimately increase fuel costs for consumers.

Before being rolled into the omnibus proposals, the biodiesel legislation was sponsored by Rep. Torrey Westrom (R-Elbow Lake) and Sen. Jim Vickerman (DFL-Tracy). The omnibus agriculture measure was sponsored by Rep. Tim Finseth (R-Angus) and Sen. Steve Murphy (DFL-Red Wing).

HF1547/SF1495

Got a control board?

An effort to create a milk price control board failed to pass the House Commerce, Jobs and Economic Development Committee and stalled in the Senate Taxes Committee in 2001.

Sponsored by Mary Ellen Otremba (DFL-Long Prairie) and Sen. Becky Lourey (DFL-Kerrick), the board would have had authority to require milk processors in Minnesota, who purchase raw milk from farmers, to pay a premium price above the federally mandated price.

The federal government currently regulates milk prices via the U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) Federal Milk Marketing Order program, under which farmers producing milk in certain states are guaranteed a minimum price for that milk. The program dates back to the 1920s, when dairy processing and transportation technology necessitated federal intervention to assure a consistently safe and affordable supply of milk nationwide.

According to the USDA Web site, the milk marketing program protects both farmers and consumers by legally mandating a minimum price that milk processors, such as cheese or butter manufacturers, must pay farmers for milk.

Consumers are protected from "wild fluctuations in price through periods of heavy and light milk production" by ensuring that farmers will have a reliable source of income. Likewise, farmers are insulated from economic or environmental variables beyond their control.

Critics now claim that the system is outdated and is inconsistent with technological advances and economic conditions that permit the production and processing of milk in

almost any region. For example, the milk marketing program has always determined the price of milk by calculating a given area's distance from Eau Claire, Wis., which was once the center of American dairy production.

The farther from Eau Claire, the higher the price a farmer was guaranteed. The program was successful in encouraging fledgling local dairies to support large populations far from Wisconsin. Now, milk can be produced anywhere and consumed anywhere else. Yet, according to the nonpartisan House Research Department, the restrictions remain salient largely because of the strong political power of dairy producers outside the Upper Midwest.

Otremba told the House Civil Law Committee that five other states, including Wisconsin, have similar boards, and that her bill is based on a similar panel in Montana.

Under the bill, the governor would appoint five members, none of whom could be "connected in any way with the production, processing, distribution, or wholesale or retail sale of milk or dairy products."

In addition to setting milk prices guaranteed to farmers, the board could institute a quota system limiting the growth in the quantity of milk that any farmer could produce. Producers could sell, barter, or otherwise exchange the quotas that would permit the production of only as much milk as was being produced when the quotas were set.

HF1238/SF854



PHOTO BY TOM OLMSCHEID

A plan to create a milk price control board that would establish minimum prices paid to dairy farmers for milk failed to pass in 2001.

★ CONSUMERS

★ No wine in grocery stores

Consumers will not find wine on the shelves of grocery stores in 2001, but they may have a chance to stock their carts with the beverages in 2002.

Under a proposal sponsored by Rep. Barb Sykora (R-Excelsior), supermarkets of at least 10,000 square feet would have been allowed to sell wine with up to 15 percent alcohol.

At the bill's second committee hearing, Sykora unexpectedly withdrew the bill after what had been an aggressive lobbying effort. The bill had been approved by the liquor subcommittee of the House Commerce, Jobs and Economic Development Policy Committee but

was stopped before receiving a vote from the full committee.

The Senate version of the bill, sponsored by Sen. Linda Scheid (DFL-Brooklyn Park), never made its way out of that body's commerce committee.

Opponents argued the legislation would increase alcohol availability to youth and would increase drinking in society as a whole.

"The expansion of alcohol adds to the problems in our community," said Jaime Martinez of Action on Alcohol and Teens, in a committee during session.

Sykora said the bill is a "responsible proposal." The provisions in the bill are legal in 33 other states, she said, including Wisconsin, Iowa, and South Dakota. "If youth access would increase dramatically due to wine being sold in grocery stores, why haven't these other states changed their law back?"

Further restrictions on the sale of wine in grocery stores would have included identification checks on every purchase by a clerk age 18 or older, annual compliance checks, and a theft management program in every store. In addition, these table and dinner wines would have been sold only during the same hours wine is presently sold at liquor stores.

Opponents claimed the legislation might also harm the business of independent liquor stores.

But Sykora contended that floral shops, bakeries, and pharmacies, which exist in many grocery stores, still flourish in independent shops.

HF1205/SF1107

★ CRIME

No blood-alcohol limit change

A measure to lower the state legal blood alcohol concentration limit from .10 percent to .08 percent was included in the Senate's omnibus transportation bill but did not make it into the final version of the omnibus transportation law.

And a move in the House to attach the provisions to a separate seatbelt measure advanced the plan no further than the House Ways and Means Committee.

The limit would have existed not only for driving, but also for any other activity over which the state exercises authority, including boating, hunting, handling explosives, and operating military equipment.

The measure, sponsored by Rep. Kevin Goodno (R-Moorhead) and Sen. Leo Foley

(DFL-Coon Rapids) did receive bipartisan support. It would change all references in law of a .10 percent limit to .08.

Goodno testified to the House Crime Prevention Committee that “more than 300 studies show that most drivers are impaired at .08.” To back up the claim, Goodno played a videotaped experiment in which a small number of Minnesotans drank until their limit reached .08 and then drove. All participants, including one liquor store owner who initially expressed opposition to .08, had significant difficulty navigating a driving course and expressed support for lowering the legal limit.

Statistically, a 130-pound woman could expect to have a .08 concentration about two hours after drinking three “standard drinks,” a measure equivalent to a five-ounce glass of wine, 12 ounces of beer, or 1.5 ounces of 80-proof liquor, about the potency of vodka. A 175-pound man could drink about five drinks in the same amount of time.

Rep. Matt Entenza (DFL-St. Paul) explained that “President Bush and Congress have all expressed support for (.08).” Congress has made some federal highway funding dependant upon state adoption of the .08 limit.

Opponents to .08 have expressed concern that the measure would unreasonably target social drinkers and not repeat offenders. However, Lynne Goughler, legislative chair of the Minnesota chapter of Mothers Against Drunk Driving (MADD), said “any reasonable person knows that the law will not affect social drinkers.”

Goodno also assured members that both social drinkers and full-blown alcoholics each experience the same limit, although their bodies respond differently. As such, drinkers would still have to be pulled over, likely for unsafe or erratic driving, before police would administer tests.

Kenn Rockler, a lobbyist for the Wine, Beer & Spirits Association of Minnesota, argued that no data conclusively demonstrated that lowering the legal blood-alcohol limit saved the lives of drivers who had been drinking.

HF51/SF118

★ EDUCATION

Profile of Learning unchanged

Although legislators ultimately did nothing about eliminating or revising the Profile of Learning in 2001, members of the House Education Policy Committee tried to revamp Minnesota’s graduation standards.

Testimony by students and parents prompted lawmakers to take another look at changing the Profile. But it was not to be this session.

Rep. Tony Kielkucki (R-Lester Prairie) and Sen. Warren Limmer (R-Maple Grove) sponsored a bill that proposed to repeal the Profile of Learning and establish new statewide tests in third, fifth, and 10th grades; annual testing in other grades was optional.

The measure was included in the House’s version of the K-12 omnibus funding bill but did not receive Senate approval.

Barbara Cook Smith, a witness who testified before the House Education Policy Committee, saw a “strong difference” in what her second child was bringing home compared to what her older child had for homework before the Profile. The content, she said, was endlessly repeated questions.

“There was no testing, just a check-off list of what they had learned,” said Cook Smith, parent of students attending Southwest High School in Minneapolis and former PTA president. “Learning had become secondary to processing paperwork.”

Rep. Paul Marquart (DFL-Dilworth) questioned Kielkucki’s bill, wondering how student success would be measured without the Profile.

Kielkucki said he is taking a different approach by allowing teachers to decide what’s best rather than creating a mandate for every classroom.

“I really have a problem putting every student through the same loophole,” he said. “I think the system is ultimately flawed. We need to let every district make up its mind.”

Another bill (HF2064/SF1947) sponsored by Rep. Mark Buesgens (R-Jordan) and Sen. Ann H. Rest (DFL-New Hope), would establish a task force to work with the Council for Basic Education to create new standards in English, math, science, history, and geography. It also did not receive Senate approval and was not included in the K-12 spending law.

HF2057/SF2089

Board of Education on hold

Two years after the state Board of Education was abolished by the Legislature, two bills from the House of Representatives proposed to reinstate the supervisory board. However, neither was included in the final K-12 omnibus bill.

Those bills would have also renamed the state’s education department now called the

Department of Children, Families and Learning, because many find that designation confusing.

The first bill, sponsored by Rep. Lyndon Carlson (DFL-Crystal) and Sen. Ann H. Rest (DFL-New Hope), would appoint 12 citizens to the board — at least one of whom must reside in each congressional district — plus the chancellor of the Minnesota State Colleges and Universities and the president of the University of Minnesota.

The bill requires at least four of the citizen members to have previously served as a local school board member. The governor would appoint the resident citizens with the recommendation of the Senate. Board members would be prohibited from holding public office or being employed by any board of education or school district, public or private during their tenure.

The plan would give the board “the authority to exercise general supervision over educational agencies and adopt or amend administrative rules.” Furthermore, the Revisor of Statutes, in consultation with House and Senate counsel, would transfer back certain other administrative powers to the board, and prepare a report for the 2002 Legislature to show changes.

The provision would have been effective Dec. 1, 2001.

HF770/SF710

Another plan, sponsored by Rep. Mark Buesgens (R-Jordan), would create a state superintendent of public instruction, replacing the commissioner of education. The superintendent would hold a four-year term in a non-partisan position, and be elected during the state’s general election.

Under the bill, the board would be composed of eight elected citizens, one from each congressional district. The board would have general supervision “over educational agencies and other education-related matters.” Members would have the same conflict of interest restrictions as those under Carlson’s bill, and would serve staggered four-year terms.

The bill’s rulemaking provisions say the board “may adopt new rules and amend any of its existing rules under legislative authority.” Consistent with statutory provisions that governed the repealed state Board of Education, the bill also would permit the board to grant a local school district a rule variance for “implementing experimental programs in learning or school management.” The provisions would be effective Jan. 1, 2003.

HF881/SFnone

PARTIAL PLEDGE



PHOTO BY TOM OLMSCHIED

A plan to have public and charter school students recite the Pledge of Allegiance at least once per week gained approval from the House, but not the Senate. The plan (HF915/SF303) was sponsored by Rep. George Cassell and Sen. Bob Kierlin.

Allowing religious references

Under a measure passed by the House, students would have the opportunity to read and study historical documents that contain religious references without academic penalty.

But the bill would advance no further during 2001, because it had no Senate companion.

Current law does not prohibit students from studying America's founding documents, but bill sponsor Rep. Mark Olson (R-Big Lake) said some students, teachers, and school administrators have been penalized for using curriculum that contained religious references.

"While these things are permitted, I hear from students and teachers that they are not," Olson replied. For instance, he said instead of reciting the Pledge of Allegiance, some teachers recite a "pledge to the earth."

The bill reads, "Districts may not limit or restrain instruction in American or Minnesota state history or heritage based on religious references in documents, writing, speeches, proclamations, or records." It adds, "These and any other materials must be used for educational purposes and not to establish any religion."

"I don't see that there is a problem in our classrooms relative to teaching American history," said Rep. Michael Paymar (DFL-St. Paul) during debate. Olson replied that textbooks "do not teach the whole story," and noted the

bill does not require that subjects be taught in any particular way.

HF1028/SFnone

Gifted and talented funding

A plan to give gifted and talented programs across the state ongoing state funding was not included in the final K-12 education funding bill.

Currently, a district may allocate its own revenue or apply for grants to fund gifted and talented programs, but few exist in the state. Legislation sponsored by Rep. Connie Bernardy (DFL-Fridley) would cost around \$10 million annually and would be effective in the 2001-2002 school year and later.

"It is simply a program designed to encourage students to reach the extents of their own potential — and it is disheartening to see any program which encourages such positive ideals diminished due to inadequate funding," said Aly Richey, a junior at Spring Lake Park High School, who has participated in gifted and talented programs for nine years. Aly testified in favor of the proposal before a House committee during 2001.

According to the bill, funding must be used for identifying gifted and talented students; providing educational programming for those

students; and providing staff development to aid in the teaching such students.

Bernardy said each district would decide which schools would receive funding for the programs.

Sen. Jane Krentz (DFL-May Township) sponsored the legislation in that body.

HF216/SF1091

Truancy prevention

Since he retired from a long teaching career, Rep. Lyndon Carlson (DFL-Crystal) has been asked how things have changed over time in the classroom. Most changes were positive, he said, but there were also problems, mainly relating to attendance and mobility.

The number of students who were frequently absent was minimal in Carlson's early years of teaching, he said. In his last year, however, his attendance book was scattered with absences and excuses.

Combining his own experience with the findings of a statewide study on truancy, Carlson sponsored a bill during 2001 that would attempt to reduce truancy by helping schools set attendance goals and providing financial incentives for schools to meet those objectives. The proposal was not part of the K-12 omnibus funding bill.

His proposal required school districts to set at least a 95 percent student attendance goal for secondary schools and 97 percent attendance for elementary schools.

Under the bill, school districts would be required to issue an initial report of district truancy goals, as well as current truancy rates to the Department of Children, Families and Learning. Annual reports on the outcomes of truancy reduction efforts would also be submitted to the department.

The bill would cost about \$8.2 million in each year of the 2002-03 biennium. School districts would receive an additional 4 percent of the district's base compensatory revenue only if district truancy goals are met.

(Compensatory revenue is a portion of school's general education funding. The revenue is based on the number of students who are eligible for free and reduced price meals.)

Truancy revenue issued to schools would be over and above funds a district already spends on truancy prevention measures.

Under the bill, programs to reduce truancy may include "parental involvement programs, programs designed to increase personal contact with students and family, and

collaborative activities with other schools or with social service and law enforcement agencies providing truancy reduction activities.”

Stephanie Autumn, staff member at the Council on Crime and Justice, said she has seen the same results in years of work with truants. Autumn said the American Indian community has the lowest high school graduation rate and subsequently the highest dropout rate. However, she said, the problem starts long before high school.

“We’re losing children before they get to middle school,” Autumn said. She cited poverty, violence, and homelessness as reasons for truancy.

“When they drop out of school they also drop out of the community and into the justice system,” Autumn said. “We need to be making our schools community-based schools.”

Sen. Ann H. Rest (DFL-New Hope) sponsored the bill in the Senate, where it stalled in committee.

HF2376/SF1936

ELECTIONS



No redistricting agreement

After much debate during the 2001 session, the House and Senate were unable to come to an agreement on redistricting plans to decide how the state’s political boundaries will be mapped out for the next decade.

The House congressional plan, sponsored by Rep. Erik Paulsen (R-Eden Prairie), would combine the cities of Minneapolis and St. Paul into one congressional district, and create a single district across much of the northern part of the state.

The bill passed the House by a party line vote of 69-61.

Paulsen said at the core of the bill is the principle found in Minnesota’s Constitution that districts be of equal population.

He said the bill takes into account the demographic shifts that have occurred in Minnesota during the past 10 years as 45 percent of the state’s population now lives in the suburban Twin Cities metropolitan area.

Using numbers from the 2000 census, the bill would establish seven congressional districts with the same population of 614,935. The eighth district would have one less person. The legislative districts would have more deviation, ranging from 36,452 people to 36,984.

The newly created fifth congressional district incorporating Minneapolis and St. Paul

would have a minority population of 30.8 percent.

The House legislative district plan would create six districts in which current DFL legislators would run against each other, one district in which two Republican House members would be matched up, and eight districts where DFL and Republican incumbents would be in the same district.

The Senate plan, sponsored by Sen. Lawrence Pogemiller (DFL-Mpls), would keep Minneapolis and St. Paul in separate congressional districts. There would be four metropolitan and four rural congressional districts under the measure.

The bill passed the Senate on a partisan 35-28 vote.

Under the proposal, the minority population of the new fourth congressional district would be 22.6 percent compared to the 7.6 percent provided in the House plan, and the new fifth district’s minority population would be 28.5 percent in the Senate bill versus 30.8 percent in the House bill.

The Senate plan reflects a structure more like the current fourth and fifth congressional districts, which represent St. Paul and Minneapolis respectively.

The Senate bill would create 11 state House and Senate districts where Republican incumbents would run against each other, one district in which two DFL incumbents would be together, and eight districts in which incumbents from the two parties would face-off.

A conference committee was appointed but never met.

By law, redistricting plans must be in place 25 weeks before the state primary. Thus the legislative and congressional districts must be determined by March 19, 2002 in order for candidates to know the districts in which they will file. If the Legislature is unable to agree to a plan, or the agreed upon plan is challenged on issues such as the constitutionality of the plan, it is likely the matter would end up being decided by the courts.

HF2516/SF2377

Smile for your ballot

A measure that would require voters to show picture identification before voting was passed by the House but did not receive a hearing in the Senate.

Minnesota Secretary of State Mary Kiffmeyer told the election subcommittee of the House Governmental Operations and Veterans Affairs Policy that since the 2000 election she has heard from “an overwhelming” number of citizens concerned with the integrity of Minnesota’s voting systems.

Kiffmeyer said many people were surprised to discover the state doesn’t require a person to show any identification at the polling place before voting.

Although the state traditionally has one of the nation’s highest voter turnouts, Kiffmeyer said she has heard from many of those that don’t vote because they think the system needs reform.

“The biggest controversy is that just anybody could walk in and claim a name,” she

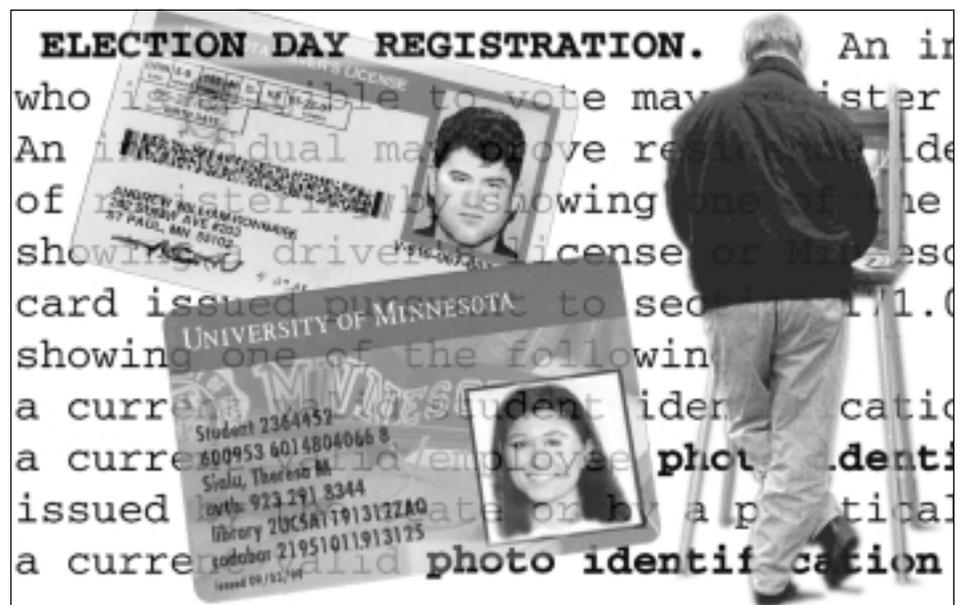


PHOTO ILLUSTRATION BY ANDREW VON BANK

A plan to have voters present a picture identification, such as a driver’s license, before receiving a ballot was discussed but not enacted during the 2001 Legislative session.

said. "There has been a tremendous shaking of the general confidence in the system."

A measure that Rep. Tony Kielkucki (R-Lester Prairie) said he was carrying on Kiffmeyer's behalf would require voters to present picture identification at the polling place before receiving a ballot.

Kielkucki said picture identification cards have become "a part of life" and pointed out that one is needed before boarding an airplane or cashing a check. He said requiring identification before voting would bring integrity into the process.

The bill would allow voters who do not have a form of identification to vote by signing an affidavit at the polling place.

Minnesota is one of the few states to allow registration on Election Day. To do so, a potential voter has to show a prescribed picture identification (generally a driver's license or state identification card). If the address on the identification is not current, state law allows a number of documents, such as a current utility bill, to verify the address of the person.

Current law also allows a person who does not have the proper identifying documentation to bring in a person who lives in the same precinct who can verify or "vouch" that the wannabe voter also lives in the precinct.

Opponents of the measure said there is no tangible proof of election fraud in the state and requiring picture identification would adversely affect participation by those who do not have identification cards and would be required to purchase some form just to vote.

The Senate companion was sponsored by Sen. Warren Limmer (R-Maple Grove).

HF857/SF1103

★ ETHICS

Outside office limitations

With the demise of the Xtreme Football League, it is unclear whether lawmakers will continue to discuss whether the governor should be allowed to take outside employment.

During the 2001 session, a House committee approved a bill that would have established that the state's constitutional officers are subject to the code of ethics that prohibits state employees from using their position for personal gain.

It was also inserted in the omnibus state government finance bill that passed the House

before the Legislature adjourned its regular session.

But that provision was later removed before conferees brought the bill back to both the House and Senate for reconsideration in the special session. As a result, questions remain whether the six constitutional officers — the governor, lieutenant governor, secretary of state, state auditor, state treasurer, and attorney general — are indeed "state employees."

Alan Gilbert, chief deputy and solicitor general from the Attorney General's Office, issued an opinion in response to an inquiry by Senate Majority Leader Roger Moe (DFL-Erskine) that determined the governor is an employee of the state and thus bound by the state code of ethics.

But Julien Carter, the commissioner of the Department of Employee Relations, later ruled Ventura's XFL announcing job was not a conflict of interest with his state duties because the statute is confusing and contains ambiguous language.

Sponsored by Rep. Philip Krinkie (R-Shoreview), the original legislation to clarify that ambiguity would have prohibited the constitutional officers from engaging in outside activities for which the officer provides personal, professional, or other services and receives pay.

Krinkie later offered an amendment, that a House committee approved, that would create a "presumption of a conflict of interest" in income-earning outside activities.

Under the measure, it is presumed that outside income-earning activities are a conflict of interest with official duties unless the official can demonstrate otherwise in a hearing.

Krinkie said the bill would clarify that the state's constitutional officers are on duty 24 hours a day, seven days a week, 365 days a year.

The amended bill would establish the chief administrative law judge as the person responsible for determining whether an activity is a conflict of interest.

Under the original bill, the state's attorney general would have that duty and the governor would be entrusted with determining conflict of interest charges against the attorney general.

That provision led to a concern there might be a potential for political fighting between the two elected officials.

There was no action in the Senate on the measure.

HF111/SFnone

★ GAME & FISH

Legal limit limbo

A bill that was designed to be a strong deterrent to people who intentionally defy hunting and angling limit laws was shot down once on the House floor, but remains alive through a procedural move that sent the bill back to the House Environment and Natural Resources Policy committee.

Sponsored by Rep. Bill Haas (R-Champlin), the bill would have increased penalties for gross violations of the state's game and fish laws.

Although its status is in limbo, it wasn't for lack of committee action. The bill made three stops in the environment policy committee and met scrutiny under six other House committees along the way.

The final version of the bill would have instituted three degrees of penalties for overlimit offenses based on current restitution values of fish and game. All would be considered gross misdemeanors.

It would have authorized Department of Natural Resources (DNR) conservation officers to seize all vehicles and equipment used in first- and second-degree gross overlimit violations. And it would have required the immediate seizure of the offender's game or fish license if the restitution value was above \$500. License revocations would have been subject to varying lengths of time based on the degree of the offense. First-degree violations would have called for a 10-year license revocation after conviction.

The bill also included separate provisions to address limit offenses by commercial and aquatic licensees and specified the rights of all violators for a judicial review process.

The impetus for the bill came from several fishing roundtable discussions around the state and a legislatively mandated DNR report on takings of game and fish beyond the legal limit.

The department brought their report and recommendations for increased penalties to the House Environment and Natural Resources Policy Committee in January, presenting photographic evidence of some of the more flagrant overlimit violations, including 12 deer taken by three hunters, 186 walleye taken by one angler, and 360 sunfish taken by another.

"Violations of hunting and angling laws impact fish and wildlife management efforts as well as public perceptions and support for hunting and angling activities," the report reads.

Revocation and suspension of license privileges would be the best deterrent, according to the DNR.

The bill's supporters argued that current law amounts to a slap on the wrist; some violators come prepared to pay fines on the spot, they said. Generally, licenses are only revoked for one year following a second violation within a three-year period.

The opposition said they feared the bill would give conservation officers too much authority. Their testimony often conjured up images of officers randomly searching people's freezers for excess fish or venison.

The Senate companion sponsored by Sen. Jane Krentz (DFL-May Township) stalled in the Senate Environment and Natural Resources Committee.

HF94/SF222

★ GOVERNMENT

Agenda reversal

A bill that would rearrange the timing of when the Legislature does its work passed the House but stalled in the Senate.

Sponsored by House Majority Leader Tim Pawlenty (R-Eagan), the bill would change the budgeting process. Under the current system the Legislature does most of its budget work during the odd-numbered year of the session. The bill devotes odd-numbered years to organizational sessions not to exceed 30 days, and even-numbered years to budgeting.

Even-numbered years are also election years.

Pawlenty said the bill could lead to a more citizen-based Legislature that the current system discourages because of its prohibitive schedule. He said the bill would also allow new members to better understand the budgeting process before they have to make decisions in the even-numbered years.

The bill would still allow the governor to call the Legislature into special session. In addition, the leaders from both the House and Senate can call an odd-year special session, or a two-thirds majority vote of each house of the Legislature could reconvene the regular session during an odd-year.

Dean Barkley, head of the Minnesota Planning agency, said Gov. Jesse Ventura supports the proposal because the current system has strayed from the intent of the constitutional amendment approved by voters in 1972 that led to annual sessions.

At that time, Barkley said, meeting every year was supposed to provide more in-depth study of issues, prevent the logjam of activity at the end of session, and avoid expensive special sessions.

As originally introduced, Pawlenty's bill would have required the Legislature to get the bulk of its work done in the odd-numbered years. The bill would have allowed the Legislature to meet up to 14 days during even-numbered years to deal with budget deficits.

Rep. Mike Osskopp (R-Lake City) said it did not make sense for legislators to get all the work done in the five months following the election and then have nothing else to do for the next 17 months.

Osskopp offered a successful amendment in the House Governmental Operations and Veterans Affairs Policy Committee that switched the two years around.

The House passed the bill late in the session, and Pawlenty said the measure might be discussed again soon.

"This sends a signal to the Senate that we are serious (about reform)," he said. "Hopefully they'll engage us in discussion over the interim."

The Senate sponsor was Sen. Dave Kleis (R-St. Cloud).

HF2205/SF2073

★ HIGHER EDUCATION

Tech center request

Wanting a place to teach lifelong learning skills, leaders of two Minnesota schools sought legislative help during the 2001 session.

Fergus Falls Community College and the Fergus Falls school district sought \$80,000 in fiscal year 2002 via a grant from the Minnesota State Colleges and Universities Board of Trustees. The state would have appropriated the money to the board from the general fund.

The plan, sponsored by Rep. Bud Nornes (R-Fergus Falls), was not included in the higher education omnibus bill.

The funds would be used to plan and implement pilot programs in a combined vocational training center of the college and school district. The two entities would operate the center.

Monies would be spent between a facility use study, curriculum development, computer connections between the college and school district, and a pilot program to begin in the fall. The bill specifies the appropriation would be available until the end of the 2002-03 biennium.

High school juniors would be the minimum age eligible to participate in the program. Ken Peeders, president of Fergus Falls Community College, said students could potentially be ready

to go to work after high school or pursue an advanced degree at a MnSCU two- or four-year institution. "There are some real opportunities for economic development," he said.

Bob Duncan, Fergus Falls school district superintendent, told the committee "We are looking to salvage opportunities for students. This is a win-win for our high school and our graduates in this area."

Sen. Cal Larson (R-Fergus Falls) sponsored the measure in the Senate, where it awaits a committee hearing.

HF2371/SF2245

Paying your own way

Students wishing to retake a college class may someday have to do so with their own money — but not yet.

A plan sponsored by Rep. William Kuisle (R-Rochester) that would provide a tuition policy for the University of Minnesota and the Minnesota State Colleges and Universities regarding students retaking classes was not included in the higher education omnibus bill.

"If a student wants to retake a course the state should contribute zero to the class," he told the House Higher Education Finance Committee.

The policy would be enacted for students who retake a class after previously attaining a passing grade, or for those who drop a class in the final three weeks of the term.

Kuisle said the bill would give the institutions the option of setting up a policy for extenuating circumstances, such as health issues or being called for active military duty.

The proposal would affect a handful of students.

Peter Zetterberg, director of institutional research and reporting at the University of Minnesota, said about 535,000 credit hours were taught in fall 2000 at the Twin Cities campus, with about 5,200 students dropping a class in the final three weeks.

"I believe the same (percentages) are true at our Crookston, Duluth and Morris campuses," he said.

Of those students retaking classes — about 1,000 per semester — Zetterberg said most are enrolled in lower division math, chemistry, or physics courses where a grade of C or better is needed for their major. He said 75 percent of students achieve the needed grade the second time around.

Patrick Opatz, budget director for MnSCU, said system-wide numbers indicate less than 1 percent of students withdraw in the last two

weeks and less than 2 percent retake a course. MnSCU students are enrolled in about 537,000 credit hours per term.

HF751/SFnone

Camp funding

A plan that would allocate state funds to expose middle school age girls to certain career possibilities was not included in the higher education omnibus bill.

And the fact that the program wasn't funded could mean it runs out of money in 2003.

Sponsored by Rep. George Cassell (R-Alexandria) and Sen. Cal Larson (R-Fergus Falls), the bill seeks \$30,000 in both 2002 and 2003 for a Science Technology and Engineering Preview Summer Camp for Girls at Alexandria Technical College. It was included in the Senate higher education bill, but not the House measure.

The one-week camp exposes girls entering seventh grade to the possibilities of a career in a technical field. The goal is to interest them early enough so the girls take the proper math and science classes in middle and high school, which in turn prepares them to enter and succeed in college level programs, such as engineering.

Stephanie Maras, assistant camp coordinator, told the House Higher Education Finance Committee that 152 girls from around the state took part in the July 2000 inaugural event, divided over four weeks, and that the camp can accommodate 160 campers.

"We expect a waiting list this year," she said. Tuition is free, and Maras said some girls were only able to participate because of no fee.

The 2000 camp cost \$93,392 to operate, and was funded by seed money from private donations designed to get the camp started, including more than \$56,000 from the Society of Manufacturing Engineers Education Foundation through a grant provided by the Bush Foundation. However, Maras said that grant will be reduced to 50 percent in 2001, 25 percent in 2002 and zero in 2003.

She said camp leaders have pursued other funding sources, but have found some Minnesota companies aren't willing to contribute because they do not have any operations in the Alexandria area.

HF1414/SF1254

INDUSTRY



Telecommunications reform stalls

A telecommunications reform proposal the Ventura Administration believes would provide better rates and more services for Minnesota consumers — residential and business, urban and rural, has been put on hold for at least another year.

The bill, sponsored by Rep. Ken Wolf (R-Burnsville) and Sen. Steve Kelley (DFL-Hopkins), never left the House Regulated Industries Committee or the Senate Telecommunications, Energy, and Utilities Committee.

The proposal calls for standard statewide service, affordable local phone service, advanced services to anywhere in the state, and for consumers to be able to choose their own provider.

"Telecommunications would be driven not by the whims of a monopoly, but by a vibrant competitive marketplace," said Anthony Mendoza, Department of Commerce deputy commissioner.

The main initiative of the bill would require local service providers to adhere to "universal service," or meet certain standards of telecommunications service. With universal service, hidden subsidies — access charges and rate averaging — that currently exist in phone bills would be replaced, in large part, with explicit mechanisms.

For the benefit of small telephone companies that have relied on these access charges, the new plan attempts to provide a soft landing by reducing the charges gradually over a five-year period. Reduced access charges would also decrease the costs of long-distance calls.

Rate averaging would be the second hidden subsidy to be eliminated, under the plan. When rates are averaged under a monopolistic market, urban consumers help ease the cost to rural consumers, because the cost of service is much higher in non-metro areas.

Under the proposed plan, consumers above the average rate, generally rural consumers, would receive a subsidy to bring the cost down to the average rate consumers in the state are paying.

The subsidy would come from a "universal service fund," which would be funded by a new 5 percent excise tax on any telecommunications service — including long-distance calls and wireless services. The fund would be created by the bill.

The universal service fund would also pay for a list of "essential services," some that

consumers currently receive, and others that will be needed more and more as technology changes. They include:

- low-income assistance;
- touch-tone;
- 911 and E911 ("Enhanced 911," i.e., tracing calls);
- access to operator services;
- access to directory assistance; and
- toll-free Internet access.

HF510/SF554

LAW



Concealed carry falls short

A bill that would have required local officials to grant handgun permits to qualified applicants unless there were a compelling reason to deny the request passed the House but failed in the Senate.

Under the bill, sponsored by Rep. Lynda Boudreau (R-Faribault) and Sen. Pat Pariseau (R-Farmington), county sheriffs would have been required to issue a concealed weapon permit within 15 days of an application unless the applicant failed a background check or did not pass several other conditions in the bill.

In addition to making Minnesota a "shall issue" state regarding the granting of applications, the bill would clarify requirements for applicants. Under the bill, successful applicants would be at least 21 years old, have successfully completed a training course or demonstrated experience, not have been convicted of a felony, and not be listed in the state criminal gang registry. Sheriffs would be forbidden from considering any other information and would be required to explain in writing a decision to deny a request.

Under current law, both sheriffs and police chiefs have the discretionary authority to grant handgun permits only to those who demonstrate "an occupation or personal safety hazard" that would necessitate being armed.

Bill sponsors argued that current law "is unfair and discriminatory" because local officials hold discretionary authority to arbitrarily deny permits. Boudreau said the bill "does not change current handgun restrictions, only changes the permit process."

Critics charged that the bill would increase the availability of handguns among technically qualified but still dangerous people.

Opponents of the bill included Dr. Kathy Sweetman, president of the Minnesota Academy of Pediatrics. She told the House Crime



PHOTO ILLUSTRATION BY TOM OLMSCHEID

A bill to remove law enforcement discretion for granting permits to legally carry a concealed weapon in the state passed the House during the 2001 session but failed in the Senate.

Prevention Committee that the number of "suicides, homicides, and accidental deaths (by handguns) is 40 times higher than (the number of times a gun is used) in self-defense." She added that the "best way to protect children is to remove guns from individuals and communities."

After passing the House 85-46 April 9, the plan failed in the Senate 40-23 April 11.

HF1360/SF1395

Tort reform tabled

A bill that would have modified the state's civil law restitution system passed the House but never won Senate committee approval.

Sponsored by Rep. Dave Bishop (R-Rochester), the bill would have modified the system of joint and several liability, which permits courts to hold defendants in civil actions responsible for a greater share of a plaintiff's cost than the proportion of damage for which they are responsible.

Such plans are known as "tort reform" because they amend the civil law system used to compensate those injured by the actions of others. A tort is defined as "a private or civil wrong, other than a breach of contract, for which the court will provide a remedy in the form of an action for damages."

Under the bill, defendants found liable for 40 percent or less of the damages in a civil case would have been responsible for only the percentage of the plaintiff's damage that is proportional to the defendant's percentage at fault. Current law sets that proportion at 15 percent.

To demonstrate the change, imagine that a plaintiff is damaged by three different defendants. Imagine further that a jury finds the defendants 55 percent, 35 percent and 10 percent at fault, respectively.

Current law would allow the court to order the defendants 55 percent and 35 percent at fault to compensate the plaintiff for up to 100 percent of their damages. Because the third defendant is less than 15 percent at fault, he or she could be held accountable for up to four times their actual liability, up to 40 percent of the plaintiff's damage in this case.

Courts would do this generally only if the first two defendants were unable to pay or had inadequate insurance coverage. Courts order a total of no more than 100 percent compensation of a plaintiff's damage.

The bill would maintain existing law regarding environmental torts but eliminate a current provision preventing government entities from being ordered to pay more than \$300,000 per person or \$1 million per incident. Joint and several liability is upheld for persons committing intentional torts.

Ideally, courts would order only compensation proportional to the amount of each defendant's fault. However, given that many defendants are simply unable to adequately meet the financial demands on their own, due to inadequate insurance for example, courts sometimes order other defendants to compensate victims beyond their own proportional fault. This is to prevent injured people from having to pay expenses unfairly incurred to them because of others' negligence.

Legislators have struggled to balance the

need to reasonably compensate victims with the desire to not unduly burden defendants who may only be marginally at fault.

In Bishop's original version, defendants found less than 50 percent responsible could be held liable for no more than their proportion. If more than one-half at fault, a defendant could be required to pay for all the damages. Rep. Joe Opatz (DFL-St. Cloud) proposed amending that figure to 40 percent during floor debate. He summarized the tension expressed by many legislators. "Do we err on the side of the victim and make a new victim, or do we err on the side of the defendant and fail to make the victim whole."

Sen. John Hottinger (DFL-Mankato) sponsored the bill in the Senate, where the Judiciary Committee took no action on the matter.

HF369/SF629

★ LOCAL GOVERNMENT

Shooting range change

A bill that would prohibit local units of government from shutting down shooting ranges as nuisances passed the House but awaits action in the Senate.

Sponsored by Rep. Tom Hackbarth (R-Cedar), the bill would prohibit local governments from closing shooting ranges that are in compliance with law at the time of their establishment even if the range is later found not to conform to a new ordinance.

Hackbarth said some local units of government are using nuisance laws as an excuse to shut down shooting ranges.

"A lot of shooting ranges in Minnesota are being shut down for frivolous reasons," Hackbarth said.

He said ranges are important for safety reasons as they teach young hunters how to shoot. Without the ranges, Hackbarth said, there could be an increase in hunting accidents involving firearms.

Currently, there are approximately 375 shooting ranges in the state. Hackbarth said with the increase in urban development into rural areas of the state that noise complaints against the ranges have increased.

The bill would require the commissioner of the Department of Natural Resources to develop voluntary guidelines for shooting ranges. It also stipulates that shooting ranges could only be closed or relocated because of a new development if the range becomes a "clear, immediate, and proven safety hazard" to the development.

If a range were deemed a hazard but could be made safe, the DNR or the local unit of government would be required to pay for the improvements, under the bill.

Officials representing local government associations spoke against the bill saying it would severely limit local control and would give shooting ranges unequaled preferential treatment.

The measure was sponsored in the Senate by Sen. Steve Murphy (DFL-Red Wing). It awaits action in the Senate State and Local Government Operations Committee.

HF209/SF434

★ RECREATION

No Twins stadium

Proposals to help fund a \$300 million open air, roof-ready ballpark for the Minnesota Twins were stranded on base during the 2001 session.

Two separate proposals were approved by several legislative committees but neither made it to a vote on the House or Senate floor.

The first, sponsored by Rep. Harry Mares (R-White Bear Lake) and Sen. Dean Johnson (DFL-Willmar), would have provided a \$100 million state loan guaranteed by the Twins, with a 3 percent interest rate, and \$40 million would be provided by capturing the funds from revenue bonds being repaid by the Minnesota Wild hockey team as part of the Xcel Energy Center legislation. The final \$10 million would be provided by a sales tax exemption on the construction materials.

That plan also would require Major League Baseball and its players' association to reach agreement on a new financial structure that ensures the competitiveness of all major league teams.

However, another House plan that had no sponsor in the Senate was pitched later in the session.

That bill (HF2513), also sponsored by Mares, would authorize the issuance of state revenue bonds up to \$140 million to fund a loan to a local unit of government for one-half of the costs of the new stadium.

The bill also would permit the local unit of government to impose a 10 percent admissions tax to help repay the loan and would provide a sales tax exemption on construction materials. The local unit of government would own the stadium.

A property tax exemption for the ballpark,

including parking facilities, would also be provided under the measure.

Furthermore, the bill would require the Twins to sign a 30-year lease with no escape clauses.

The issuance of the bonds would be contingent on reforms to the current financial structure of the game by the owners and players union.

HF2214/SF1857

Stadium study stalled

Action on a plan to assess proposals for a possible new stadium has been delayed until at least 2002.

A bill, sponsored by Rep. Doug Stang (R-Cold Spring) and Sen. Dave Johnson (DFL-Bloomington), would have accomplished that by Oct. 31, 2001, but the plan was not approved in either body.

The bill would have created a privately funded, 17-member task force to study proposals to construct a new sports facility on the University of Minnesota's Minneapolis campus or renovate the Metrodome to be used as a joint college and professional football facility. If a new facility were approved, under the plan, the stadium would be home to the Gopher football team and Minnesota Vikings.

Stang said the appropriate role of the Legislature was to bring people together to find a workable solution to the stadium issue.

Members would have looked at programmatic, operational, and financial issues. A report was to be completed by Halloween 2001.

The bill specifies that membership of the task force would include legislators, representatives from business and labor, members appointed by the governor, and members appointed by the University of Minnesota Board of Regents. It must also contain at least one person who opposes direct state appropriations or tax incentives.

Under the bill, interested parties could have submitted proposals to the task force by Aug. 1, 2001. At a minimum the proposals were to include a credible estimate of total costs along with an analysis that a substantial market exists for the sport proposed for the stadium.

The proposals would also contain a financing plan that identified adequate funding, including at least a \$150 million contribution from private sources, and must specify a proposed site for the stadium.

The Vikings proposed site at the university for a retractable-roof stadium is east of Mariucci

Arena, where parking lots now exist.

University officials have emphasized the stadium is not a priority for them.

"We want to make sure our needs and desires are considered and we want to be part of the debate, not an afterthought," said Eric Kruse, vice president of University Services. "We are here because others asked us to be here. Academics is our top priority."

University representatives also showed a list of 10 principles given to the Vikings that were conditions of its support.

Among them are: the project cannot detract from current or future investment by the state in academic programs or capital projects, it cannot have a negative effect on the university's balance sheet or debt capacity, the university will not be responsible for any capital project costs, and the university will participate in the management and oversight of daily operations.

HF2241/SF2045

★ SAFETY

No primary seat belt offense

A measure that would have designated driving without a seat belt as a primary offense was changed and nearly passed into law, but ultimately failed to gain the approval of both the House and Senate.

The bill, sponsored by Rep. Tom Workman (R-Chanhassen) and Sen. John Hottinger (DFL-Mankato), initially would have allowed law enforcement to stop motorists if they were not wearing their seat belts. The House version was changed to require all passengers to wear seat belts but it would be a primary offense for anyone under 18 in the car to not be wearing a seat belt.

The measure was included in the Senate version of the omnibus transportation bill. However, it was removed during negotiations over the bill before the end of the 2001 special session.

Originally sponsored by Rep. Harry Mares (R-White Bear Lake), members of the House Judiciary Finance Committee amended another measure into the seat belt bill that would have lowered the blood alcohol concentration limit from .10 percent to .08 percent. Though that committee approved the bill with the amendment, Workman, who took over chief sponsorship from Mares, said before the committee that he would not request a further hearing on the bill.



PHOTO BY TOM OLMSCHEID

A plan that would have made it a primary offense for anyone in a vehicle under age 18 not wearing a seatbelt was not included in the final omnibus transportation bill.

Current law makes it illegal for a driver of a vehicle to not wear a seat belt. However, it is not a primary offense, which means police cannot pull the driver over simply for that violation. The officer would have to have some other reason to stop the driver in order to issue a ticket for a seat belt violation.

Other laws govern requirements that certain children be buckled up. Children under age 4 must be restrained, and all children under 11 must be wearing a seat belt at all times in a car.

HF1314/SF1178

Child restraint requirements

A bill that would have changed seat belt and child restraint requirements for motorists did not advance out of committee in either the House or Senate during the 2001 session.

The bill, sponsored by Rep. Peggy Leppik (R-Golden Valley) and Sen. Leo Foley (DFL-Coon Rapids), would expand existing law that requires children under age 4 to be transported in a child restraint system. That requirement would be raised to children under age 9 who weigh 80 pounds or less.

In addition, the bill would require children under 12 months of age to be transported in a rear-facing child passenger restraint system.

The bill would increase the fine for a violation of the law from \$50 to \$75. The penalty would be waived if a parent demonstrated acquiring an adequate child-safety system.

Testimony during committee hearings suggested that more children between the ages of four and eight die in automobile crashes than

any other accidental injury.

HF735/SF1267

Safer cigarettes not out yet

Legislation for fire-retardant cigarettes burned out in a committee during the 2001 session, but may be revived in 2002.

The bill has already been pared down from its original plan. First introduced in the House Crime Prevention Committee, the bill would have required cigarettes made or sold in Minnesota to meet a fire-retardant standard established by the state fire marshal. The bill was sent to a second committee without recommendation.

The measure experienced its first big blow in the House Governmental Operations and Veterans Affairs Policy Committee when members killed it with a tie vote. The measure, however, would have required the Legislature to give prior approval to state fire marshal rules regarding fire-retardant standards for cigarettes, therefore not posing any immediate mandates for the cigarettes.

Members expressed concern about the scope and costs of the rulemaking authority, which are about \$24,000. Two weeks later, the committee reconsidered, then approved, the measure.

In the bill's last stop in 2001, it was narrowly defeated by the House Commerce, Jobs and Economic Development Policy Committee, with promises by members to keep an eye on other states' action on the issue during the interim. The Senate companion, sponsored by Sen. John Marty (DFL-Roseville), died in its

second committee hearing.

Rep. Dennis Ozment (R-Rosemount), a retired firefighter, sponsored the bill in the House. The leading cause of fire deaths is careless smoking, he said.

A cigarette manufacturer has developed a paper that resists burning unless the smoker is actually drawing oxygen through the cigarette. Small threadlike fire-retardant filaments are wound around the tobacco, surrounding the cigarette in a tight, cylindrical pattern.

Rep. Bob Gunther (R-Fairmont), a commerce committee member, said he supports the idea of the fire-safe cigarettes. However, he said 85 percent of the state's population lives along state borders and he fears people will go to other states to purchase cigarettes, and possibly gas and other commodities, which would result in the state losing taxes and retail sales.

Rep. Greg Davids (R-Preston), chair of the commerce committee, said he didn't disagree with the measure, but would be more comfortable with a federal mandate for the cigarettes.

Something needs to be done nationwide to make a safer cigarette that reduces fires," he said.
HF175/SF98

Resolution for safer cigarettes

The House approved a resolution urging Congress to pass legislation requiring only cigarettes that are less likely to start fires to be sold in the United States, but the Senate companion never received a vote by the full body.

The resolution was heard in a committee after members had voted down a measure that would have required the state fire marshal to adopt rules regarding fire-retardant standards for cigarettes (see related story, this page).

Sponsored by Rep. Greg Davids (R-Preston), chair of the House Commerce, Jobs and Economic Development Policy Committee, the resolution addresses some concerns of members who voted down the bill for fire retardant cigarettes earlier in the 2001 session.

It reads, in part: "The Minnesota Legislature realizes that a state law may be rendered less effective by the availability of non-complying cigarettes from other states.

"The development of appropriate regulations to reduce the risk of cigarette-related fires and the enforcement of such regulations can be most efficiently and effectively accomplished at the national level through federal legislation."

Sen. Steve Murphy (DFL-Red Wing) sponsored the resolution in the Senate.

HF2362/SF2265

★ TAXES

Tax-free troubles

A proposal to create 10 tax-free zones in the state to stimulate economic development in struggling regions failed to pass either the full House or the Senate.

The bill, sponsored by House Majority Leader Tim Pawlenty (R-Eagan) and Sen. Jim Vickerman (DFL-Tracy), would authorize the commissioner of the Department of Trade and Economic Development to designate economically distressed rural areas where qualifying businesses would be exempt from income, sales, and property taxes.

Residents also would be exempt from owing any individual income tax within the zones.

Although the bill might seem like a radical idea, Pawlenty said it is already working in two other states — Michigan and Pennsylvania.

In fact, Pawlenty said, it has worked so well that both states are considering expanding their legislation. He cited a recent article that showed the Pennsylvania initiative has led to 5,000 new jobs, giving it an award as the nation's number

one economic development tool.

The bill would require all local units of government in the tax-free zone to give approval before it could be established. It also includes a requirement that qualified businesses relocating within the zone either increase employment by 20 percent in the first full year of operations, or make a capital investment equal to 10 percent of gross revenues from the prior year.

There would be a 12-year duration limit on the zones and the maximum size of the zone would be 5,000 acres.

HF400/SF474

★ TRANSPORTATION

No red eye at red lights

A bill that would have allowed photographic evidence to be used for traffic violations went further than it has in previous sessions but still stalled before legislators finished their business in 2001.

Sponsored by Rep. Len Biernat (DFL-Mpls) and Sen. Roy Terwilliger (R-Edina), the measure would have allowed cities to erect "photocop" cameras activated only when cars enter intersections after a stoplight has turned red.

A second photograph would be taken to determine the direction of the car and whether it was stuck in traffic or if the driver was waiting for other cars before turning left, according to testimony offered.

The bill failed to advance out of the House Transportation Policy Committee, but the measure was placed in the Senate's omnibus transportation bill, which kept it alive through the special session.

Negotiators ultimately removed the provision from the bill. However, it could still be reconsidered by either body in the second year of the biennium.

Under the measure, police officers would review the photos taken and mail tickets only to those motorists who genuinely appear to be running a red light. Ticketed drivers would still have the opportunity to contest the ticket in court.



PHOTO BY TOM OLMSCHIED

A plan that would have allowed local governments to enforce existing traffic laws with photographic evidence failed to get approval from legislators in 2001. The bill would have allowed cities to erect "photocop" cameras that are activated when cars enter intersections after a stoplight turns red. Police officers would then mail tickets to drivers who appear to be running a red light.



PHOTO BY TOM OLMSCHIED

A plan was tabled in 2001 that would have allowed a local authority to enter into a partnership with a railroad so public money could be used to lengthen a bridge over a street or highway when the local road authority deems assistance would be advantageous to meet street or highway needs.

In addition, the cameras could only photograph the rear of the cars, not the drivers.

Stolen vehicles and rented cars would have been exempt. In addition, tickets issued through the photocopy method would not have appeared on a driver's record.

HF663/SF1017

No room for 'Choose Life' plates

A bill that would have allowed drivers the option to purchase "Choose Life" license plates was originally included in the House's omnibus transportation funding bill but did not make the final cut in 2001.

Rep. Ray Vandever (R-Forest Lake) sponsored the plan that was amended out of the House bill before it went to the floor. Its Senate companion, sponsored by Sen. Don Samuelson (DFL-Brainerd), failed in committee.

Under the plan, residents could have paid an extra \$25 to receive special plates with the "Choose Life" saying. That money would have gone into an "adoption support account" in the general fund. The money would then be given to counties.

It specified that "each county receiving funds shall distribute the funds to nongovernmental, nonprofit agencies whose services are limited

to counseling and meeting the physical needs of pregnant women who are committed to placing their children for adoption. The original bill specified that "funds could not be distributed to any agency that is directly or indirectly involved in or associated with abortion activities."

Vandever testified in the House Transportation Policy meeting that "at least 70 percent (of a \$25 fee) would provide for the material needs of pregnant women who have made the choice to put their child up for adoption."

Rep. Dave Bishop (R-Rochester) made the motion to remove the provision from the House's omnibus bill during a meeting of the Ways and Means Committee.

Jackie Schwietz, former executive director of Minnesota Citizens Concerned for Life, said the bill is modeled after a Florida license plate first made in 1999.

On the other hand, Connie Perpich, director of public affairs for Planned Parenthood of Minnesota described the bill's provisions as establishing an "extremely odious gag rule," which would prevent any receiving agency from offering, in the bill's language, "counseling for or referrals to abortion clinics" or "pro-abortion advertising." She went on to suggest that the state could better promote the bill's intent by "increasing tax deduction for adoption."

Some members objected to provisions of the proposal, saying it sets the state up as a collection agency for private organizations. Others said it would merely create another of many license plates allowed for private groups.

HF2193/SF2039

Bucks for bridges

A bill intended to improve the bargaining positions of municipalities in negotiations with railroads regarding rail bridges over publicly owned roads stalled in a House committee during the 2001 session, although it passed the Senate.

Rep. Alice Hausman (DFL-St. Paul) and Sen. Sandra Pappas (DFL-St. Paul) introduced the measure to give local agencies the ability to enter into partnerships with railroads so public money could be used to help lengthen bridges, when local authorities decide aid would help meet current or future street and highway needs. The plan will prevent local taxpayers from having to purchase an entire bridge simply to expand the roadways that go below them.

Railroads routinely refuse to lengthen bridges for the benefit of localities. Since state law now prohibits local agencies from spending money to extend bridges owned by railroad

companies, municipalities must purchase bridges in order to lengthen them. The resulting maintenance costs bear heavily on cities and counties.

Hausman said the state Department of Transportation currently has the ability to spend some money to extend railroad bridges.

Ken Haider, Ramsey County Department of Public Works director and engineer, said that allowing local officials this discretion could decrease the cost to local taxpayers while still allowing for road improvements and not harming railroads.

Under the plan, a local road authority may not provide any financial assistance for either commuter rail or light-rail transit projects.

During a meeting of the House Transportation Policy Committee, Rep. Tom Workman (R-Chanhassen) expressed concern about spending money for corporate-held property. Haider said public funds would still be appropriated by the state and authorized by county regulators. "This is not free reign to

funnel money to railroads," he said.

The committee approved the bill and referred it to the House Transportation Finance Committee, where it did not receive a hearing. HF672/SF508

No constitutional amendments last

Several proposals that would have created a constitutional amendment dedicating money for transportation purposes were pitched during the 2001 session, but none was successful.

However, two proposals were included in the House version of the omnibus transportation bill, but not in the Senate's.

One proposal would have placed a constitutional amendment on the ballot dedicating 60 percent of the sales tax receipts on motor vehicles to the highway user tax distribution fund. It was sponsored by Rep. Connie Ruth (R-Owatonna) and Senate Minority Leader Dick Day (R-Owatonna).

The highway fund distributes the revenues

from motor fuels and vehicle registration taxes primarily to the state trunk highway fund (for road improvements) as well as the county and municipal state aid funds.

The Senate took no action on the measure and would not agree to the proposal in the working group negotiating the final bill.

Several other members from both the Republican and DFL parties proposed dedicating motor vehicle sales tax revenue for highway purposes, but the 60 percent figure was the one ultimately chosen by the House Transportation Finance Committee for the omnibus funding bill.

Another constitutional amendment bill (HF1861/SF1686) that would have changed the requirement that trunk highway improvement bonds could only be repaid into the trunk highway fund was removed from the final transportation funding law. It was sponsored by Rep. Mary Liz Holberg (R-Lakeville) and Sen. Roy Terwilliger (R-Edina).

HF9/SF213

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Technical summaries of bills sent to the governor

Editor's Note: The Summary section of New Laws 2001 includes information about all 218 bills and five resolutions the Legislature (House and Senate) approved during the 2001 regular session. During the 2001 special session, the Legislature approved another 13 bills.

Of the bills the Legislature approved in both the regular and special sessions, Gov. Jesse Ventura vetoed 11 in full and line-item vetoed portions of five. No vetoes were successfully overridden by both houses.

Most of the bills in this section are categorized numerically by chapter number under the House committee of origin (the committee to which the speaker of the House first referred them). Each entry includes: a brief title; House file, Senate file, and chapter numbers; chief authors; the official technical title as it appeared on the version of the bill the governor considered; the enactment date; and the effective date(s).

The following term definitions will be helpful in reading this section:

- *Enactment date* — The date the governor signed the bill into law.
- † — The bill was filed or became law without the governor's signature.
- *Vetoed* — The governor did not approve the bill.
- *Line-item veto* — The governor signed the appropriations bill, but vetoed individual item(s) to which he objected.
- ♦ — The governor's veto was overridden by the Legislature. An override requires a two-thirds vote in each house (90 votes in the House and 45 votes in the Senate).
- * — An asterisk marks the version of the bill the House and Senate approved and passed on to the governor.
- *Effective date* — Each act takes effect at 12:01 a.m. on the day it becomes effective, unless the act specifies a different time.
- *Aug. 1, 2001* — Each act the governor signs into law, except for those that make appropriations, takes effect on Aug. 1 following its final enactment, unless the act specifies a different date.
- *July 1, 2001* — An appropriations act, or an act having appropriations items, takes effect at the beginning of the first day of July following its final enactment, unless the act specifies a different date.
- *Upon local approval* — A special law requiring approval from the local government unit it affects becomes effective the day after the local governing body files a certificate with the secretary of state, unless the act specifies a later date.
- *Various dates* — Different articles or sections of the act have different effective dates which are cited at the end of each article.
- *With exceptions* — An act is effective, for the most part, on one particular date, but there are some minor exceptions.
- *With qualifications* — The act adds conditions to the effective date.
- *Retroactive* — The act or parts of the act go into effect as of a specified date in the past.

If you would like a copy of a bill, call the House Chief Clerk's Office, (651) 296-2314 or the Senate Information Office, (651) 296-2343. Ask for the bill by chapter number or by the House or Senate file number if no chapter number appears.

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



RESOLUTIONS

Resolution requesting a ban on the importation of certain steel products.

HF219 (Sertich)

SF258* (Tomassoni)

Resolution 1: a resolution requesting a ban on the importation of certain steel products.

Enactment: 3/15

Resolution to fund 40 percent of special education costs.

HF670 (Carlson)

SF647* (Rest)

Resolution 2: a resolution memorializing the president and Congress to carry through on their pledge to fund 40 percent of special education costs.

Enactment: 4/6

Resolution for postage stamp of Eric Enstrom's "Grace" photograph.

HF1391* (Solberg)

SF1318 (Lessard)

Resolution 3: a resolution urging the United States Postal Service to create a postage stamp reproducing Eric Enstrom's photograph "Grace."

Enactment: 4/26

Resolution urging authorization of funding for modernization of waterways.

HF208* (Workman)

SF551 (Dille)

Resolution 4: a resolution urging authorization of funding for improvement and rehabilitation of waterways.

Enactment: 5/17

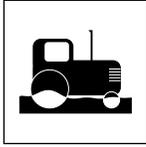
Resolution to amend the Railroad Unemployment Insurance Act.

HF2430 (Jaros)

SF2328* (Kelly, R.C.)

Resolution 5: a resolution urging the United States Congress to amend the Railroad Unemployment Insurance Act.

Enactment: †



AGRICULTURE POLICY

Minnesota Agricultural Education Leadership Council permanent members authorized.

HF106* (Ness)
SF47 (Dille)

Chapter 6: relating to agriculture; allowing certain members of the Minnesota Agriculture Education Leadership Council to designate permanent or temporary replacement members; extending the sunset date of the Agriculture Education Leadership Council; amending Minnesota Statutes 2000, section 41D.01, subdivisions 1, 3, and 4.

Enactment: 3/8
Effective: 3/9

Regulates sale and labeling of Halal food, meat, or poultry products.

HF149* (Pawlenty)
SF505 (Higgins)

Chapter 54: relating to food; regulating the serving, selling, and labeling of certain religion-sanctioned food; amending Minnesota Statutes 2000, sections 31.59, subdivision 4; 31.661; proposing coding for new law in Minnesota Statutes, chapter 31.

Enactment: 4/30
Effective: 8/1

Agricultural liens regulation provisions modification and consolidation.

HF285* (Ness)
SF339 (Murphy)

Chapter 57: relating to liens; regulating agricultural liens; revising and consolidating crop liens and agricultural liens on livestock; amending Minnesota Statutes 2000, section 514.19; proposing coding for new law in Minnesota Statutes, chapter 514; repealing Minnesota Statutes 2000, sections 514.23; 514.24; 514.25; 514.26; 514.27; 514.28; 514.29; 514.30; 514.31; 514.32; 514.33; 514.34; 514.62; 514.63; 514.65; 514.66; 514.92; 514.950; 514.952; 514.954; 514.956; 514.958; 514.959; 514.960; 557.12; and 559.2091; Minnesota Rules, parts 8271.0010; 8271.0020; 8271.0030; 8271.0040; 8271.0050; 8271.0060; 8271.0070; 8271.0080; 8271.0090; 8271.0100; 8271.0200; 8271.0300; and 8271.0350.

Enactment: 4/30
Effective: 7/1

Minnesota State Fair foundation established by the State Agricultural Society.

HF406 (Jennings)
SF511* (Sams)

Chapter 85: relating to the State Agricultural Society; authorizing establishment of a non-profit corporation; changing certain membership provisions; amending Minnesota Statutes 2000, section 37.03, subdivision 1; proposing coding for new law in Minnesota Statutes, chapter 37.

Enactment: 5/10
Effective: 8/1

Veterinary medicine cease and desist orders authorized.

HF1145 (Boudreau)
SF333* (Kelley, S.P.)

Chapter 108: relating to veterinary medicine; authorizing certain cease and desist orders; proposing coding for new law in Minnesota Statutes, chapter 156.

Enactment: 5/17
Effective: 8/1

Animal feedlot permit conditions and additional level inventory.

HF1734 (Kuisle)
SF1659* (Murphy)

Chapter 128: relating to agriculture; modifying provisions relating to feedlots; providing for a level 1 feedlot inventory; clarifying certain terms; providing for alternative methods of disposal of milkhouse process wastewaters; amending Minnesota Statutes 2000, sections 116.07, by adding a subdivision; 561.19, subdivision 1; proposing coding for new law in Minnesota Statutes, chapter 116.

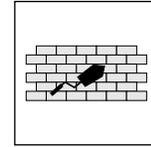
Enactment: 5/18
Effective: 5/19

Animal health board dangerous domestic animal diseases emergency authority.

HF2514* (Finseth)
SF2368 (Murphy)

Chapter 192: relating to agriculture; expanding emergency authority of the Board of Animal Health to eradicate any dangerous, infectious, or communicable disease affecting domestic animals in the state; providing a temporary rule waiver; amending Minnesota Statutes 2000, section 35.09, subdivision 3; proposing coding for new law in Minnesota Statutes, chapter 35.

Enactment: 5/25
Effective: 8/1



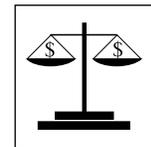
CAPITAL INVESTMENT

Local bridge replacement and Gillette Children's Hospital addition funding.

HF1159* (Pawlenty)
SF857 (Samuelson)

Chapter 55: relating to public finance; funding for Gillette Children's Specialty Healthcare; transportation and capital improvements; authorizing spending for public purposes; authorizing spending to acquire and to better land and buildings and other improvements of a capital nature; amending earlier authorizations; authorizing and reauthorizing sale of state bonds; converting certain capital project financing from general obligation bonding to general fund cash; appropriating money; amending Laws 2000, chapter 479, article 1, section 2, subdivision 11; and by adding a section; Laws 2000, chapter 492, article 1, section 18, subdivision 1; and section 26, subdivision 1.

Enactment: 4/30
Effective: 5/1



CIVIL LAW

Trusts; uniform principal and income act modified, and anti-lapse law clarified.

HF243 (Dawkins)
SF346* (Betzold)

Chapter 15: relating to trusts; making changes to the Uniform Principal and Income Act; simplifying the anti-lapse law; amending Minnesota Statutes 2000, sections 144.225, subdivision 7; 501B.59, by adding a subdivision; 501B.60, by adding a subdivision; 501B.61, subdivision 2; 501B.62, subdivision 1; 501B.63, subdivision 2; 501B.64; 501B.68; 501B.69; and 524.6-301; proposing coding for new law in Minnesota Statutes, chapters 501B; and 524; repealing Minnesota Statutes 2000, sections 501B.66; 501B.70; and 524.2-603.

Enactment: 4/6
Effective: 8/1

Allows licensed peace officers to determine necessity of patient restraints.

HF245 (Juhnke)

SF225* (Johnson, Dean)

Chapter 26: relating to civil commitment; modifying the prohibition on the use of restraints; amending Minnesota Statutes 2000, section 253B.03, subdivision 1.**Enactment:** 4/13**Effective:** 8/1**Discharge of judgments against bankruptcy debtors regulated.**

HF453 (Skoe)

SF319* (Moe)

Chapter 34: relating to judgments; regulating the discharge of judgments against bankruptcy debtors; amending Minnesota Statutes 2000, section 548.181, subdivision 2.**Enactment:** 4/24**Effective:** 8/1**Real estate provisions modifications.**

HF239* (Lipman)

SF170 (Neuville)

Chapter 50: relating to real property; clarifying law relating to servitudes created by a common owner of multiple pieces of property; providing for filing of an amended application to register land; authorizing attorney general to represent state in certain Torrens proceedings; providing for issuance of certificates of title for common elements in a condominium; permitting owners of certain land to request new certificates of title; modifying certificates of possessory title; modifying Minnesota Common Interest Ownership Act; exempting registered/Torrens land from the 40 year law; amending Minnesota Statutes 2000, sections 508.09; 508.16, subdivision 1; 508.421, by adding a subdivision; 508.82, subdivision 1; 508A.01, subdivision 2; 508A.08; 508A.09; 508A.10; 508A.11, subdivisions 1 and 2; 508A.17, subdivision 1; 508A.22, subdivisions 1 and 3; 508A.25; 508A.35; 508A.351, by adding subdivisions; 508A.421, by adding a subdivision; 508A.82, subdivision 1; 508A.85, subdivision 4; 515B.1-116; 515B.3-104; 515B.3-117; and 541.023, subdivisions 1, 2, 4, 6, 7, and by adding a subdivision; proposing coding for new law in Minnesota Statutes, chapters 507; 508; and 508A; repealing Minnesota Statutes 2000, sections 508.71, subdivision 7; 508A.22, subdivision 2; 508A.27; and 508A.351, subdivision 1.**Enactment:** 4/26**Effective:** 4/27 (Sec. 1); 8/1**Child support and custody provisions terminology neutralization.**

HF1260* (Dawkins)

SF1332 (Kiscaden)

Chapter 51: relating to family law; neutralizing certain terminology; amending Minnesota Statutes 2000, sections 518.131, subdivision 2; 518.155; 518.171, subdivisions 1, 4, 5, 6, and 8; 518.175; 518.1751, subdivision 1b; 518.176, subdivision 1; 518.18; 518.55, subdivision 1; 518.551, subdivisions 5 and 5e; 518.612; and 518.64, subdivision 2.**Enactment:** 4/26**Effective:** 8/1**Uniform Partnership Act of 1994 transition issues regulated.**

HF1889* (Lipman)

SF1831 (Ranum)

Chapter 64: relating to filings with the secretary of state; providing for the orderly revocation of delinquent foreign corporations; regulating certain transition issues under the Uniform Partnership Act of 1994; amending Minnesota Statutes 2000, sections 303.17, subdivisions 2, 3, 4; 323A.12-02.**Enactment:** 4/30**Effective:** 8/1**Judicial system obsolete references updated and repealed.**

HF2396 (Skoglund)

SF1999* (Vickerman)

Chapter 78: relating to courts; amending and deleting obsolete references to the judicial system; clarifying warrant issuance and service; amending Minnesota Statutes 2000, sections 609.103; 626.11; 626.13; repealing Minnesota Statutes 2000, sections 260.022; 260.023; 260.024; 260.025; and 260B.193, subdivision 3; Laws 1997, chapter 239, article 3, section 23.**Enactment:** 5/10**Effective:** 8/1**Family support payment dates clarified.**

HF2207 (Mulder)

SF2022* (Lesewski)

Chapter 134: relating to family law; clarifying crediting of support payments; modifying implementation of enforcement remedies to accommodate timing of support payments; amending Minnesota Statutes 2000, sections 518.551, subdivision 1; 518.6111, by adding a subdivision; proposing coding for new law in Minnesota Statutes, chapter 518.**Enactment:** 5/21**Effective:** 8/1**Child neglect definition modified.**

HF1516 (Hilstrom)

SF1583* (Foley)

Chapter 136: relating to children; amending the definition of child neglect; amending Minnesota Statutes 2000, section 626.556, subdivision 2.**Enactment:** 5/21**Effective:** 5/22**Crime of nonsupport of spouse or child clarification and modification.**

HF1697 (Smith)

SF1944* (Knutson)

Chapter 158: relating to support; clarifying and modifying the crime of nonsupport of a spouse or child; providing notice of criminal penalties for nonsupport of a spouse or child; specifying spousal liability for medical necessities; imposing criminal penalties; crediting child support payments to public authority; authorizing collection of child support in arrears under revenue recapture act under certain circumstances; amending Minnesota Statutes 2000, sections 518.551, subdivision 1; 518.6111, by adding a subdivision; 518.68, subdivision 2; 519.05; 609.095; 609.375, subdivisions 1, 2, 2a, by adding subdivisions; proposing coding for new law in Minnesota Statutes, chapters 518; 609.**Enactment:** 5/22**Effective:** 8/1**Civil actions against the state authorized under certain federal acts.**

HF1655 (Entenza)

SF1614* (Hottinger)

Chapter 159: relating to civil law; providing for civil actions against the state under the federal Age Discrimination in Employment Act, the federal Fair Labor Standards Act, the federal Family and Medical Leave Act, and the federal Americans With Disabilities Act; proposing coding for new law in Minnesota Statutes, chapter 1.**Enactment:** 5/22**Effective:** 8/1**Guardians or conservators criminal background studies requirements.**

HF440 (Knoblach)

SF321* (Kleis)

Chapter 163: relating to probate; providing for a background study before appointment of guardians or conservators; authorizing access to data on substantiated maltreatment of vulnerable adults; providing for background study systems and records in the Department of Human Services;

appropriating money; amending Minnesota Statutes 2000, section 525.539, by adding a subdivision; proposing coding for new law in Minnesota Statutes, chapters 245A; 525.

Enactment: 5/24

Effective: 8/1

Crane operators certification study.

HF1276 (Mullery)

SF1968* (Samuelson)

Chapter 177: relating to labor; requiring a study for the safe operation of cranes.

Enactment: 5/25

Effective: 8/1

Creditor discriminatory practices to include discrimination based on public assistance.

HF1892* (Clark, K.)

SF1545 (Chaudhary)

Chapter 186: relating to human rights; making technical changes; amending Minnesota Statutes 2000, sections 363.03, subdivision 8; 363.05, subdivision 1; 363.073, subdivision 1; and 363.074; repealing Minnesota Statutes 2000, sections 363.01, subdivision 20; and 363.03, subdivision 8b.

Enactment: 5/25

Effective: 8/1

Medical malpractice expert review certifications regulated.

HF1051* (Smith)

SF936 (Neuville)

Chapter 189: relating to civil actions; regulating certifications of expert reviews in medical malpractice actions; modifying liens for attorney fees; clarifying a reference to the medical malpractice statute of limitations; modifying effective date for medical malpractice provision; amending Minnesota Statutes 2000, sections 145.682, subdivision 6; 481.13; 573.02, subdivision 1; Laws 1999, chapter 23, section 3.

Vetoed: 5/25

Business discrimination provisions modified.

HF767 (Holberg)

SF1215* (Cohen)

Chapter 194: relating to human rights; changing provisions pertaining to business discrimination and inquiry into a charge; permitting discretionary disclosure during investigation; amending Minnesota Statutes 2000, sections 363.01, subdivision 41; 363.03, subdivision 8a; 363.06, subdivision 4; 363.061, subdivision 2.

Enactment: 5/24

Effective: 8/1

Government data access and maintenance provided.

HF1898 (Holberg)

SF1068* (Betzold)

Chapter 202: relating to government data practices; classifying and defining certain government data; providing for access to, use and maintenance of certain government data; clarifying effect of advisory opinions; modifying records management requirements; removing sunset on law governing access to juvenile records for gang investigations; extending authority for law governing property taxpayer data; requiring a report; abolishing certain administrative remedies; amending Minnesota Statutes 2000, sections 13.02, subdivision 11; 13.072, subdivision 2; 13.08, subdivision 4; 13.32, by adding a subdivision; 13.322, subdivision 3; 13.59; 13.719, by adding a subdivision; 136A.243, by adding a subdivision; 138.17, subdivision 7; 182.659, subdivision 8; 260B.171, subdivision 1; 299C.095, subdivision 1; 299C.13; 299C.61, by adding a subdivision; 611A.19; Laws 1997, First Special Session chapter 3, section 27, as amended; proposing coding for new law in Minnesota Statutes, chapters 13; 611A; repealing Minnesota Statutes 2000, sections 13.081; 13.592; 13.5921; 13.5922; 13.593; 13.594; 13.5951; 13.5952; 13.5953; 13.596; 13.5965; 13.643, subdivision 4; 16C.06, subdivision 3.

Enactment: 5/29

Effective: 5/30 (secs. 5, 9); 8/1



COMMERCE, JOBS & ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT POLICY

Property casualty insurance agents surplus lines insurance procurement authority.

HF320* (Davids)

SF399 (Solon)

Chapter 12: relating to insurance; authorizing licensed property-casualty insurance agents to assist in the procurement of surplus lines insurance without a surplus lines insurance license; amending Minnesota Statutes 2000, section 60A.198, subdivision 1.

Enactment: 3/29

Effective: 3/30

Regulates the use of HIV and bloodborne pathogen tests.

HF1951 (Goodno)

SF1204* (Hottinger)

Chapter 28: relating to insurance; regulating the use of HIV and bloodborne pathogen tests; amending Minnesota Statutes 2000, section 72A.20, subdivision 29.

Enactment: 4/13

Effective: 4/14

Unemployment benefits to certain LTV employees extended.

HF47* (Rukavina)

SF39 (Johnson, Doug)

Chapter 30: relating to economic development; requiring a closed iron mine and related facilities to be maintained for a period of time; providing extra unemployment benefits for certain workers laid off from the LTV Mining Company; providing criteria for future unemployment benefit extensions; amending Minnesota Statutes 2000, section 93.003.

Enactment: 4/11

Effective: 4/12 retro. to Aug. 1, 2000

Allows for a smaller newspaper to be qualified newspaper for smaller communities.

HF949* (Rifenberg)

SF771 (Kierlin)

Chapter 38: relating to qualified newspapers; modifying requirements for qualified newspapers serving smaller local public corporations; amending Minnesota Statutes 2000, section 331A.02, subdivision 1.

Enactment: 4/24

Effective: 8/1

Motor vehicle fuel franchisees transfer rights provision expiration date removal.

HF323* (Haas)

SF914 (Hottinger)

Chapter 48: relating to motor vehicle fuel franchises; extending an expiration date; amending Minnesota Statutes 2000, section 80C.147.

Enactment: 4/26

Effective: 4/27

Payment bonds claims notices requirements modification.

HF1467 (Holberg)

SF1419* (Scheid)

Chapter 52: relating to payment bonds; regulating notices of claims; amending

Minnesota Statutes 2000, section 574.31, subdivision 2.

Enactment: 4/26

Effective: 8/1

Repeals provisions requiring hawkers and peddlers to obtain a license.

HF1637* (Buesgens)

SF1790 (Robling)

Chapter 53: relating to counties; repealing provisions requiring licensing of hawkers and peddlers by counties; repealing Minnesota Statutes 2000, sections 329.02; 329.03; 329.04; 329.05; 329.06; 329.07; 329.08; 329.09.

Enactment: 4/30

Effective: 8/1

Omnibus financial institutions and banking bill.

HF1084* (McElroy)

SF1066 (Metzen)

Chapter 56: relating to financial institutions; modifying investment authority and recordkeeping requirements; regulating certain rates, charges, fees, and disclosures; exempting certain unstaffed after-hour drop boxes from detached facilities regulation; amending Minnesota Statutes 2000, sections 47.10, subdivision 1; 47.51; 48.03, subdivisions 1 and 2; 48.16; 48.61, subdivision 7; 56.04; 58.02, by adding a subdivision; 58.14, subdivision 5; and 58.15, subdivision 1; proposing coding for new law in Minnesota Statutes, chapter 58; repealing Minnesota Statutes 2000, sections 48.03, subdivision 3; and 58.135.

Enactment: 4/30

Effective: 5/1 (Secs. 1-7, 11, 12); 8/1

Motor vehicle dealer franchise transfer practices modification.

HF779* (McElroy)

SF823 (Betzold)

Chapter 62: relating to commerce; modifying provisions dealing with motor vehicle dealer franchise transfers; amending Minnesota Statutes 2000, section 80E.13.

Enactment: 4/30

Effective: 8/1

State fund mutual insurance company state involvement reduced.

HF1219* (Gunther)

SF1617 (Rest)

Chapter 63: relating to insurance; removing certain state involvement with the State Fund Mutual Insurance Company; repealing Minnesota Statutes 2000, sections 79.371;

176A.01; 176A.02; 176A.03; 176A.04; 176A.05; 176A.06; 176A.07; 176A.08; 176A.09; 176A.10; 176A.11; and 176A.12.

Enactment: 4/30

Effective: 5/1

Farm implements and outdoor power equipment buyback requirements.

HF933* (Gunther)

SF983 (Sams)

Chapter 72: relating to commerce; providing buyback requirements related to the sale of farm implements and outdoor power equipment; amending Minnesota Statutes 2000, sections 325E.06, subdivisions 1, 4, 5, 6; 325E.0681, subdivisions 3, 4, 5, 11, 12.

Enactment: 5/4

Effective: 8/1

Provides for the procurement of surety bonds.

HF489* (Haas)

SF311 (Scheid)

Chapter 76: relating to commerce; providing for the procurement of surety bonds; proposing coding for new law in Minnesota Statutes, chapter 574.

Enactment: 5/7

Effective: 8/1

Vocational rehabilitation facilities grant procedures technical changes provided.

HF1872 (Marquart)

SF1611* (Wiger)

Chapter 77: relating to vocational rehabilitation; making technical changes; modifying procedures for grants to rehabilitation facilities; amending Minnesota Statutes 2000, sections 268A.06, subdivision 1; and 268A.08; repealing Minnesota Statutes 2000, section 268A.06, subdivision 3.

Enactment: 5/10

Effective: 5/11 (Secs. 3,4); 8/1

Economic security statutory provisions modified and repealed.

HF2070 (Gunther)

SF1932* (Lesewski)

Chapter 79: relating to economic security; modifying and repealing various statutory provisions in the area of economic security; amending Minnesota Statutes 2000, sections 119A.46, subdivision 3; 268.0111, subdivision 4; 268.0122, subdivision 3; 268.665, subdivision 3; 268.871, subdivisions 1, 1a; repealing Minnesota Statutes 2000, sections 268.0111, subdivision 9; 268.6715; 268.672;

268.673; 268.6751; 268.677; 268.681; 268.6811; 268.682; 268.85; 268.86, subdivision 8; 268.871, subdivisions 2, 4; 268.88; 268.90; 268.971.

Enactment: 5/10

Effective: 5/11

Prairieland Exposition Center non-profit management corporation authorized.

HF390 (Winter)

SF110* (Vickerman)

Chapter 81: relating to local government; authorizing the establishment of a specific nonprofit corporation in development region eight to operate and manage the Prairieland Exposition Center.

Enactment: 5/10

Effective: 8/1

Minor employee age certification requirement satisfied by form I-9.

HF1409 (Jacobson)

SF1090* (Reiter)

Chapter 82: relating to employment; adding an alternative form for minor age certification; amending Minnesota Statutes 2000, section 181A.06, subdivision 1.

Enactment: 5/10

Effective: 8/1

Employees authorized to receive employment termination information within 15 days.

HF1920 (Rhodes)

SF1835* (Kelley, S. P.)

Chapter 95: relating to employment; regulating an employee's right to receive certain employment termination information; amending Minnesota Statutes 2000, section 181.933, subdivision 1.

Enactment: 5/14

Effective: 8/1

Minnesota Investment Fund loan or grant authority expansion.

HF1392 (Gunther)

SF1258* (Frederickson)

Chapter 102: relating to economic development; modifying provisions of the Minnesota Investment Fund; amending Minnesota Statutes 2000, section 116J.8731, subdivision 2.

Enactment: 5/15

Effective: 8/1

Accountancy Act of 2001 established, rulemaking authorized, and penalties imposed.

HF661 (Stang)

SF859* (Hottinger)

Chapter 109: relating to professions; creating the Accountancy Act of 2001; authorizing rulemaking; imposing penalties; amending Minnesota Statutes 2000, sections 3.972, subdivision 1; 116J.70, subdivision 2a; 214.01, subdivision 3; 319B.02, subdivision 19; 326.53; 367.36, subdivision 1; 412.222; 471.49, subdivision 10; and 544.42, subdivision 1; proposing coding for new law as Minnesota Statutes, chapter 326A; repealing Minnesota Statutes 2000, sections 326.165; 326.1655; 326.17; 326.18; 326.19; 326.192; 326.197; 326.20; 326.201; 326.211; 326.212; 326.22; 326.223; 326.224; 326.228; and 326.229.

Enactment: 5/17

Effective: 1/1/03

Minnesota uniform health care identification card standards modifications.

HF926* (Goodno)

SF1001 (Sams)

Chapter 110: relating to health; modifying content and format requirements for Minnesota uniform health care identification cards; requiring uniform prescription drug information to be included on cards; establishing requirements for issuance of cards; amending Minnesota Statutes 2000, section 62J.60.

Enactment: 5/17

Effective: 1/1/03

Insurance producers licensing and regulation.

HF1955 (Davids)

SF1826* (Oliver)

Chapter 117: relating to insurance; providing qualifications and procedures for the licensing of insurance producers; prescribing a criminal penalty; making conforming changes; amending Minnesota Statutes 2000, sections 13.7191, subdivision 6; 43A.317, subdivision 12; 60A.02, subdivision 7; 60A.14; 60A.171, subdivision 1; 60A.198, subdivision 3; 62A.41, subdivision 4; 62C.17, subdivision 5; 62D.22, subdivision 8; 62H.10, subdivision 4; 62L.12, subdivision 3; 62S.30; 64B.33; 65B.09, subdivision 1; 72A.07; 72A.125, subdivision 2; 72A.201, subdivision 3; 270B.07, subdivision 1; proposing coding for new law in Minnesota Statutes, chapter 60K; repealing Minnesota Statutes

2000, sections 60K.01; 60K.02; 60K.03; 60K.04; 60K.05; 60K.06; 60K.07; 60K.081; 60K.09; 60K.10; 60K.11; 60K.12; 60K.13; 60K.14; 60K.15; 60K.16; 60K.17; 60K.18; 60K.19; 60K.20.

Enactment: 5/17

Effective: 7/1/02

Workers' compensation provisions modifications.

HF2225 (Nornes)

SF2046* (Lesewski)

Chapter 123: relating to workers' compensation; making technical changes; requiring interest earned on revenue collected by the special compensation fund to be deposited into the fund; extending a pilot program; providing for payment of various penalties to the commissioner of labor and industry; amending Minnesota Statutes 2000, sections 176.042, subdivision 2; 176.102, subdivisions 3a, 11, 14; 176.103, subdivision 3; 176.129, subdivisions 10, 13, by adding a subdivision; 176.1351, subdivision 5; 176.138; 176.1812, subdivision 6; 176.191, subdivision 1a; 176.192; 176.194, subdivision 4; 176.221, subdivisions 1, 3, 3a, 6; 176.231, subdivisions 2, 6, 10; 176.238, subdivision 10; repealing Minnesota Statutes 2000, section 176.445.

Enactment: 5/18

Effective: 8/1; 5/19/02 (Sec. 23)

No-fault auto insurance sale of income loss benefits coverage to senior citizens regulated.

HF694 (Davids)

SF1264* (Scheid)

Chapter 124: relating to insurance; no-fault auto; regulating income loss benefits to senior citizens; amending Minnesota Statutes 2000, section 65B.491.

Enactment: 5/18

Effective: 8/1

Gas sales below cost prohibited and enforcement authority provided.

HF1007 (Davids)

SF970* (Murphy)

Chapter 129: relating to trade regulations; prohibiting gasoline sales below cost; providing enforcement authority; amending Minnesota Statutes 2000, section 325D.01, subdivision 5, and by adding subdivisions; proposing coding for new law in Minnesota Statutes, chapter 325D.

Enactment: 5/21

Effective: 8/1

Insurance regulation provided for liquidations and investments.

HF1615 (Entenza)

SF1610* (Rest)

Chapter 131: relating to insurance; regulating liquidations and investments of insurers; regulating consolidated or combined financial statements and annuities purchased to finance structured settlement agreements; authorizing domestic mutual life companies to be formed with or establish guaranty funds; regulating certain workers compensation rates and rating plans; amending Minnesota Statutes 2000, sections 60A.11, subdivision 10, by adding a subdivision; 60A.129, subdivision 5; 60B.44, subdivision 4; 60L.01, subdivision 14, by adding a subdivision; 60L.08, by adding a subdivision; 60L.10, subdivision 1; 61A.276, subdivision 2; 61A.28, subdivision 6, by adding a subdivision; 61A.29, subdivision 2; 79.56, subdivision 3; proposing coding for new law in Minnesota Statutes, chapters 60A; 61A.

Enactment: 5/21

Effective: 8/1

Insurance agents minimum continuing education requirements modification.

HF2253 (Davids)

SF2033* (Reiter)

Chapter 141: relating to insurance; modifying minimum education requirements for insurance agents; amending Minnesota Statutes 2000, section 60K.19, subdivision 8.

Enactment: 5/21

Effective: 8/1

Life and health insurance guaranty association regulation provisions modifications.

HF2130 (Larson)

SF1964* (Oliver)

Chapter 142: relating to insurance; regulating the life and health guaranty association; modifying coverages; assessments; rights and duties; amending Minnesota Statutes 2000, sections 61B.19, subdivisions 2, 3, 4, 5; 61B.20, subdivisions 1, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, by adding subdivisions; 61B.22, subdivision 3; 61B.23, subdivisions 3, 4, 11, 12, 13, by adding subdivisions; 61B.24, subdivisions 4, 5, by adding subdivisions; 61B.26; 61B.27; 61B.28, subdivisions 1, 3, by adding a subdivision; 61B.29.

Enactment: 5/21

Effective: 8/1

Employee assistance records access and maintenance requirements.

HF604 (Sertich)

SF564* (Ring)

Chapter 145: relating to employment; providing for access to employee assistance records; requiring employee assistance records to be kept separate from personnel records; proposing coding for new law in Minnesota Statutes, chapter 181.

Enactment: 5/21**Effective:** 8/1**Minnesota Money Transmitters Act established.**

HF1311 (McElroy)

SF1485* (Kelley, S.P.)

Chapter 148: relating to commerce; providing for the licensing of money transmitters; prescribing the powers and duties of the commissioner; amending Minnesota Statutes 2000, section 48.151; proposing coding for new law as Minnesota Statutes, chapter 53B.

Enactment: 5/21**Effective:** 8/1**Motor vehicle dealers allowed temporary licensing exemption for certain sales.**

HF1821 (Kuisle)

SF1666* (Murphy)

Chapter 151: relating to commerce; allowing licensing exemption for certain sales of horse trailers and temporary sales of recreational vehicles; amending Minnesota Statutes 2000, section 168.27, subdivision 10.

Enactment: 5/21**Effective:** 8/1**Capital access economic development program provisions modified.**

HF1940 (Sertich)

SF1472* (Metzen)

Chapter 153: relating to economic development; modifying the capital access program; amending Minnesota Statutes 2000, sections 116J.876, by adding a subdivision; 116J.8761; and 116J.8762, subdivision 1; proposing coding for new law in Minnesota Statutes, chapter 116J.

Enactment: 5/21**Effective:** 5/22**Genetic testing prohibited as condition for employment.**

HF1886 (Kahn)

SF1721* (Anderson)

Chapter 154: relating to employment; regulating the use of protected genetic information in employment; providing penalties; proposing coding for new law in Minnesota Statutes, chapter 181.

Enactment: 5/21**Effective:** 8/1**Continued insurance coverage provided for spouses of specified education retirees.**

HF514 (Carlson)

SF1124* (Chaudhary)

Chapter 166: relating to retirement; providing continued insurance coverage for spouses of certain retirees.

Enactment: 5/24**Effective:** 5/25**Minnesota Unemployment Insurance Program Law.**

HF655* (Wolf)

SF1277 (Frederickson)

Chapter 175: relating to unemployment insurance; making technical and substantive changes; modifying unemployment compensation provisions for Indian tribes; providing for workers' compensation and disability insurance offsets of unemployment benefits payments; providing that certain applicants on leaves of absence are ineligible for benefits; modifying definitions; clarifying procedures; providing eligibility for benefits for certain victims of domestic abuse; instructing the revisor to renumber sections and change terms; amending Minnesota Statutes 2000, sections 268.03, subdivision 1; 268.035, subdivisions 4, 5, 20, 29, and by adding subdivisions; 268.042, subdivision 1; 268.045; 268.047; 268.051, subdivisions 1a, 3, 4, and 7; 268.052, subdivisions 1, 2, and by adding a subdivision; 268.053, subdivisions 1 and 3; 268.059; 268.07, subdivisions 1, 2, 3a, and 3b; 268.085, subdivisions 1, 2, 3, 6, 7, 14, 15, and by adding subdivisions; 268.086, subdivisions 1 and 7; 268.095, subdivisions 1, 2, 8, and 11; 268.101, subdivisions 1 and 2; 268.105, subdivision 7; 268.131, subdivision 2; 268.18, subdivision 2b; 268.184; 268.192, subdivision 1; 268.6715; and 268.976, subdivision 1; proposing coding for new law in Minnesota Statutes, chapter 268; repealing Laws 1999, chapter 107, section 22.

Enactment: 5/25**Effective:** 8/1**Job Skills Partnership program provisions clarification.**

HF1941* (Gunther)

SF1899 (Johnson, David)

Chapter 181: relating to economic development; clarifying provisions in the job skills partnership program; amending Minnesota Statutes 2000, sections 116L.02; 116L.04, subdivision 1a; and 116L.06, subdivision 5.

Enactment: 5/25**Effective:** 8/1**Invention developer contract requirements modified.**

HF1182* (Clark, J.)

SF831 (Frederickson)

Chapter 190: relating to commerce; modifying requirements for invention developers; amending Minnesota Statutes 2000, sections 325A.04, by adding a subdivision; 325A.06, subdivision 1; and 325A.09, subdivision 5, and by adding a subdivision; repealing Minnesota Statutes 2000, section 325A.06, subdivision 3.

Enactment: 5/25**Effective:** 8/1**Local liquor license provisions.**

HF1994 (Stang)

SF1752* (Solon)

Chapter 193: relating to liquor; authorizing issuance of on-sale wine and beer licenses to the Brave New Institute and Loring Playhouse in Minneapolis and to the Great American History Theater and the Palace Theatre in St. Paul; providing an exception to a licensing restriction; permitting use of pre-mix and dispensing machines to dispense frozen and iced cocktails; authorizing additional on-sale intoxicating liquor licenses in Blaine, Elk River, Moorhead, and St. Louis Park; authorizing Minneapolis to issue an on-sale intoxicating liquor license; authorizing St. Paul to issue an on-sale wine and malt liquor license to the Capitol cafeteria; creating a legislative study committee to study small brewer and wholesaler relations; requiring a report; amending Minnesota Statutes 2000, sections 340A.404, subdivisions 2, 2b; 340A.412, subdivision 4; 340A.508, by adding a subdivision.

Enactment: 5/25**Effective:** 8/1

Uniform Commercial Code revised Article 9 corrective and conforming amendments.

HF1733 (Entenza)
SF1561* (Hottinger)

Chapter 195: relating to commerce; revised Article 9 of the Uniform Commercial Code; making corrective and conforming amendments; appropriating money; amending Minnesota Statutes 2000, sections 27.138, subdivisions 2 and 3; 86B.820, subdivisions 10 and 11; 86B.880, subdivision 2; 168A.01, subdivisions 18 and 19; 168A.05, subdivision 8; 168A.17, subdivision 2; 169A.63, subdivisions 7 and 11; 268.058, subdivision 1; 270.69, subdivisions 2, 9, and 13; 270.7001, subdivision 4; 272.483; 272.484; 272.488, subdivision 3; 277.20, subdivision 8; 300.112, subdivision 1; 325L.16; 336.2-210; 336.9-102; 336.9-201; 336.9-203; 336.9-311; 336.9-317; 336.9-334; 336.9-407; 336.9-509; 336.9-521; 336.9-601; 336.9-607; 336.9-617; 336.9-619; 336A.01, subdivision 4; 507.24, subdivision 2; 514.18, subdivision 2; 514.221, subdivisions 2 and 3; 514.661, subdivisions 3, 4, 5, and 6; 514.945, subdivisions 2, 4, and 6; 515B.3-116; 515B.3-117; 550.13; 557.12, subdivision 5; 583.26, subdivisions 1 and 2; and 583.284; Laws 1986, chapter 398, article 1, section 18, as amended; proposing coding for new law in Minnesota Statutes, chapters 336; 507; 508; and 508A; repealing Minnesota Statutes 2000, sections 168A.17, subdivision 3; 336.11-101; 336.11-102; 336.11-103; 336.11-104; 336.11-105; 336.11-106; 336.11-107; and 336.11-108; Minnesota Rules, parts 8260.0600; 8260.0700; 8260.0800; 8260.0900; 8260.1000; 8260.1100; 8270.0010; 8270.0050; 8270.0100; 8270.0105; 8270.0110; 8270.0115; 8270.0200; 8270.0205; 8270.0210; 8270.0215; 8270.0220; 8270.0225; 8270.0230; 8270.0235; 8270.0240; 8270.0245; 8270.0255; 8270.0260; 8270.0265; and 8270.0270.

Enactment: 5/25

Effective: 8/1

Patient protections and cost-sharing provided.

HF560 (Goodno)
SF491* (Berglin)

Chapter 196: relating to health; providing patient protections; amending Minnesota Statutes 2000, sections 45.027, subdivision 6; 62D.17, subdivision 1; 62J.38; 62M.02, posing coding for new law in Minnesota Statutes, chapters 62D; 62Q.

Vetoed: 5/25

Employers prohibited from requiring applicants to pay for background checks or training.

HF1893 (Sertich)
SF1344* (Higgins)

Chapter 199: relating to employment; regulating payment of wages; amending Minnesota Statutes 2000, section 181.03.

Enactment: 5/29

Effective: 8/1

Obsolete trade and economic development department programs and duties repealed.

HF2116 (McElroy)
SF1965* (Anderson)

Chapter 200: relating to state government; adding a deputy commissioner of the office of tourism; repealing certain obsolete and redundant trade and economic development department programs and duties; amending Minnesota Statutes 2000, section 116J.01, subdivisions 4, 5; repealing Minnesota Statutes 2000, sections 41A.066; 116J.541; 116J.542; 116J.75; 116J.8755; 116J.9671; 116J.980, subdivision 4; 116J.992.

Enactment: 5/29

Effective: 5/30 (Sec. 4); 8/1

Currency exchanges, real estate brokers, real property appraisers regulation provided.

HF1270 (Entenza)
SF1541* (Oliver)

Chapter 208: relating to commerce; regulating currency exchanges, real estate brokers, real property appraisers, subdivided land sales licenses, residential contractors, notaries public, and collection agencies; modifying certain continuing education requirements; regulating certain fees, costs, duties, rights, and penalties; regulating nonprofit corporations; requiring a study; appropriating money; amending Minnesota Statutes 2000, sections 45.0295; 53A.081, subdivision 2; 58.10, subdivision 1, by adding a subdivision; 60K.19, subdivision 8; 72B.04, subdivisions 6, 7; 80B.03, subdivision 4a; 82.195, subdivision 2; 82.196, subdivision 2; 82.197, subdivisions 1, 4, by adding a subdivision; 82.22, subdivision 13; 82.24, subdivision 8; 82.27, subdivision 3; 82.34, subdivision 15, by adding a subdivision; 82B.14; 83.25, subdivision 1; 317A.203; 326.91, subdivision 1; 326.975, subdivision 1; 332.41; 359.02; 507.45, subdivision 3.

Enactment: 5/29

Effective: Various

Insurance provisions modifications.

HF1338 (Haas)
SF1054* (Scheid)

Chapter 215: relating to insurance; regulating insurers, agents, coverages and benefits, costs, claims, investments, and notifications and disclosures; prescribing powers and duties of the commissioner; eliminating the regulation of nonprofit legal services plans; amending Minnesota Statutes 2000, sections 60A.06, subdivision 3; 60A.08, subdivision 13; 60A.11, subdivision 10; 60A.129, subdivision 2; 60A.14, subdivision 1; 60A.16, subdivision 1; 60A.23, subdivision 8; 61A.072, by adding a subdivision; 62A.17, subdivision 1; 62A.20, subdivision 1; 62A.21, subdivision 2a; 62A.302; 62A.31, subdivisions 1a, 1i, 3; 62A.65, subdivision 8; 62E.04, subdivision 4; 62E.06, subdivision 1; 62I.07, subdivision 1; 62L.05, subdivisions 1, 2; 62M.03, subdivision 2; 62M.05, subdivision 5; 62Q.01, subdivision 6; 62Q.73, subdivision 3; 65A.29, subdivision 7; 65B.04, subdivision 3; 65B.06, subdivisions 1, 4; 65B.16; 65B.19, subdivision 2; 67A.20, by adding a subdivision; 70A.07; 79A.02, subdivision 1; 79A.03, subdivision 7; 79A.04, subdivision 16; 79A.15; 471.617, subdivision 1; proposing coding for new law in Minnesota Statutes, chapters 62A; 62L; repealing Minnesota Statutes 2000, sections 13.7191, subdivision 11; 60A.111; 62G.01; 62G.02; 62G.03; 62G.04; 62G.05; 62G.06; 62G.07; 62G.08; 62G.09; 62G.10; 62G.11; 62G.12; 62G.13; 62G.14; 62G.15; 62G.16; 62G.17; 62G.18; 62G.19; 62G.20; 62G.21; 62G.22; 62G.23; 62G.24; 62G.25.

Enactment: 5/29

Effective: Various

Rental application fees studied.

HF1541* (Mullery)
SF882 (Sabo)

Chapter 216: relating to landlords and tenants; requiring a study of rental application fees.

Enactment: 5/29

Effective: 8/1



CRIME PREVENTION

Federal law enforcement officers authorized to exercise some arrest powers in Minnesota.

HF556* (Stanek)
SF756 (Kelly, R.C.)

Chapter 16: relating to peace officers; authorizing federal law enforcement officers to exercise their arrest authority in this state under certain circumstances; amending Minnesota Statutes 2000, section 626.77.

Enactment: 4/9
Effective: 8/1

Repeals law prohibiting itinerant carnivals.

HF64 (McElroy)
SF971* (Kelly, R.C.)

Chapter 20: relating to crimes; repealing law which prohibits holding itinerant carnivals; repealing Minnesota Statutes 2000, section 624.65.

Enactment: 4/11
Effective: 8/1

Repeals law prohibiting endurance contests.

HF466 (McElroy)
SF972* (Kelly, R.C.)

Chapter 22: relating to crimes; repealing the law prohibiting endurance contests and striking a reference to it in law; amending Minnesota Statutes 2000, section 375.40; repealing Minnesota Statutes 2000, section 624.66.

Enactment: 4/11
Effective: 8/1

Community service authorized in lieu of criminal fines under specified circumstances.

HF865* (Fuller)
SF1266 (Kinkel)

Chapter 71: relating to criminal justice; providing for community service in lieu of criminal fines in certain instances; making technical corrections; amending Minnesota Statutes 2000, section 609.101, subdivisions 2, 3, 4, 5.

Enactment: 5/4
Effective: 8/1

Child abuse definition expansion.

HF953* (Fuller)
SF1265 (Kinkel)

Chapter 73: relating to child protection; adding violations from other states to the list of offenses that constitute child abuse; amending Minnesota Statutes 2000, section 260C.007, subdivision 25

Enactment: 5/4
Effective: 8/1

DWI; electronic alcohol monitoring recidivism and conditional release violation rates study.

HF782 (McGuire)
SF773* (Chaudhary)

Chapter 80: relating to crime prevention; requiring a study on electronic alcohol monitoring.

Enactment: 5/10
Effective: 8/1

Deadly force definition modified to exclude use of less lethal munitions used by officers.

HF783* (Stanek)
SF1244 (Ranum)

Chapter 127: relating to crime prevention; specifying that peace officers' use of less lethal munitions does not constitute deadly force; amending Minnesota Statutes 2000, section 609.066, subdivision 1.

Enactment: 5/18
Effective: 5/19

POST Board license denial, suspension, or revocation authority expansion.

HF570 (Hilstrom)
SF1043* (Chaudhary)

Chapter 135: relating to peace officers; prescribing grounds for license revocation, suspension, or denial; removing the requirement that the Peace Officer Standards and Training Board report to the Legislature on the activities of the minority recruiter; repealing the law empowering council members of certain cities to act as peace officers to suppress riotous or disorderly conduct; amending Laws 1997, chapter 239, article 1, section 9; proposing coding for new law in Minnesota Statutes, chapter 626; repealing Minnesota Statutes 2000, section 412.101.

Enactment: 5/21
Effective: 8/1

Criminal offenders rehabilitation law exception for emergency medical personnel.

HF704* (Fuller)
SF719 (Lourey)

Chapter 144: relating to health; creating exception from criminal rehabilitation provisions for emergency medical services personnel; amending Minnesota Statutes 2000, section 364.09.

Enactment: 5/21
Effective: 8/1

Battered women shelter facilities per diem payment program implementation.

HF1925 (Walker)
SF1369* (Berglin)

Chapter 152: relating to crime victims; authorizing the director of the Minnesota Center for Crime Victim Services to adopt rules to administer the battered women's shelter per diem program; amending Minnesota Statutes 2000, section 611A.372.

Enactment: 5/21
Effective: 8/1

Negligent fire resulting in injury or property damage definition modified.

HF992 (Skoglund)
SF1552* (Chaudhary)

Chapter 155: relating to crimes; defining the level of negligence required for the crime of causing negligent fires; amending Minnesota Statutes 2000, section 609.576, subdivision 1.

Enactment: 5/21
Effective: 8/1

Juvenile petty offense definition exclusions and dispositions modification.

HF273 (Skoglund)
SF172* (Ranum)

Chapter 157: relating to crime prevention; limiting the number of offenses that are juvenile petty offenses; modifying juvenile petty offense dispositions; amending Minnesota Statutes 2000, sections 260B.007, subdivision 16; 260B.235, subdivision 4.

Enactment: 5/22
Effective: 8/1

Criminal justice data communications network use authority expansion.

HF883 (Johnson, S.)

SF846* (Cohen)

Chapter 167: relating to public safety; authorizing use of the criminal justice data communications network for determining if civil commitment petitions of proposed patient assexual psychopathic or sexually dangerous person should be filed; amending Minnesota Statutes 2000, section 299C.46, subdivision 3.

Enactment: 5/24**Effective:** 8/1**Private detectives and protective agents firearms use training requirements modified.**

HF1997 (Hilstrom)

SF1324* (Marty)

Chapter 168: relating to public safety; modifying training requirements that the rules of the Board of Private Detective and Protective Agent Services must address; amending Minnesota Statutes 2000, sections 326.32, subdivision 1a, by adding a subdivision; 326.3361, subdivisions 1, 2.

Enactment: 5/24**Effective:** 8/1**Carisoprodol controlled substance classification effective date modification.**

HF707* (Skoglund)

SF863 (Kelly, R.C.)

Chapter 173: relating to crime prevention; classifying Carisoprodol as a controlled substance upon the effective date of a final rule adding Carisoprodol to the federal schedules of controlled substances; amending Laws 1997, chapter 239, article 4, section 15, as amended.

Enactment: 5/25**Effective:** 8/1**Corporations electronic search warrants.**

HF848 (Skoglund)

SF969* (Chaudhary)

Chapter 197: relating to crimes; extending the attorney general's and county attorney's authority for administrative subpoenas; enabling peace officers to execute search warrants on foreign corporations doing business in Minnesota to search for electronic evidence; allowing Minnesota corporations engaged in electronic communication services or remote computing services to provide electronic evidence when served with search

warrants issued from other jurisdictions; enhancing penalties for dissemination and possession of pornographic work involving minors; authorizing private adult correctional facilities to enforce discipline and prevent escapes if licensed by the Department of Corrections; amending Minnesota Statutes 2000, sections 8.16, subdivision 1; 241.021, subdivision 1; 388.23, subdivision 1; 617.247, subdivisions 3 and 4; proposing coding for new law in Minnesota Statutes, chapter 626.

Enactment: 5/29**Effective:** 8/1**Gas theft from motor fuel retail business civil remedies provided.**

HF205 (Nornes)

SF103* (Larson)

Chapter 204: relating to civil actions; changing civil penalties for issuing checks that are dishonored; providing civil remedies for receiving motor fuel from a motor fuel retail business without paying for it; amending Minnesota Statutes 2000, section 332.50; proposing coding for new law in Minnesota Statutes, chapter 332.

Enactment: 5/29**Effective:** 8/1**Crime victim notification of expungement proceedings required.**

HF372 (McGuire)

SF229* (Ranum)

Chapter 209: relating to criminal records; requiring that crime victims be notified of expungement proceedings and allowed to submit a statement; amending Minnesota Statutes 2000, sections 609A.02, subdivision 3; 609A.03, subdivisions 2, 3, 4, 5; 611A.0385; 611A.06, by adding a subdivision.

Enactment: 5/29**Effective:** 8/1**Corrections provisions modification and clarification.**

HF1261* (Bishop)

SF1937 (Chaudhary)

Chapter 210: relating to corrections; making various changes to laws involving the Department of Corrections, including clarifying the community notification law, striking and repealing obsolete and unnecessary statutory language, clarifying who may be required to pay the costs for the use of a correctional camp, allowing licensed mental health professionals to admit inmates to the mental health unit at MCF-Oak Park Heights, altering the requirements of the department's

annual performance report, providing that investigation of inmate deaths be initiated by the commissioner of corrections, continuing the task force for agency purchasing from correctional agencies, creating a peer review committee in the health correctional system; authorizing the commissioner to inspect and certify juvenile facilities licensed by the Department of Human Services; requiring the commissioners of corrections and human services to develop alternative equivalent standards for chemical dependency treatment programs for correctional facilities under certain circumstances; requiring the commissioner of corrections to contract with the commissioner of human services for background studies of individuals providing services in secure and nonsecure juvenile residential and detention facilities; making it a crime for employees, contract personnel, or volunteers of a correctional system to engage in certain sexual activities with offenders in correctional facilities; requiring a sex offender assessment for certain repeat sex offenders; authorizing HIV test results to be maintained in inmate medical records; requiring new per diem methods to be used in annual reports; amending Minnesota Statutes 2000, sections 16B.181, subdivision 2; 241.016, subdivision 1; 241.018; 241.021, subdivisions 1, 4, 4a, 6, by adding a subdivision; 241.67, subdivision 8; 241.69; 242.32, subdivision 1a; 243.05, subdivision 6; 243.51, subdivision 2; 243.53, subdivision 1; 244.052, subdivision 3; 244.173; 244.18, subdivision 1; 390.11, subdivision 1, by adding a subdivision; 390.32, by adding a subdivision; 609.341, subdivision 11; 609.344, subdivision 1; 609.345, subdivision 1; 609.3452, subdivision 1, by adding subdivisions; 611A.19; Laws 1996, chapter 463, section 16, subdivision 3, as amended; repealing Minnesota Statutes 2000, sections 241.016, subdivision 2; 241.19; 242.51.

Enactment: 5/29**Effective:** Various



EDUCATION POLICY

Teacher licensing under current licensure rules.

HF34 (Seifert)

SF28* (Hottinger)

Chapter 1: relating to education; allowing certain candidates to complete their teacher preparation program under current licensure rules; amending Minnesota Statutes 2000, section 122A.18, subdivision 9.

Enactment: 1/16

Effective: 1/17

Notifies schools of student possession of drug paraphernalia.

HF1046 (Clark, J.)

SF991* (Kelly, R.C.)

Chapter 18: relating to education; notifying schools of student possession of drug paraphernalia; amending Minnesota Statutes 2000, section 121A.28.

Enactment: 4/11

Effective: 8/1

Teachers temporary limited licenses application timelines modified.

HF1192* (Abeler)

SF1979 (Foley)

Chapter 68: relating to education; permitting applicants for a temporary limited teaching license or a personnel variance to submit their application by July 1 in any year; directing the board of teaching to amend its rules to conform with the July 1 date; amending Minnesota Statutes 2000, section 122A.18, by adding a subdivision.

Enactment: 5/2

Effective: 5/3

Asthma inhaler possession and use authorized for students.

HF1394 (Tingelstad)

SF1706* (Wiger)

Chapter 84: relating to education; allowing public elementary and secondary school students to possess and use asthma medications; amending Minnesota Statutes 2000, section 121A.22, subdivision 2; proposing coding for new law in Minnesota Statutes, chapter 121A.

Enactment: 5/10

Effective: 8/1

Student conduct considered grounds for dismissal or removal from class specified.

HF2107* (Johnson, J.)

SF1329 (Neuville)

Chapter 183: relating to education; specifying student conduct as grounds for dismissal or removal from class; amending Minnesota Statutes 2000, sections 121A.45, subdivision 2, by adding a subdivision; 121A.61, subdivision 2.

Enactment: 5/25

Effective: 8/1



ENVIRONMENT & NATURAL RESOURCES POLICY

Coon Lake water level control.

HF80* (Hackbarth)

SF79 (Johnson, Debbie)

Chapter 8: relating to natural resources; allowing the commissioner of natural resources to install a lake level control for Coon Lake.

Enactment: 3/16

Effective: 3/17

Modifies requirements for the Bluffland Trail System.

HF790 (Davids)

SF702* (Scheevel)

Chapter 27: relating to natural resources; modifying requirements for the Blufflands Trail System; amending Minnesota Statutes 2000, section 85.015, subdivision 7.

Enactment: 4/13

Effective: 8/1

Conservation officer enforcement activity comparison prevented from use in job evaluation.

HF501 (Ozment)

SF283* (Kinkel)

Chapter 32: relating to natural resources; clarifying the prohibition of the commissioner of natural resources in establishing quotas for enforcement officer activity; amending Minnesota Statutes 2000, section 84.0285.

Enactment: 4/24

Effective: 4/25

Mercury thermometer sales restricted.

HF274* (Dorman)

SF70 (Marty)

Chapter 47: relating to the environment; restricting the sale of mercury thermometers; amending Minnesota Statutes 2000, section 116.92, subdivision 6.

Enactment: 4/26

Effective: 1/1/02

Fire training exercise ash disposal regulated.

HF1188* (Gunther)

SF1045 (Vickerman)

Chapter 67: relating to environment; regulating ash disposal from fire training exercises; amending Minnesota Statutes 2000, section 116.07, by adding a subdivision.

Enactment: 5/2

Effective: 5/3

Landowner definition modified for participation in Reinvest in Minnesota program.

HF1481 (Cassell)

SF1164* (Frederickson)

Chapter 99: relating to conservation; modifying the definition of landowner for purposes of participation in the RIM program; increasing the amount of funding available to participants; amending Minnesota Statutes 2000, sections 103F.511, subdivision 6; and 103F.515, subdivision 6.

Enactment: 5/15

Effective: 8/1

Pollution Control Agency authority to expedite permits clarified.

HF1827 (Swenson)

SF1613* (Knutson)

Chapter 116: relating to the environment; expanding the Pollution Control Agency's authority to expedite permits; amending Minnesota Statutes 2000, section 116.07, subdivision 4d.

Enactment: 5/17

Effective: 8/1

Wetlands classification and replacement provisions modifications.

HF1828* (Ozment)

SF1486 (Stevens)

Chapter 146: relating to water; modifying provisions relating to wetland classification and replacement; modifying provisions relating to consumptive use of water; amending Minnesota Statutes 2000, sections 103F.516, subdivisions 1, 2, 3; 103F.612, by

adding a subdivision; 103G.201; 103G.2242, subdivisions 9, 12; 103G.2372, subdivision 1; 103G.245, subdivision 5.

Enactment: 5/21

Effective: 8/1

Water permit provisions modifications.

HF1612 (Kelliher)

SF1434* (Price)

Chapter 160: relating to waters; modifying water appropriation permit provisions; establishing fees; requiring cooperation with a dam inventory; amending Minnesota Statutes 2000, sections 103G.271, subdivisions 1, 5, and 5a; and 103G.301, subdivision 2.

Enactment: 5/24

Effective: 8/1

Tax-forfeited land conveyances, sales, exchanges, and easements.

HF873* (Howes)

SF1126 (Kinkel)

Chapter 164: relating to public lands; allowing private easements across tax-forfeited land; changing certain exchange requirements; modifying county lease terms for tax-forfeited land; authorizing a conveyance of certain Benton County land; authorizing public and private sales and conveyances of certain tax-forfeited lands in Aitkin, Cook, Hubbard, Lake, Meeker, Ramsey, St. Louis, and Washington counties; authorizing the commissioner of transportation to exercise the power of eminent domain for acquisition of certain trust fund land bordering public waters; amending Minnesota Statutes 2000, section 282.04, subdivision 1, and by adding a subdivision; Laws 1998, chapter 389, article 16, section 31, subdivisions 2, as amended, 3, as amended, and 4, as amended.

Enactment: 5/24

Effective: 5/25; local compliance (Sec. 15)

Snowmobile trail access grant-in-aid continuation required.

HF870 (Erickson)

SF795* (Stevens)

Chapter 165: relating to natural resources; requiring the continuation of grant-in-aid snowmobile trail access when the commissioner of natural resources acquires land; permitting all-terrain vehicles to be operated on certain recreational land trails in Mille Lacs and Pine counties; amending Minnesota Statutes 2000, section 84.83, by adding a subdivision.

Enactment: 5/24

Effective: 5/25

State park land additions, deletions, and administration.

HF1071 (Bakk)

SF1082* (Frederickson)

Chapter 182: relating to natural resources; adding to and deleting from state parks and state recreation areas; redescribing a state park boundary and administration; modifying administration of certain boathouse lot leases in Soudan Underground Mine State Park; amending Minnesota Statutes 2000, section 85.012, subdivision 17; Laws 2000, chapter 486, section 4.

Enactment: 5/24

Effective: 8/1

Recreation and game and fish provisions modifications.

HF1487* (Haas)

SF1346 (Lessard)

Chapter 185: relating to natural resources; modifying provisions rendered obsolete by the electronic licensing system; modifying the disposition of certain taxes and proceeds; clarifying certain licensing and training requirements; providing for removal of submerged vehicles; modifying watercraft license and title provisions; clarifying sale of live animals and animal portions; modifying rulemaking authority; modifying certain license revocation provisions; clarifying taxidermy and bow fishing provisions; modifying fish house requirements; repealing certain fleeing provisions; amending Minnesota Statutes 2000, sections 6.48; 84.788, subdivisions 3 and 4; 84.796; 84.798, subdivisions 3 and 5; 84.82, subdivision 2; 84.83, subdivisions 3 and 5; 84.862, subdivisions 1 and 2; 84.872, subdivision 1; 84.922, subdivisions 2 and 3; 86B.401, subdivisions 1, 3, and 4; 86B.705, subdivision 2; 86B.820, subdivision 13; 86B.825, subdivision 1; 86B.830, subdivision 1; 97A.065, subdivision 2; 97A.105, subdivisions 4 and 9; 97A.421, subdivision 1; 97A.425, subdivision 1; 97A.441, subdivision 1; 97A.512; 97B.055, subdivision 2; 97C.355, subdivision 1, by adding a subdivision; and 297A.94; proposing coding for new law in Minnesota Statutes, chapter 86B; repealing Minnesota Statutes 2000, sections 84.792; and 84.801.

Enactment: 5/24

Effective: 8/1

Environmental audit pilot program modified; PCA separate annual pollution report.

HF2028* (Nornes)

SF1785 (Higgins)

Chapter 187: relating to the environment; modifying provisions relating to environmental audits; changing the reporting date for the Pollution Control Agency's annual performance report; amending Minnesota Statutes 2000, sections 114C.21, subdivision 8; 114C.24, subdivision 3; and 116.011.

Enactment: 5/25

Effective: 8/1

Lake County state land sales authorized.

HF1497* (Nornes)

SF1580 (Moe)

Chapter 206: relating to natural resources; exempting certain charges from legislative approval; modifying certain provisions for taking small game; modifying terms for certain lakeshore land exchanges to include leased farmed wild rice lands; authorizing public and private sales of certain state lands in Lake County; authorizing conveyance of certain surplus state land in Mower County; adding to a state forest; adding to and creating wildlife management areas; authorizing the private conveyance of consolidated conservation land in Aitkin County; authorizing a land transfer for North Hennepin Community College; providing for an exchange of land by the city of Bird Island; amending Minnesota Statutes 2000, sections 16A.1283; 97B.603; 97B.901; Laws 1998, chapter 389, article 16, section 31, subdivision 2, as amended.

Enactment: 5/29

Effective: 8/1



FAMILY & EARLY CHILDHOOD EDUCATION FINANCE

Omnibus family and early childhood education appropriations bill.

HF1515* (Sykora)

SF1851 (Lourey)

Chapter 217: relating to family and early childhood education; providing for children and family support programs, prevention

and intervention, self-sufficiency and life-long learning, and libraries; appropriating money; amending Minnesota Statutes 2000, sections 119A.12, by adding subdivisions; 119A.13, subdivision 4; 119A.21; 119A.22; 119B.011, subdivision 19; 119B.06, by adding a subdivision; 119B.061, subdivision 4; 119B.24; 124D.135, by adding subdivisions; 124D.16, by adding subdivisions; 124D.19, by adding subdivisions; 124D.20, subdivisions 1, 5, by adding a subdivision; 124D.52, subdivision 2; 124D.522; 124D.531, subdivisions 1, 3; 125A.28; 125B.20, subdivision 1; 134.31, subdivision 5; Laws 2000, chapter 489, article 5, section 23; proposing coding for new law in Minnesota Statutes, chapters 119A; 134; repealing Minnesota Statutes 2000, sections 119A.13, subdivisions 1, 2, 3; 119A.14, subdivision 2; 119A.23; 124D.33; 124D.331; 125B.20, subdivision 3; Minnesota Rules, parts 3530.2610; 3530.2612; 3530.2614; 3530.2616; 3530.2618; 3530.2620; 3530.2622; 3530.2624; 3530.2626; 3530.2628; 3530.2630; 3530.2632; 3530.2634; 3530.2636; 3530.2638; 3530.2640; 3530.2642; 3530.2644.
Vetoed: 5/29



GOVERNMENTAL OPERATIONS AND VETERANS AFFAIRS POLICY

Revisor's Bill.

HF656* (Lipman)

SF231 (Betzold)

Chapter 7: relating to legislation; correcting erroneous, ambiguous, and omitted text and obsolete references; eliminating certain redundant, conflicting, and superseded provisions; making miscellaneous technical corrections to statutes and other laws; amending Minnesota Statutes 2000, sections 3.85, subdivision 6; 6.76; 12.31, subdivision 1; 13.06, subdivision 4; 13.51, subdivision 3; 13.54, subdivision 5; 15.059, subdivision 5a; 16B.126; 16B.55, subdivision 4; 16B.61, subdivision 3; 16E.04, subdivision 2; 18B.36, subdivision 1; 60B.03, subdivision 6; 62G.20, subdivision 4; 62L.02, subdivision 24; 65B.05; 69.021, subdivision 5; 80C.01, subdivision 4; 80C.147; 84.965, subdivision 2; 84.98, subdivision 5; 85.055, subdivision 1; 86B.331, subdivision 1; 103G.201; 103G.2242, subdivision 12; 103G.2243, subdivision 2; 115.49, subdivision 4; 116J.994, subdivision 6; 116J.995; 116L.01, subdivision 1;

116P.08, subdivision 2; 124D.892, subdivision 3; 145.61, subdivision 5; 148.511; 148.6402, subdivisions 14 and 16; 148.6420, subdivisions 2 and 4; 148.6425, subdivisions 2 and 3; 148.6448, subdivision 1; 153A.20, subdivision 1; 168.012, subdivision 1; 171.173; 204D.25, subdivision 1; 216B.2424, subdivision 6; 237.065, subdivision 1; 237.763; 237.764, subdivision 3; 237.773, subdivision 1; 256B.50, subdivision 1; 260B.007, subdivision 16; 268.022, subdivision 1; 268.6715; 270.67, subdivision 4; 289A.18, subdivision 4; 289A.40, by adding a subdivision; 289A.50, subdivision 7; 289A.60, subdivisions 12 and 21; 297I.60, subdivision 2; 299C.67, subdivision 2; 299N.02, subdivision 2; 322B.960, subdivision 1; 356.371, subdivision 1; 356.62; 356.65, subdivision 1; 401.06; 462.352, subdivisions 5, 7, 9, 10, and 15; 462.358, subdivision 2a; 469.126, subdivision 2; 469.301, subdivision 1; 469.304, subdivision 1; 471.59, subdivision 11; 473.901, subdivision 1; 504B.181, subdivision 4; 504B.365, subdivision 3; 515B.1-102; 515B.2-105; 517.08, subdivision 1c; 518.131, subdivision 10; 541.023, subdivision 6; 609.596, subdivision 3; 626.556, subdivision 11; and 628.26; repealing Minnesota Statutes 2000, sections 13.485, subdivision 2; 13.99, subdivision 1; 115B.22, subdivision 8; 148.6402, subdivision 18; 168.54, subdivision 6; 181B.01; 181B.02; 181B.03; 181B.04; 181B.05; 181B.06; 181B.07; 181B.08; 181B.09; 181B.10; 181B.101; 181B.11; 181B.12; 181B.13; 181B.14; 181B.15; 181B.16; 181B.17; 383.001; 462.352, subdivision 17; 469.301, subdivisions 6, 7, and 8; and 566.18; Laws 1997, chapter 85, article 4, section 29; Laws 2000, chapter 254, section 30; and Laws 2000, chapter 444, article 2, sections 9 and 10.

Enactment: 3/15

Effective: 3/16 (Sec. 52); 8/1

Repeals obsolete rules.

HF252 (Seifert)

SF570* (Reiter)

Chapter 23: relating to state government; repealing obsolete rules; repealing Minnesota Rules, parts 1800.1800; 1800.1900; 2870.0100, subpart 1; 2870.0200; 7300.0100; 7300.0110; 7300.0200; 7300.0300; 7300.0350; 7300.0500; 7300.0600; 7300.0700; 7300.0800; 7300.0810; 7300.0850; 7300.0900; 7300.1000; 7300.1100; 7300.1200; 7300.1300; 7300.1400; 7300.1500; 7300.1600; 7300.1700; 7300.1910; 7300.2000; 7300.2100; 7300.2400; 7300.2600; 7300.2800; 7300.2900; 7300.2950; 7300.3000; 7300.3100; 7300.3200; 7300.3300; 7306.0100; 7306.0150; 7306.0200; 7306.0300; 7306.0400; 7306.0500; 7306.0600; 7320.0010; 7320.0020; 7320.0030; 7320.0040; 7320.0050; 7320.0060; 7320.0070;

7320.0080; 7320.0090; 7320.0100; 7320.0110; 7320.0120; 7320.0130; 7320.0140; 7320.0150; 7320.0160; 7320.0170; 7320.0180; 7320.0190; 7320.0200; 7320.0210; 7320.0220; 7610.0100, subpart 17; 7610.0160; 7610.0700; 7645.0100; 7645.0110; 7645.0200; 7645.0210; 7645.0220; 7645.0230; 7645.0240; 7645.0250; 7645.0260; 7645.0300; 7645.0310; 7645.0320; 7645.0330; 7645.0340; 7645.0400; 7645.0410; 7645.0420; 7645.0430; 7645.0440; 7645.0450; 7645.0460; 7645.0470; 7645.0480; 7645.0500; 7645.0510; 7645.0520; 7645.0530; 7645.0540; 7645.0550; 7645.0560; 7645.0570; 7645.0580; 7660.0010; 7660.0020; 7660.0030; 7660.0040; 7660.0050; 7660.0060; 7660.0070; 7660.0080; 7660.0090; 7660.0100; 7665.0100; 7665.0110; 7665.0120; 7665.0130; 7665.0140; 7665.0150; 7665.0160; 7680.0100; 7680.0110; 7680.0120; 7680.0130; 7680.0140; 7680.0150; 7680.0160; 7680.0170; 7680.0180; 7680.0190; 7680.0200; 7856.1000, subpart 3; and 7857.3000, subpart 3.

Enactment: 4/11

Effective: 8/1

Designer Selection Board provisions modified.

HF1455 (Osskopp)

SF1435* (Price)

Chapter 33: relating to state government; modifying provisions relating to the Designer Selection Board; amending Minnesota Statutes 2000, section 16B.33, subdivision 4.

Enactment: 4/24

Effective: 8/1

Increases the membership of the state Council on Black Minnesotans.

HF387 (Walker)

SF142* (Higgins)

Chapter 39: relating to state government; increasing the membership of the state Council on Black Minnesotans; amending Minnesota Statutes 2000, section 3.9225, subdivisions 1 and 2.

Enactment: 4/24

Effective: 8/1

Charitable organization report filing requirements modified.

HF2119* (Erickson)

SF1915 (Rest)

Chapter 45: relating to charitable organizations; amending report filing requirements; amending Minnesota Statutes 2000, section 309.53, subdivisions 1, 2.

Enactment: 4/24

Effective: 4/25

Horse racing license application and medication provisions modifications.

HF995* (Buesgens)
SF1214 (Tomassoni)

Chapter 59: relating to horse racing; modifying license applicant requirements; modifying medication requirements; amending Minnesota Statutes 2000, sections 240.08, subdivision 2; and 240.24, subdivision 2.

Enactment: 4/30

Effective: 5/1

Multimember agency members compensation conditions modifications.

HF525* (McElroy)
SF1604 (Wiener)

Chapter 61: relating to state government; revising conditions under which public employees receive daily payments for service on boards and councils; requiring groups to adopt standards for daily payments; amending Minnesota Statutes 2000, sections 15.0575, subdivision 3; 15.059, subdivision 3; and 214.09, subdivision 3.

Enactment: 4/30

Effective: 7/1

State employment technical and housekeeping changes; civil service project extension.

HF1681* (Dehler)
SF1622 (Sabo)

Chapter 70: relating to state employment; making technical and housekeeping changes; classifying employee identification numbers as public data; extending a pilot project; placing Department of Human Services chief executive officers in the unclassified service; repealing provisions governing appointment of human services chief executive officers; amending Minnesota Statutes 2000, sections 13.43, subdivision 2; 43A.04, subdivision 8; and 43A.08, subdivision 1; repealing Minnesota Statutes 2000, section 246.02.

Enactment: 5/2

Effective: 5/3 (Sec. 4); 8/1

Veterans Homes Board administration of planned giving donations provided.

HF1247* (Eastlund)
SF1506 (Larson)

Chapter 75: relating to veterans homes; providing for the Veterans Homes Board to administer planned giving donations; amending Minnesota Statutes 2000, section 198.16; repealing Minnesota Statutes 2000, section 198.161

Enactment: 5/4

Effective: 8/1

Rural Policy and Development Center eligible for state insurance and retirement plans.

HF1410 (Gunther)
SF849* (Vickerman)

Chapter 86: relating to rural economic development; allowing staff of the Rural Policy and Development Center to participate in state insurance plans that apply to state employees; amending Minnesota Statutes 2000, section 116J.421, subdivision 1.

Enactment: 5/10

Effective: 5/11

Indian Affairs Council membership expanded to include a member from Bemidji.

HF1687 (Clark, K.)
SF1206* (Kinkel)

Chapter 88: relating to Indian Affairs Council; adding one member to the advisory council; amending Minnesota Statutes 2000, section 3.922, subdivision 8.

Enactment: 5/10

Effective: 8/1

Casino licensee authorized to detain persons suspected of cheating.

HF1021 (Buesgens)
SF1008* (Betzold)

Chapter 92: relating to horse racing; card clubs; authorizing licensee of commission to detain persons suspected of cheating; proposing coding for new law in Minnesota Statutes, chapter 240.

Enactment: 5/14

Effective: 8/1

Group long-term care insurance purchase authorized for retired state employees.

HF1657 (Haas)
SF1404* (Hottinger)

Chapter 94: relating to state employment; permitting retired state employees to purchase group long-term care insurance through the same plan offered to active state employees; amending Minnesota Statutes 2000, section 43A.318, subdivision 1.

Enactment: 5/14

Effective: 5/15

Lawful gambling regulation provisions modifications.

HF1069 (Osskopp)
SF986* (Vickerman)

Chapter 96: relating to gambling; making changes to card club provisions; defining

terms; adjusting gross receipt amounts for purposes of audits; modifying provisions relating to expenditure of profits from lawful gambling; amending requirements for illegal gambling enforcement; authorizing noon hour bingo; permitting checks for raffle purchases; making clarifying changes; amending Minnesota Statutes 2000, sections 240.01, subdivision 26, by adding a subdivision; 240.30, subdivision 8, by adding a subdivision; 297E.06, subdivision 4; 349.12, subdivision 25; 349.15, subdivision 1, by adding a subdivision; 349.155, subdivision 4a; 349.168, subdivision 1; 349.17, by adding a subdivision; 349.2127, subdivision 7; 349.213.

Enactment: 5/14

Effective: 5/15 (Secs. 5-13); 8/1

State professional service contract procedures specified.

HF724 (Rhodes)
SF1064* (Rest)

Chapter 100: relating to public contracts; specifying procedures to be followed for certain professional service contracts; proposing coding for new law in Minnesota Statutes, chapter 16C.

Enactment: 5/15

Effective: 7/1

Coldwater Springs Camp area historical preservation ensured.

HF1764 (Gleason)
SF2049* (Sabo)

Chapter 101: relating to historic preservation; recognizing and extending the protection of the Minnesota Historic Sites Act and the Minnesota Field Archaeology Act to historic Camp Coldwater Springs; amending Minnesota Statutes 2000, section 138.73, subdivision 13.

Enactment: 5/15

Effective: 5/16

Combat Wounded Veterans Day designated as Aug. 7.

HF481 (Greiling)
SF520* (Wiger)

Chapter 104: relating to state observances; designating Combat Wounded Veterans Day; proposing coding for new law in Minnesota Statutes, chapter 10.

Enactment: 5/15

Effective: 8/1

State agency rulemaking housekeeping and technical changes bill.

HF1537 (Lipman)

SF780* (Betzold)

Chapter 106: relating to state government; regulating rulemaking by state agencies; making various technical and housekeeping changes; amending Minnesota Statutes 2000, sections 14.05, subdivision 3; 14.07, subdivision 2; 14.08; 14.101, subdivisions 1, 2, and by adding a subdivision; 14.131; 14.14, subdivision 1a; 14.15, subdivision 1; 14.16, subdivision 1; 14.19; 14.22, subdivision 1; 14.23; 14.25; 14.26, subdivisions 1 and 3; 14.365; 14.38, subdivision 2; 14.386; 14.388; and 14.389, subdivision 2.

Enactment: 5/17**Effective:** 8/1**Veterans homes resident deposit accounts modified.**

HF1248* (Eastlund)

SF1774 (Samuelson)

Chapter 111: relating to veterans homes; changing certain resident deposit accounts; amending Minnesota Statutes 2000, section 198.265.

Enactment: 5/17**Effective:** 8/1**Bataan Death March commemorative plaque placement in the State Capitol provided.**

HF1778 (Walz)

SF1269* (Samuelson)

Chapter 115: relating to veterans; providing for placement in the Capitol of a plaque commemorating the soldiers who participated in the Bataan Death March.

Enactment: 5/17**Effective:** 8/1**Merchant Marine and Women Airforce Service Pilots plaques authorized at Capitol.**

HF1023 (Biernat)

SF1222* (Wiger)

Chapter 125: relating to veterans; authorizing the placement of a plaque on the Capitol mall recognizing the service of Minnesota's civilians who contributed valiantly to the nation's war efforts during World War II.

Enactment: 5/18**Effective:** 5/19**Public works contracts regulated.**

HF2074 (Clark, J.)

SF2031* (Knutson)

Chapter 126: relating to contracts; regulating public works contracts; proposing coding for new law in Minnesota Statutes, chapter 15.

Vetoed: 5/18**Propane education and research council established.**

HF1174 (Howes)

SF694* (Murphy)

Chapter 130: relating to public safety; providing for creation of a propane education and research council.

Enactment: 5/21**Effective:** 8/1**Newspaper paid political advertisement disclaimers required to be legible.**

HF486* (Seifert)

SF682 (Lesewski)

Chapter 143: relating to elections; requiring disclaimers in newspaper ads to be legible; amending Minnesota Statutes 2000, section 211B.05, subdivision 1.

Enactment: 5/21**Effective:** 8/1**Expiration dates of various advisory councils, committees, and other entities changed.**

HF1869 (Anderson, B.)

SF1263* (Robertson)

Chapter 161: relating to state government; changing the expiration dates of certain advisory councils and committees and other multimember entities; establishing the Council of Health Boards; amending Minnesota Statutes 2000, sections 6.65; 15.059, subdivision 5; 15.50, subdivision 2; 16B.181, subdivision 2; 16B.27, subdivision 3; 16B.76, subdivision 1; 17.136; 18B.305, subdivision 3; 21.112, subdivision 2; 28A.20; 43A.316, subdivision 4; 62J.15, subdivision 1; 62J.46, subdivision 1; 62J.692, subdivision 2; 62Q.03, subdivision 5a; 82B.05, subdivision 1; 115A.12; 116P.06, subdivision 1; 122A.624, subdivision 2; 144.1481, subdivision 1; 144.672, subdivision 1; 144A.073, subdivisions 2, 3, 3c; 145A.10, subdivision 10; 148C.11, subdivision 3; 161.1419, subdivisions 2, 8; 161.17, subdivision 2; 174.55, subdivision 1; 175.007, subdivision 1; 175.008; 176.102, subdivision 3; 176.103, subdivision 3; 178.02, subdivision 2; 182.656, subdivi-

sion 3; 214.001, by adding a subdivision; 214.002, subdivision 1; 214.01, by adding a subdivision; 214.32, subdivision 1; 248.10; 254A.03, subdivision 2; 256.482, subdivision 8; 256B.0917, subdivisions 1, 2; 256B.093, subdivision 1; 256B.69, subdivision 5b; 256E.115, subdivision 1; 268.29; 268A.02, subdivision 2; 402.03; proposing coding for new law in Minnesota Statutes, chapters 214; 245; repealing Minnesota Statutes 2000, sections 15.059, subdivision 5a, as amended; 17.49, subdivision 1; 17.703; 17.76; 40A.14, subdivision 3; 52.061; 60K.19, subdivision 4; 93.002; 97A.055, subdivision 4a; 124D.894; 124D.95, subdivision 6; 134.31, subdivision 5; 137.342, subdivision 2; 144A.31; 162.09, subdivision 2; 256B.071, subdivision 5; 256B.0911, subdivision 8; 256B.434, subdivision 13; 299A.295, subdivision 2; 299K.03, subdivision 4.

Enactment: 5/24**Effective:** Various**Administration department provisions modified.**

HF1938 (Kahn)

SF1680* (Robertson)

Chapter 162: relating to state government; programs administered by the Department of Administration; modifying privacy provisions; extending the expiration date of certain advisory councils; extending the term of the shared-savings program for energy conservation in state-owned buildings; authorizing Indian tribal governments to be served by the state information infrastructure; adding political subdivisions to the state Risk Management Program; repealing the parking surcharge for vehicles occupied by one person; canceling the conveyance of surplus land to Sauk Centre; amending Minnesota Statutes 2000, sections 13.64; 16B.055, by adding a subdivision; 16B.27, subdivision 3; 16B.32, subdivision 2; 16B.465, subdivision 1a; 16B.76, subdivision 1; 16B.85, subdivisions 2 and 3; and 16C.17, subdivision 2; repealing Minnesota Statutes 2000, section 16B.58, subdivision 7; Laws 2000, chapter 326.

Enactment: 5/24**Effective:** Various**State agencies rulemaking procedures modifications.**

HF667 (Seifert)

SF555* (Betzold)

Chapter 179: relating to state government; modifying certain procedures relating to administrative rules; appropriating money;

amending Minnesota Statutes 2000, sections 14.05, subdivision 6; 14.116; 14.18, subdivision 1; 14.19; proposing coding for new law in Minnesota Statutes, chapter 14; repealing Laws 1999, chapter 129, section 6.

Enactment: 5/25

Effective: 8/1

State building official authorized to interpret the State Building Code.

HF1310* (Abrams)

SF1205 (Johnson, Doug)

Chapter 207: relating to construction; giving the state building official final authority for interpreting the State Building Code and prescribing its enforcement; regulating construction-related fees; requiring municipalities to submit annual reports on construction-related fees; providing for adoption of certain amendments to the mechanical code; limiting certain municipal building code ordinances; clarifying certain terms; modifying provisions relating to construction warranties; limiting certain waivers of rights; modifying provisions relating to zoning ordinances; amending Minnesota Statutes 2000, sections 16B.61, subdivisions 1, 2; 16B.62, subdivision 1; 16B.63, by adding a subdivision; 326.90, subdivision 1; 327A.01, subdivision 2; 327A.02, subdivisions 1, 3; 462.353, subdivision 4; 462.357, subdivisions 2, 5; proposing coding for new law in Minnesota Statutes, chapters 16B; 462.

Enactment: 5/29

Effective: Various

Minnesota State Colleges and Universities customized trainer positions reclassified.

HF1569* (Osskopp)

SF1628 (Rest)

Chapter 218: relating to state government; reclassifying certain Minnesota State Colleges and Universities positions as classified; amending Minnesota Statutes 2000, section 43A.08, subdivision 1.

Vetoed: 5/29



HEALTH & HUMAN SERVICES POLICY

Physicians assistants infection control continuing education requirements repeal.

HF213 (Mulder)

SF201* (Sams)

Chapter 3: relating to professions; repealing the infectious disease education requirement for physician assistants; repealing Minnesota Statutes 2000, section 147A.25.

Enactment: 2/15

Effective: 2/16

Adult foster care license capacity age requirement and maximum admissions variances.

HF181 (Wenzel)

SF43* (Samuelson)

Chapter 4: relating to human services; lowering age requirements and variances for adult foster care license capacity, with certain conditions; amending Minnesota Statutes 2000, section 245A.11, subdivisions 2a and 2b.

Enactment: 2/28

Effective: 3/1

Alcohol and drug counselors licensing requirements modified.

HF357 (Mullery)

SF289* (Sams)

Chapter 10: relating to occupations and professions; modifying licensing requirements for alcohol and drug counselors; amending Minnesota Statutes 2000, sections 148C.04, subdivisions 3, 4, and 6; and 148C.10, subdivision 1a.

Enactment: 3/16

Effective: 3/17

Establishes hospital waiver or variance request procedure.

HF994 (Dorn)

SF883* (Hottinger)

Chapter 29: relating to health; establishing procedure for requesting a variance or waiver for rules regarding the operation, construction, and equipment of hospitals; proposing coding for new law in Minnesota Statutes, chapter 144.

Enactment: 4/13

Effective: 8/1

Respiratory Care Practitioner Advisory Council sunset delayed.

HF116 (Mulder)

SF274* (Higgins)

Chapter 31: relating to professions; extending the expiration date of the Respiratory Care Practitioner Advisory Council; providing for cancellation of athletic trainer registration for nonrenewal after two years; amending Minnesota Statutes 2000, sections 147C.35, subdivision 2; and 148.7809, subdivision 4.

Enactment: 4/24

Effective: 8/1

Mental retardation waiver recipients authorized access to respite care in certain facilities.

HF424 (Greiling)

SF456* (Berglin)

Chapter 35: relating to human services; allowing mental retardation and related conditions waiver recipients access to respite care in intermediate care facilities for persons with mental retardation and related conditions; amending Minnesota Statutes 2000, section 256B.501, by adding a subdivision.

Enactment: 4/24

Effective: 8/1

Nursing facilities closure medical assistance cost savings projection prohibition.

HF275* (Abeler)

SF210 (Foley)

Chapter 36: relating to human services; modifying the procedure for counting savings under nursing facility closure plans; amending Minnesota Statutes 2000, section 256B.436, subdivision 6.

Enactment: 4/24

Effective: 4/25

Dentist licensure requirements modified for applicants trained in a foreign country.

HF125* (Nornes)

SF104 (Larson)

Chapter 37: relating to professions; modifying licensure requirements for foreign-trained dentists; amending Minnesota Statutes 2000, section 150A.06, subdivision 1.

Enactment: 4/24

Effective: 8/1

Itasca County chemical dependency demonstration project rule exemption extended.

HF1747 (Solberg)

SF1780* (Lessard)

Chapter 41: relating to the Board of Government Innovation and Cooperation; extending an exemption for an Itasca County chemical dependency demonstration project; amending Minnesota Statutes 2000, section 465.797, subdivision 5a.

Enactment: 4/24

Effective: 8/1

Social workers; duty to warn law applied and professional firms formation allowed.

HF1634 (Mahoney)

SF1460* (Marty)

Chapter 42: relating to social work; applying the duty to warn law to social workers; allowing social workers to form and participate in professional firms; amending Minnesota Statutes 2000, sections 148B.281, by adding a subdivision; 319B.02, subdivision 19; 319B.40.

Enactment: 4/24

Effective: 8/1

Public health obsolete rules repeal.

HF253 (Seifert)

SF249* (Ring)

Chapter 46: relating to state government; health and human services; repealing obsolete rules; repealing Minnesota Rules, parts 2500.2050; 2500.2060; 2500.2070; 4635.0100; 4635.0200.

Enactment: 4/26

Effective: 8/1

Physician assistants prescribing medication review provisions modified.

HF1160* (Davids)

SF1127 (Sams)

Chapter 49: relating to health; changing the frequency with which physician assistant delegated prescribing activities must be reviewed; amending Minnesota Statutes 2000, sections 147A.18, subdivision 1; and 147A.20.

Enactment: 4/26

Effective: 8/1

Permits schools to sponsor potluck events.

HF967* (Mulder)

SF876 (Lesewski)

Chapter 65: relating to health; permitting schools to sponsor potluck events; permit-

ting fraternal or patriotic organizations to sell home-prepared food at certain events; amending Minnesota Statutes 2000, section 157.22.

Enactment: 5/2

Effective: 8/1

Modifies penalty provisions for psychologists.

HF1151* (Mulder)

SF1187 (Kelley, S. P.)

Chapter 66: relating to professions; modifying penalty provisions for psychologists; amending Minnesota Statutes 2000, section 148.941, subdivision 2, and by adding a subdivision.

Enactment: 5/2

Effective: 8/1

Full-time nursing home administrator requirements modified.

HF1522* (Bradley)

SF1421 (Stevens)

Chapter 69: relating to health; modifying requirements for full-time nursing home administrators; amending Minnesota Statutes 2000, section 144A.04, subdivision 5; repealing Minnesota Statutes 2000, section 144A.04, subdivisions 5a, 7a; Minnesota Rules, part 4658.0055, subpart 2.

Enactment: 5/2

Effective: 8/1

Rural ambulance services staff requirements temporary variances.

HF1748* (Harder)

SF2097 (Vickerman)

Chapter 74: relating to health; authorizing the Emergency Medical Services Regulatory Board to grant temporary variances from staffing requirements for basic life support ambulances operated by certain ambulance services; exempting certain rural emergency medical training programs from certain requirements; amending Minnesota Statutes 2000, sections 144E.101, subdivision 6; 144E.285, subdivision 2.

Enactment: 5/4

Effective: 8/1

Social work licensure examination requirement exceptions provided.

HF1067 (Boudreau)

SF923* (Pariseau)

Chapter 90: relating to health occupations; temporarily exempting certain persons who are refugees or immigrants to the United States and for whom English is a second

language from the examination requirement for social work licensure and for obtaining a temporary permit to practice social work; amending Minnesota Statutes 2000, section 148B.21, subdivisions 3, 4, 5, 6, and 7.

Enactment: 5/10

Effective: 8/1

Good Samaritan law emergency care liability immunity clarification.

HF935 (Goodno)

SF824* (Kelly, R. C.)

Chapter 107: relating to civil actions; clarifying the immunity from liability for persons rendering certain emergency care; amending Minnesota Statutes 2000, section 604A.01, subdivision 2.

Enactment: 5/17

Effective: 5/18

Omnibus health, human services and corrections appropriations.

HF1832 (Goodno)

SF2361* (Berglin)

Chapter 118: relating to human services; modifying provisions relating to Health Department; health care; continuing care and home care; consumer information and assistance and community-based care; long-term care reform and reimbursement; work force; regulation of supplemental nursing services agencies; long-term insurance; mental health and civil commitment; assistance programs; licensing; adding an informed consent provision for abortion procedures; creating a child maltreatment review panel; requiring studies; adding provisions relating to termination of parental rights; appropriating money; amending Minnesota Statutes 2000, sections 13.46, subdivision 4; 13.461, subdivision 17; 13B.06, subdivision 4; 62A.48, subdivision 4, by adding subdivisions; 62S.01, by adding subdivisions; 62S.26; 103I.101, subdivision 6; 103I.112; 103I.208, subdivisions 1, 2; 103I.235, subdivision 1; 103I.525, subdivisions 2, 6, 8, 9; 103I.531, subdivisions 2, 6, 8, 9; 103I.535, subdivisions 2, 6, 8, 9; 103I.541, subdivisions 2b, 4, 5; 103I.545; 121A.15, subdivision 6; 135A.14, by adding a subdivision; 144.057; 144.1202, subdivision 4; 144.122; 144.1222, by adding a subdivision; 144.1464; 144.148, subdivision 2; 144.226, subdivision 4; 144.551, subdivision 1; 144.98, subdivision 3; 144A.071, subdivisions 1, 1a, 2, 4a; 144A.073, subdivisions 2, 4; 144A.44, subdivision 1; 144A.4605, subdivision 4; 144A.62, subdivisions 1, 2, 3, 4; 144D.03, subdivision 2; 144D.04, subdivisions 2, 3; 144D.06;

145.881, subdivision 2; 145.882, subdivision 7, by adding a subdivision; 145.885, subdivision 2; 145.924; 145.925, subdivisions 1, 1a; 145A.15, subdivision 1, by adding a subdivision; 145A.16, subdivision 1, by adding a subdivision; 148.212; 148B.21, subdivision 6a; 148B.22, subdivision 3; 157.16, subdivision 3; 157.22; 214.104; 245.462, subdivisions 8, 18, by adding a subdivision; 245.4871, subdivisions 10, 27; 245.4876, subdivision 1, by adding a subdivision; 245.4885, subdivision 1; 245.4886, subdivision 1; 245.99, subdivision 4; 245A.03, subdivision 2b; 245A.04, subdivisions 3, 3a, 3b, 3c, 3d; 245A.05; 245A.06; 245A.07; 245A.08; 245A.13, subdivisions 7, 8; 245A.14, by adding a subdivision; 245A.16, subdivision 1; 245B.08, subdivision 3; 246.57, by adding a subdivision; 252.275, subdivision 4b; 252A.02, subdivisions 12, 13, by adding a subdivision; 252A.111, subdivision 6; 252A.16, subdivision 1; 252A.19, subdivision 2; 252A.20, subdivision 1; 254B.02, subdivision 3; 254B.03, subdivision 1; 254B.04, subdivision 1; 254B.09, by adding a subdivision; 256.01, subdivisions 2, 18, by adding a subdivision; 256.045, subdivisions 3, 3b, 4; 256.476, subdivisions 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 8; 256.482, subdivision 8; 256.955, subdivision 2b; 256.9657, subdivision 2; 256.969, subdivisions 2b, 3a, by adding a subdivision; 256.973, by adding a subdivision; 256.975, by adding subdivisions; 256B.04, by adding a subdivision; 256B.055, subdivision 3a; 256B.056, subdivisions 1a, 3, 4, 5; 256B.057, subdivision 9, by adding a subdivision; 256B.0625, subdivisions 3b, 7, 13, 13a, 17, 17a, 18a, 19a, 19c, 20, 30, 34, by adding subdivisions; 256B.0627, subdivisions 1, 2, 4, 5, 7, 8, 10, 11, by adding subdivisions; 256B.0635, subdivisions 1, 2; 256B.0911, subdivisions 1, 3, 5, 6, 7, by adding subdivisions; 256B.0913, subdivisions 1, 2, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14; 256B.0915, subdivisions 1d, 3, 5; 256B.0916, subdivisions 1, 7, 9, by adding a subdivision; 256B.0917, subdivision 7; 256B.092, subdivisions 2a, 5; 256B.093, subdivision 3; 256B.095; 256B.0951, subdivisions 1, 3, 4, 5, 7, by adding subdivisions; 256B.0952, subdivisions 1, 4; 256B.431, subdivision 17, by adding subdivisions; 256B.434, subdivision 4, by adding subdivisions; 256B.49, by adding subdivisions; 256B.501, by adding a subdivision; 256B.69, subdivisions 4, 5, 5b, 23, by adding a subdivision; 256B.75; 256B.76; 256D.03, subdivisions 3, 4; 256D.35, by adding subdivisions; 256D.44, subdivision 5; 256I.05, subdivision 1e; 256J.09, subdivisions 1, 2, 3, by adding subdivisions; 256J.15, by adding a subdivision;

256J.24, subdivision 10; 256J.26, subdivision 1; 256J.31, subdivisions 4, 12; 256J.32, subdivision 7a; 256J.42, by adding a subdivision; 256J.45, subdivision 1; 256J.46, subdivisions 1, 2a, by adding a subdivision; 256J.50, subdivisions 1, 7; 256J.56; 256J.57, subdivision 2; 256J.62, subdivision 9; 256J.625, subdivisions 1, 2, 4; 256J.751; 256K.03, subdivision 1; 256K.07; 256K.25, subdivisions 1, 3, 4, 5, 6; 256L.06, subdivision 3; 256L.12, subdivision 9, by adding a subdivision; 256L.16; 260C.301, by adding subdivisions; 260C.307, subdivision 3; 260C.317, by adding a subdivision; 261.062; 268.0122, subdivision 2; 626.556, subdivisions 3, 3c, 10, 10b, 10d, 10e, 10f, 10i, 11, 12, by adding subdivisions; 626.557, subdivisions 3, 9d; 626.5572, subdivision 17; 626.559, subdivision 2; Laws 1995, chapter 178, article 2, section 36; Laws 1995, chapter 207, article 3, section 21, as amended; Laws 1997, chapter 203, article 9, section 21, as amended; Laws 1999, chapter 152, sections 1, 4; Laws 1999, chapter 245, article 3, section 45, as amended; Laws 1999, chapter 245, article 4, section 110; proposing coding for new law in Minnesota Statutes, chapters 62S; 144; 144A; 145; 145A; 246; 256; 256B; 256I; 256J; 260; 299A; 325F; repealing Minnesota Statutes 2000, sections 144.0721, subdivision 1; 144.148, subdivision 8; 145.882, subdivisions 3, 4; 145.9245; 145.927; 252A.111, subdivision 3; 256.476, subdivision 7; 256B.037, subdivision 5; 256B.0635, subdivision 3; 256B.0911, subdivisions 2, 2a, 4, 8, 9; 256B.0912; 256B.0913, subdivisions 3, 15a, 15b, 15c, 16; 256B.0915, subdivisions 3a, 3b, 3c; 256B.0951, subdivision 6; 256B.434, subdivision 5; 256B.49, subdivisions 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10; 256E.06, subdivision 2b; 256J.42, subdivision 4; 256J.44; 256J.46, subdivision 1a; Laws 1995, chapter 178, article 2, section 48, subdivision 6; Minnesota Rules, parts 9505.2390; 9505.2395; 9505.2396; 9505.2400; 9505.2405; 9505.2410; 9505.2413; 9505.2415; 9505.2420; 9505.2425; 9505.2426; 9505.2430; 9505.2435; 9505.2440; 9505.2445; 9505.2450; 9505.2455; 9505.2458; 9505.2460; 9505.2465; 9505.2470; 9505.2473; 9505.2475; 9505.2480; 9505.2485; 9505.2486; 9505.2490; 9505.2495; 9505.2496; 9505.2500; 9505.3010; 9505.3015; 9505.3020; 9505.3025; 9505.3030; 9505.3035; 9505.3040; 9505.3065; 9505.3085; 9505.3135; 9505.3500; 9505.3510; 9505.3520; 9505.3530; 9505.3535; 9505.3540; 9505.3545; 9505.3550; 9505.3560; 9505.3570; 9505.3575; 9505.3580; 9505.3585; 9505.3600; 9505.3610; 9505.3620; 9505.3622; 9505.3624; 9505.3626; 9505.3630; 9505.3635; 9505.3640; 9505.3645; 9505.3650; 9505.3660; 9505.3670.

Vetoed: 5/15

Health care review organizations provisions modifications.

HF1081 (Jacobson)

SF560* (Sams)

Chapter 120: relating to health; modifying review organization provisions; allowing review organizations to participate in Internet-based information sharing systems; amending Minnesota Statutes 2000, sections 145.61, subdivision 5; and 145.64, subdivision 1, and by adding subdivisions.

Enactment: 5/17

Effective: 8/1

Chiropractors licensing and regulation provisions modification and clarification.

HF976 (Abeler)

SF359* (Kiscaden)

Chapter 121: relating to health occupations; modifying licensing requirements for the Board of Chiropractic Examiners; modifying grounds for disciplinary action and penalties; allowing specified individuals to practice chiropractic in this state without being licensed in this state; amending Minnesota Statutes 2000, sections 148.06, subdivision 1; 148.10, subdivisions 1 and 3; 148.104; 148.105, subdivision 2; and 148.106, subdivision 10; repealing Minnesota Statutes 2000, section 148.106, subdivisions 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, and 9.

Enactment: 5/18

Effective: 8/1

Minnesota Utilization Review Act provisions modified.

HF322 (Rhodes)

SF414* (Hottinger)

Chapter 137: relating to health; modifying the Minnesota Utilization Review Act; adding criteria specifying when the Board of Medical Practice may impose disciplinary action; amending Minnesota Statutes 2000, sections 62M.06, subdivision 3; 62M.09, subdivisions 3, 3a, 6, by adding a subdivision; 62M.10, subdivision 7; 147.091, by adding a subdivision.

Enactment: 5/21

Effective: 8/1

Alcohol and drug counselor licensure reporting requirement repealed.

HF1819 (Nornes)

SF1430* (Higgins)

Chapter 138: relating to health; eliminating commissioner's reporting requirement for

alcohol and drug counselors; providing for exchange of information for investigations of alcohol and drug counselors; modifying an exception relating to school counselors; amending Minnesota Statutes 2000, sections 148C.03, subdivision 1; 148C.099; 148C.11, subdivision 1.

Enactment: 5/21

Effective: 8/1

Health plan companies network shadow contracting regulation provisions modifications.

HF1155* (Abeler)

SF1081 (Sams)

Chapter 170: relating to insurance; requiring health plan companies to provide certain information when requested by the commissioner; requiring an affirmative provider consent to participate in a network under a category of coverage; requiring disclosure of changes in a provider's contract; establishing a moratorium on managed care automobile insurance plans; defining health benefit plan for certain purposes; establishing a task force on small business health insurance; repealing the requirement for an action plan; removing a penalty; amending Minnesota Statutes 2000, sections 62D.08, subdivision 5; 62N.25, subdivision 7; 62Q.19, subdivision 1; 62Q.74, subdivisions 2, 3; 256B.692, subdivision 2; proposing coding for new law in Minnesota Statutes, chapter 62Q; repealing Minnesota Statutes 2000, section 62Q.07.

Enactment: 5/24

Effective: Various

Public health collaboration plans provisions modified.

HF1407* (Mulder)

SF1415 (Sams)

Chapter 171: relating to health; extending certain enforcement authority related to the provision of funeral goods and services; modifying provisions for public health collaboration plans; modifying rural hospital programs eligibility; repealing professional boxing regulation; amending Minnesota Statutes 2000, sections 62Q.075; 144.147, subdivision 1; 144.148, subdivision 1; 144.1483; 149A.01, by adding a subdivision; 149A.02, subdivision 14, by adding a subdivision; 149A.11; 149A.62; 149A.71, subdivision 4; 149A.97, subdivision 8; repealing Minnesota Statutes 2000, section 144.994; Laws 2000, chapter 488, article 2, section 26.

Enactment: 5/24

Effective: 8/1

Child placement provisions modified and definitions provided.

HF1397 (Tingelstad)

SF1394* (Kiscaden)

Chapter 178: relating to human services; changing child placement provisions; modifying provisions governing child maltreatment investigations; classifying data and authorizing data sharing; imposing certain duties; requiring a study and report; amending Minnesota Statutes 2000, sections 13.319, by adding a subdivision; 13.32, subdivision 3; 13.43, by adding a subdivision; 13.46, subdivision 2; 119B.02, by adding a subdivision; 144.225, by adding a subdivision; 256.01, subdivision 2; 256.045, subdivision 3b; 260.012; 260C.007, subdivisions 4, 14, by adding subdivisions; 260C.141, subdivision 2; 260C.151, subdivision 6; 260C.178, subdivisions 1, 7; 260C.193, subdivision 3; 260C.201, subdivisions 1, 2, 5, 6, 7, 10, 11, by adding a subdivision; 260C.205; 260C.212, subdivisions 1, 2, 4, 5, 7, 8, 9; 260C.215, subdivision 6; 260C.301, subdivisions 1, 3, 4, 8; 260C.312; 260C.317, subdivision 3; 260C.325, subdivision 4; 626.556, subdivisions 2, 3, 4, 7, 10, 10b, 10d, 10e, 10i, 10j, 11; proposing coding for new law in Minnesota Statutes, chapter 256F; repealing Minnesota Statutes 2000, sections 260C.325, subdivision 2; 626.5565.

Enactment: 5/25

Effective: 8/1

Health care access programs provisions modified.

HF1928 (Walker)

SF1407* (Ring)

Chapter 203: relating to human services; modifying provisions in health care access programs; amending Minnesota Statutes 2000, sections 245B.02, by adding a subdivision; 245B.03, subdivision 1; 252.28, subdivisions 3a and 3b; 256B.056, subdivisions 1a and 5a; 256B.0595, subdivisions 1 and 2; 256B.0625, subdivision 9; 256B.071, subdivision 2; 256B.094, subdivisions 6 and 8; 256B.5013, subdivision 1; 256B.69, subdivision 3a; 256D.03, subdivision 3; and 256L.15, subdivision 1a; Laws 1996, chapter 451, article 2, sections 61 and 62; repealing Minnesota Statutes 2000, section 256B.071, subdivision 5; Laws 1995, chapter 178, article 2, section 46, subdivision 10; Laws 1996, chapter 451, article 2, sections 12, 14, 16, 18, 29, and 30.

Enactment: 5/29

Effective: 8/1

Lead poisoning prevention provisions modified.

HF1304 (Nornes)

SF1464* (Lourey)

Chapter 205: relating to health; modifying provisions for lead poisoning prevention; modifying provisions for pay toilets in public places; providing for certain alternative compliance methods for food, beverage, and lodging establishment inspections; repealing certain obsolete laws relating to hotel inspectors and duplication equipment; amending Minnesota Statutes 2000, sections 144.9501, subdivisions 3, 4, 10, 11, 17, 17a, 18, 19, 20a, 20b, 20c, 21, 22, 22a, 23, 28a, 29, and by adding subdivisions; 144.9502, subdivision 8; 144.9503; 144.9504, subdivisions 1, 2, 5, 7, and 8; 144.9505; 144.9507, subdivision 5; 144.9508, subdivisions 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5; 144.9509, subdivisions 1 and 3; 145.425; and 157.20, by adding a subdivision; repealing Minnesota Statutes 2000, sections 144.073; 144.08; 144.9501, subdivision 32; 144.9502, subdivision 6; 144.9503, subdivision 6; 144.9504, subdivisions 4 and 11; 144.9505, subdivisions 2 and 5; 144.9506; 144.9508, subdivision 6.

Enactment: 5/29

Effective: 5/30 (Art. 1, Sec. 42); 8/1

Maternal death review and study provided.

HF1406* (Mulder)

SF1398 (Kiscaden)

Chapter 211: relating to health; establishing maternal death reviews; amending Minnesota Statutes 2000, sections 13.3806, by adding a subdivision; 144.335, subdivision 1; proposing coding for new law in Minnesota Statutes, chapter 145; repealing Minnesota Statutes 2000, sections 13.3806, subdivision 19; and 145.90.

Enactment: 5/29

Effective: 8/1



HIGHER EDUCATION FINANCE

Higher education services Edvest office rulemaking authority extended.

HF550* (Eastlund)

SF954 (Hottinger)

Chapter 58: relating to higher education; creating a trust status for funds in the Edvest program; extending authority to adopt rules for Edvest; amending Minnesota Statutes 2000, section 136A.244, by adding a subdivision.

Vetoed: 4/30

MnSCU technical and community college employee unions merged.

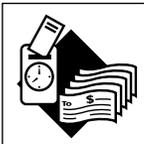
HF977 (Leppik)

SF1033* (Wiener)

Chapter 133: relating to public employment; Minnesota State Colleges and Universities; merging unions for technical and community college employees; amending Minnesota Statutes 2000, sections 43A.06, subdivision 1; 179A.10, subdivision 2; 354B.21, subdivision 1; 354B.25, subdivision 1a; and 354C.11, subdivision 2.

Enactment: 5/21

Effective: 5/22



JOBS & ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT FINANCE

Energy assistance program federal fund expenditure authorized.

HF421* (McElroy)

SF460 (Cohen)

Chapter 2: relating to the energy assistance program; allowing the expenditure of certain federal funds.

Enactment: 2/2

Effective: 2/3

IRRRB commissioner authorized to acquire discontinued mining property.

HF1105 (Rukavina)

SF960* (Tomassoni)

Chapter 149: relating to iron range resources and rehabilitation; authorizing the commissioner to acquire certain discontinued mining property; amending Minnesota Statutes 2000, section 298.22, subdivision 3.

Enactment: 5/21

Effective: 5/22



LOCAL GOVERNMENT & METROPOLITAN AFFAIRS

City contract limit increases.

HF817 (Howes)

SF376* (Vickerman)

Chapter 5: relating to local improvements; setting limits for certain contract requirements; amending Minnesota Statutes 2000, section 429.041, subdivisions 1 and 2.

Enactment: 3/2

Effective: 3/3

Ramsey County and St. Paul city employees vacant county jobs equal competition.

HF393* (Mahoney)

SF155 (Kelly, R.C.)

Chapter 9: relating to local government; allowing employees of Ramsey County and the city of St. Paul equal competition for vacant county jobs in combined city-county departments; amending Minnesota Statutes 2000, section 383A.288, subdivisions 3 and 4.

Enactment: 3/16

Effective: 3/17

Townships health, social, and recreational services contracts amounts increases.

HF487 (Vandever)

SF433* (Ring)

Chapter 11: relating to local government; increasing the amount for which a township may contract for health, social, and recreational services; amending Minnesota Statutes 2000, section 365.10, subdivision 14.

Enactment: 3/21

Effective: 8/1

City and county obligations payment by electronic transfer or credit card authorized.

HF1016 (Holberg)

SF509* (Robling)

Chapter 13: relating to local government; authorizing the use of credit cards by city and town officers and employees; providing for payment of city and county obligations by electronic transfer or credit card; authorizing electronic approvals; amending Minnesota Statutes 2000, section 471.38, subdivision 1; proposing coding for new law in Minnesota Statutes, chapter 471.

Enactment: 4/6

Effective: 4/7 (Sec. 3); 8/1

Authorizes city housing assistance for volunteer firefighters/ambulance personnel.

HF172 (Mares)

SF9* (Wiger)

Chapter 19: relating to local government; authorizing cities to provide housing assistance to secure fire and ambulance service; proposing coding for new law in Minnesota Statutes, chapter 412.

Enactment: 4/11

Effective: 4/12

Repealing statutes concerning castrating animals running at large in a town.

HF394 (Seifert)

SF327* (Lesewski)

Chapter 21: relating to towns; repealing a provision about certain male animals or breachy cattle; repealing Minnesota Statutes 2000, section 346.19.

Enactment: 4/11

Effective: 8/1

Hennepin County employees granted disaster volunteer leave.

HF828 (Mullery)

SF741* (Orfield)

Chapter 40: relating to Hennepin County; authorizing disaster volunteer leave; proposing coding for new law in Minnesota Statutes, chapter 383B.

Enactment: 4/24

Effective: Upon local compliance

Suburban Hennepin Regional Park District provisions modification and clarification.

HF867* (Seagren)

SF646 (Rest)

Chapter 44: relating to the Suburban Hennepin Regional Park District; authorizing the district to set commissioners' compensation; clarifying the district's boundaries; clarifying that meetings shall be held in conformance with the open meeting law; permitting the district to accept donations without court approval; deleting obsolete reference to condemnation procedures; authorizing the district to enter into joint powers agreements by majority board action; amending Minnesota Statutes 2000, sections 383B.70; 383B.703; 398.06; and 398.09; repealing Minnesota Statutes 2000, sections 383B.73, subdivision 2; and 383B.74.

Enactment: 4/24

Effective: 4/25

Police civil service periodic examinations permitted and clarifying changes provided.

HF1465 (Stanek)

SF1432* (Wiger)

Chapter 87: relating to police civil service examinations; permitting periodic examinations; clarifying that qualified applicants may be added to eligible registers after inception; amending Minnesota Statutes 2000, section 419.10.

Enactment: 5/10

Effective: 8/1

Limited exemption to local government gift policy provided.

HF2110 (Howes)

SF1441* (Hottinger)

Chapter 93: relating to local government; providing a limited exemption for attendees at a conference or event; amending Minnesota Statutes 2000, section 471.895, subdivision 3.

Enactment: 5/14

Effective: 5/15

County offices made appointive positions under certain circumstances.

HF1290 (Howes)

SF510* (Pappas)

Chapter 105: relating to counties; providing a process for making certain county offices appointive in Hubbard and Cass counties.

Enactment: 5/17

Effective: Upon local approval

Edina authorized to restrict operation of recreational motor vehicles (ATVs).

HF1526 (Erhardt)

SF1528* (Terwilliger)

Chapter 114: relating to local government; authorizing the city of Edina to regulate the operation of recreational motor vehicles.

Vetoed: 5/17

Local public officers conflict of interest law exception provided.

HF610 (Solberg)

SF974* (Lessard)

Chapter 132: relating to local government; adding exceptions to the local public officer's conflict of interest law; amending Minnesota Statutes 2000, section 471.88, by adding subdivisions.

Enactment: 5/21

Effective: 8/1

Bid and performance bond thresholds modified for economic development projects.

HF1589 (Howes)

SF1301* (Robertson)

Chapter 140: relating to changing certain bid and performance and payment bond thresholds; amending Minnesota Statutes 2000, section 469.015, subdivisions 1, 2, 3, and 5.

Enactment: 5/21

Effective: 8/1

St. Louis County special purchasing laws repealed.

HF872 (Sertich)

SF494* (Tomassoni)

Chapter 150: relating to St. Louis County; repealing special purchasing laws for St. Louis County; repealing Minnesota Statutes 2000, sections 383C.33; 383C.331; 383C.332; 383C.333; 383C.334; 383C.335; 383C.336; 383C.337; 383C.338; and 383C.34.

Enactment: 5/21

Effective: 7/1

Local government building project architect requirement exemption provided.

HF1153* (Mulder)

SF1529 (Lesewski)

Chapter 172: relating to local government; exempting certain building projects from the requirement to employ an architect; providing for a study, a report to the Legislature, and an Educational Program by the Board of Architects, Engineers, Surveyors, Landscape Architects, Geoscientists, and Interior

Designers relating to the design and construction of local government buildings; amending Minnesota Statutes 2000, section 326.03, by adding a subdivision.

Vetoed: 5/25

Municipal planning legal nonconforming land uses treatment clarification.

HF1507* (Bishop)

SF1572 (Langseth)

Chapter 174: relating to municipal planning; zoning; clarifying the treatment of legal nonconforming uses; amending Minnesota Statutes 2000, section 462.357, by adding a subdivision.

Enactment: 5/24

Effective: 8/1

Metropolitan Radio Board expiration date extension.

HF1218 (Rhodes)

SF1154* (Kelley, S.P.)

Chapter 176: relating to the Metropolitan Radio Board; extending the expiration date for the board; providing for the transfer of its duties and responsibilities; requiring the submission to the Legislature of a report and plan on the board's transition; amending Laws 1995, chapter 195, article 1, section 18, as amended.

Enactment: 5/25

Effective: 8/1

Wright County recorder appointment permitted.

HF1340* (Anderson, B.)

SF908 (Ourada)

Chapter 180: relating to Wright County; permitting the appointment of the county recorder.

Enactment: 5/24

Effective: 5/25

Goodhue County auditor-treasurer appointment.

HF2036* (Dempsey)

SF1685 (Murphy)

Chapter 184: relating to Goodhue County; permitting the appointment of the auditor-treasurer and recorder.

Enactment: 5/24

Effective: Upon local compliance

County creation and boundary change procedures modification.

HF1544 (Hilty)

SF1367* (Lourey)

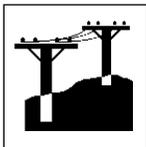
Chapter 198: relating to counties; providing a new standard of market value for new counties; providing for signatures from both affected areas on a petition to change county boundaries; requiring the secretary of state to certify the validity of the signatures; providing for canvass, proclamation, and certification of the vote on the proposition; providing for a special election to fill vacancies or add members to a county board after the change of county boundaries; amending Minnesota Statutes 2000, sections 370.01; 370.02; 370.03; 370.07; 370.10; 370.12; 370.13; repealing Minnesota Statutes 2000, section 370.11.

Enactment: 5/29**Effective:** 8/1**Revisor's bill.**

HF2510 (Johnson, J.)

SF2249* (Betzold)

Chapter 201: relating to legislative enactments; correcting miscellaneous oversights, inconsistencies, ambiguities, unintended results, and technical errors; amending Minnesota Statutes 2000, section 383A.288, subdivision 4, as amended.

Enactment: 5/29**Effective:** 5/30**REGULATED INDUSTRIES****Owner-occupied residential housing program to use rental energy revolving loan funds.**

HF1367* (Wolf)

SF1306 (Metzen)

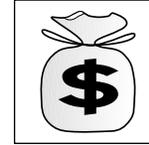
Chapter 147: relating to energy; allowing owner-occupied residential housing to be served by an existing energy loan program.

Enactment: 5/21**Effective:** 5/22**Energy conservation, production and regulatory provisions modifications.**

HF659 (Wolf)

SF722* (Metzen)

Chapter 212: relating to energy; enacting the Minnesota Energy Security and Reliability Act; requiring an energy security blueprint and a state transmission plan; establishing position of reliability administrator; providing for essential energy infrastructure; modifying provisions for siting, routing, and determining the need for large electric power facilities; regulating conservation expenditures by energy utilities and eliminating state pre-approval of conservation plans by public utilities; encouraging regulatory flexibility in supplying and obtaining energy; regulating interconnection of distributed utility resources; providing for safety and service standards from distribution utilities; clarifying the state cold weather disconnection requirements; authorizing municipal utilities, municipal power agencies, cooperative utilities, and investor-owned utilities to form joint ventures to provide utility services; eliminating the requirement for individual utility resource plans; requiring reports; making technical, conforming, and clarifying changes; appropriating money; amending Minnesota Statutes 2000, sections 16B.32, subdivision 2; 116C.52, subdivisions 4, 10; 116C.53, subdivisions 2, 3; 116C.57, subdivisions 1, 2, 4, by adding subdivisions; 116C.58; 116C.59, subdivisions 1, 4; 116C.60; 116C.61, subdivisions 1, 3; 116C.62; 116C.64; 116C.645; 116C.65; 116C.66; 116C.69; 216B.095; 216B.097, subdivision 1; 216B.16, subdivision 15; 216B.1645; 216B.241, subdivisions 1, 1a, 1b, 2; 216B.2421, subdivision 2; 216B.243, subdivisions 3, 4, 8; 216B.62, subdivision 5; 216C.051, subdivisions 6, 9; 216C.41, subdivisions 3, 5, by adding a subdivision; proposing coding for new law in Minnesota Statutes, chapters 16B; 116C; 216B; 216C; 452; repealing Minnesota Statutes 2000, sections 116C.55, subdivisions 2, 3; 116C.57, subdivisions 3, 5, 5a; 116C.67; 216B.2421, subdivision 3.

Enactment: 5/29**Effective:** Various**TAXES****Public finance and debt provisions modifications.**

HF2037 (Abrams)

SF2208* (Pogemiller)

Chapter 214: relating to public finance; updating and making technical changes to public finance and related provisions related to county and county-supported hospitals, municipally owned nursing homes, lake improvement districts, and the Metropolitan Council; extending a sunset date for certain county capital improvement bonds and limiting the inclusiveness of capital improvements; removing election requirements as preconditions for issuance of certain obligations; requiring reverse referendum in certain cases; clarifying the effect of a state guaranty as not creating constitutional public debt of the state; authorizing some flexibility in stating certain ballot questions; authorizing Scott and Carver counties to grant certain economic development powers to their housing and redevelopment authorities; authorizing the Chisago Lakes Joint Sewage Treatment Commission to issue bonds; authorizing expanded funding by the county for certain multijurisdictional program activities in Hennepin County; authorizing Hassan Township to create and empower an economic development authority; updating and changing the Minnesota Bond Allocation Act; amending Minnesota Statutes 2000, sections 103B.555, by adding a subdivision; 165.10, subdivision 2; 275.60; 373.45, subdivision 3; 376.06, subdivision 1; 376.07; 376.08, subdivisions 1, 2; 376.09; 383B.79, by adding a subdivision; 429.091, subdivision 7a; 473.39, by adding a subdivision; 474A.02, subdivisions 8, 13a, 22a, 22b, 23a; 474A.03, subdivisions 1, 2a, 4; 474A.04, subdivisions 1a, 5; 474A.045; 474A.047, subdivisions 1, 2; 474A.061, subdivisions 1, 2a, 2b, 2c, 4; 474A.091, subdivisions 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, by adding a subdivision; 474A.131, subdivisions 1, 2, by adding a subdivision; 474A.14; 475.54, subdivision 1; 475.58, subdivision 1; 475.59; amending Laws 1974, chapter 473; Laws 1980, chapter 482; proposing coding for new law in Minnesota Statutes, chapters 474A; repealing Minnesota Statutes 2000, sections 373.40, subdivision 7; 376.03; 474A.061, subdivision 6.

Enactment: 5/29**Effective:** 5/30 (Secs. 13-42); 8/1



TRANSPORTATION POLICY

Stearns County Highway 55 bridge designated as Old St. Anne's Pass.

HF368 (Stang)
SF63* (Fischbach)

Chapter 14: relating to highways; designating a bridge on marked Trunk Highway No. 55 in Stearns County as Old St. Anne's Pass; amending Minnesota Statutes 2000, section 161.14, by adding a subdivision.

Enactment: 4/6

Effective: 8/1

Hokah authorized to vacate roads if necessary due to extensive damage.

HF416 (Rifenberg)
SF400* (Kierlin)

Chapter 17: relating to the town of Hokah; authorizing the town of Hokah in Houston County to vacate a road in an emergency situation.

Enactment: 4/9

Effective: Upon local compliance

Repeals obsolete traffic regulations.

HF37 (McElroy)
SF480* (Johnson, Dean)

Chapter 24: relating to traffic regulations; abolishing statutes that define trackless trolley car, that regulate driving through rough country, and that prohibit employment by passenger carriers of persons addicted to liquor; making conforming changes; amending Minnesota Statutes 2000, sections 169.03, subdivision 7; 169.20, subdivision 5; 169.46; and 169.80, subdivision 2; repealing Minnesota Statutes 2000, sections 169.01, subdivision 18; 169.38; and 169.901.

Enactment: 4/13

Effective: 8/1

Certain crimes against children disqualifying offenses for school bus drivers' licenses.

HF57* (Molnau)
SF27 (Robling)

Chapter 25: relating to drivers' licenses; including certain crimes against children as disqualifying offenses for purposes of school bus endorsements on drivers' licenses; amending Minnesota Statutes 2000, section 171.3215, subdivision 1.

Enactment: 4/13

Effective: 6/1

Exempts towed implements of husbandry from tail lamp requirement.

HF1404 (Kuisle)
SF1709* (Johnson, Dean)

Chapter 43: relating to traffic regulations; exempting certain towed implements of husbandry from requirement to display tail lamps; making clarifying changes; amending Minnesota Statutes 2000, section 169.50, subdivision 1.

Enactment: 4/24

Effective: 4/25

Motorcycle handlebar height restrictions repealed.

HF1383* (Workman)
SF1598 (Schwab)

Chapter 60: relating to motor vehicles; repealing restrictions on handlebar height for motorcycles and motorized bicycles; amending Minnesota Statutes 2000, section 169.974, subdivision 3.

Enactment: 4/30

Effective: 8/1

Motor home and other defined recreational equipment width limitations modified.

HF1085 (Workman)
SF1155* (Langseth)

Chapter 83: relating to traffic regulations; modifying width limitations on recreational equipment; prescribing maximum length of motor homes; amending Minnesota Statutes 2000, sections 169.80, subdivision 2; and 169.81, subdivision 2.

Enactment: 5/10

Effective: 8/1

Transportation obsolete rules repealed.

HF254 (Seifert)
SF930* (Schwab)

Chapter 89: relating to transportation; repealing obsolete rules; repealing Minnesota Rules, parts 7800.1800; 7805.0200; 7805.0600; 7805.1000; 7805.1100; 7805.1200.

Enactment: 5/10

Effective: 5/11

Motor vehicle accident data public availability.

HF1830 (Workman)
SF2006* (Schwab)

Chapter 91: relating to government data; authorizing certain accident data to be made

public; amending Minnesota Statutes 2000, section 169.09, subdivision 13.

Enactment: 5/10

Effective: 8/1

Certain school buses operation by licensed child care providers.

HF2181 (Workman)
SF2225* (Pappas)

Chapter 97: relating to drivers' licenses; allowing certain school buses to be operated by licensed child care providers; establishing pilot project to allow certain type A school bus to be operated by holder of Class D driver's license under limited conditions; making clarifying changes; providing misdemeanor penalty; amending Minnesota Statutes 2000, sections 169.01, subdivision 75; 169.448, subdivision 1; 171.02, subdivisions 2, 2a.

Enactment: 5/15

Effective: Various

School bus driver's licenses validity verification requirement.

HF1172 (Workman)
SF1056* (Sabo)

Chapter 98: relating to driver's licenses; modifying certain annual requirements relating to school bus drivers; amending Minnesota Statutes 2000, section 171.321, subdivision 5.

Enactment: 5/15

Effective: 8/1

C. Elmer Anderson Memorial Highway outdoor advertising restriction.

HF1549 (Wenzel)
SF1772* (Samuelson)

Chapter 103: relating to highways; restricting outdoor advertising on C. Elmer Anderson Memorial Highway; amending Minnesota Statutes 2000, section 161.14, subdivision 45.

Enactment: 5/15

Effective: 5/16

Small vehicle passenger service definition expanded to wheelchair-accessible vehicles.

HF1596* (Workman)
SF1599 (Chaudhary)

Chapter 112: relating to transportation; expanding definition of small vehicle passenger service to include certain transportation provided in wheelchair-accessible vehicles; imposing restrictions on transfer of former Metro Mobility vehicles by the Metropolitan Council; amending Minnesota Statutes 2000,

sections 221.011, subdivision 49; 473.386, by adding a subdivision.

Enactment: 5/17

Effective: 8/1

State Trooper Theodore "Ted" Foss Memorial Highway designated on I-90.

HF2161 (Stanek)

SF2005* (Foley)

Chapter 113: relating to highways; designating the State Trooper Theodore "Ted" Foss Memorial Highway; amending Minnesota Statutes 2000, section 161.14, by adding a subdivision.

Enactment: 5/17

Effective: 8/1

Residential roadway definition modification for traffic regulations purposes.

HF887 (Leppik)

SF910* (Robertson)

Chapter 119: relating to traffic regulations; redefining "residential roadway"; amending Minnesota Statutes 2000, section 169.01, subdivision 81.

Enactment: 5/17

Effective: 8/1

Utility facilities regulation modified in railroad rights-of-way.

HF1817 (Workman)

SF1821* (Murphy)

Chapter 122: relating to utilities; modifying provisions regulating utility facilities in railroad rights-of-way; amending Minnesota Statutes 2000, section 237.04.

Vetoed: 5/18

County highways or town roads property condemnation judicial review.

HF2203 (Clark, J.)

SF2142* (Kelly, R.C.)

Chapter 139: relating to highways; allowing judicial review of public purpose and necessity for taking property for county highway or town road; amending Minnesota Statutes 2000, sections 163.12, subdivision 2, by adding subdivisions; 164.07, subdivisions 1, 2, 7, 10.

Enactment: 5/21

Effective: 5/22

Gross weight seasonal increase for transporting carrots authorized.

HF256 (Howes)

SF174* (Moe)

Chapter 156: relating to traffic regulations; allowing gross weight seasonal increase for transporting carrots; amending Minnesota Statutes 2000, section 169.825, subdivision 11.

Enactment: 5/22

Effective: 8/1

Well drilling machines and equipment registration tax exemption clarified.

HF708* (Workman)

SF1113 (Johnson, Dean)

Chapter 188: relating to motor vehicles; clarifying exemption from registration taxes for certain well drilling machines, pump hoists, and other equipment; amending Minnesota Statutes 2000, sections 168.012, subdivision 5; 169.781, subdivisions 2, 5.

Enactment: 5/24

Effective: 5/25

State highways in municipalities regulated and conforming changes provided.

HF1973* (Workman)

SF2106 (Terwilliger)

Chapter 191: relating to transportation; regulating state highways in municipalities; making conforming changes; amending Minnesota Statutes 2000, sections 160.85, subdivision 3; and 161.1245, subdivision 4; proposing coding for new law in Minnesota Statutes, chapter 161; repealing Minnesota Statutes 2000, sections 161.17; 161.171; 161.172; 161.173; 161.174; 161.175; 161.176; 161.177; and 473.181, subdivision 1.

Enactment: 5/24

Effective: 5/25 wq

Transportation and highway provisions modifications.

HF1488 (Workman)

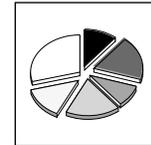
SF1769* (Ourada)

Chapter 213: relating to transportation; modifying provisions relating to highway information signs; transferring, discontinuing, or changing description of portions of certain trunk highways; authorizing commissioner of transportation to set certain highway construction contract conditions in tacomite tax relief areas; allowing commissioner of transportation to convey interest in certain land to property owners; modifying provisions for speed limits in highway work zones; modifying seasonal highway weight

limitations; transferring responsibilities from Transportation Regulation Board to commissioner of transportation; making technical and clarifying changes; repealing obsolete or invalid provisions; amending Minnesota Statutes 2000, sections 160.292, subdivision 10; 161.114; 161.115, subdivisions 36, 48, by adding a subdivision; 161.24, subdivision 4; 161.442; 169.14, subdivision 5d; 169.825, subdivision 11; 174.02, subdivisions 4, 5; 174.10, subdivisions 1, 3, 4; 174A.02, subdivisions 1, 2, 4; 174A.04; 174A.06; 218.031, subdivision 2; 218.041, subdivisions 4, 5, 6; 219.074, subdivision 2; 219.402; 222.632; proposing coding for new law in Minnesota Statutes, chapter 161; repealing Minnesota Statutes 2000, sections 174A.01; 174A.02, subdivision 5; 174A.03; 174A.05; 219.558; 219.559; 219.56; 219.681; 219.69; 219.691; 219.692; 219.695; 219.70; 219.71; 219.741; 219.743; 219.751; 219.755; 219.85; 219.88; 219.97, subdivisions 6, 7, 10; 222.633.

Enactment: 5/29

Effective: 8/1



WAYS & MEANS

Payment of claims against the state.

HF634* (Haas)

SF648 (Kelly, R.C.)

Chapter 169: relating to claims against the state; providing for payment of various claims; granting authority to Murray County; designating a lake as a wildlife management lake; appropriating money.

Enactment: 5/24

Effective: 7/1

June 11-30, 2001

Special Session



RULES & LEGISLATIVE ADMINISTRATION

Omnibus higher education finance bill.

SSHF6 (Leppik)

SSSF11* (Wiener)

Chapter SS1: relating to education; appropriating money for education and related purposes to the Higher Education Services Office, Board of Trustees of the Minnesota State Colleges and Universities, Board of Regents of the University of Minnesota, and the Mayo Medical Foundation, with certain conditions; establishing an account in the state enterprise fund; authorizing appropriations from the medical education endowment fund; modifying state appropriations for certain enrollments; extending expiration deadline for certain advisory groups; adjusting assigned family responsibility; modifying grant provisions; establishing a grant program; authorizing acquisition of certain facilities by the board of trustees; providing for refund of tuition for certain students; making various clarifying and technical changes; deleting obsolete references; establishing a developmental education demonstration project; establishing a commission on University of Minnesota excellence; requiring reports; amending Minnesota Statutes 2000, sections 13.322, subdivision 3; 16A.87; 62J.694, subdivisions 1, 2, by adding a subdivision; 135A.031, subdivision 2; 136A.031, by adding a subdivision; 136A.101, subdivisions 5a, 8; 136A.121, subdivisions 6, 9; 136A.125, subdivisions 2, 4; 136A.241; 136A.242; 136A.243, subdivisions 1, 2, 3, 4, 9, by adding a subdivision; 136A.244, subdivisions 1, 4; 136A.245, subdivisions 2, 4, by adding subdivisions; 136F.13, subdivision 1; 136F.60, subdivision 2; 137.10; 169.966; 299A.45, subdivisions 1, 4; 354.094, subdivision 2; 354.69; 356.24, subdivision 1; Laws 1986, chapter 398, article 1, section 18, as amended; proposing coding for new law in Minnesota Statutes, chapters 16A; 136A; 136F; repealing Minnesota Statutes 2000, sec-

tions 135A.06, subdivision 1; 136F.13, subdivision 2; Laws 1994, chapter 643, section 66.

Enactment: 6/30

Effective: Various

Omnibus environment, natural resources and agriculture finance bill.

SSHF10 (Holsten)

SSSF10* (Price)

Chapter SS2: relating to state government; appropriating money for environmental, natural resources, and agricultural purposes; establishing and modifying certain programs; providing for regulation of certain activities and practices; providing for accounts, assessments, and fees; amending Minnesota Statutes 2000, sections 13.6435, subdivision 8; 17.039; 17.101, subdivision 5; 17.102, subdivision 3; 17.1025; 17.109, subdivision 3; 17.115; 17.116; 17.117; 17.457, subdivision 10; 17.53, subdivisions 2, 8, 13; 17.63; 17.85; 17A.03, subdivision 7; 17B.15, subdivision 1; 18B.01, by adding a subdivision; 18B.065, subdivision 5; 18E.04, subdivisions 2, 4, 5; 21.85, subdivision 12; 27.041, subdivision 2; 28A.04, subdivision 1; 28A.075; 28A.0752, subdivision 1; 28A.085, subdivision 4; 29.22, subdivision 2; 29.23, subdivisions 2, 3, 4; 29.237; 31.101, by adding a subdivision; 31.39; 31A.21, subdivision 2; 32.21, subdivision 4; 32.392; 32.394, subdivisions 4, 8a, 8e; 32.415; 32.475, subdivision 2; 32.70, subdivisions 7, 8; 34.07; 41B.025, subdivision 1; 41B.03, subdivision 2; 41B.043, subdivisions 1b, 2; 41B.046, subdivision 2; 84.0887, subdivisions 1, 2, 4, 5, 6, 9; 84.83, subdivision 3, as amended; 84.925, subdivision 1; 84.9256, subdivision 1; 84.928, subdivision 2; 85.015, by adding subdivisions; 85.052, subdivision 4; 85.055, subdivision 2; 85.32, subdivision 1; 86A.21; 86B.106; 88.641, subdivision 2, by adding subdivisions; 88.642; 88.645; 88.647; 88.648; 88.75, subdivision 1; 89A.06, subdivision 2a; 93.002, subdivision 1; 97A.045, subdivision 7; 97A.055, by adding a subdivision; 97A.405, subdivision 2; 97A.411, subdivision 2; 97A.473, subdivisions 2, 3, 5; 97A.474, subdivisions 2, 3; 97A.475, subdivisions 5, 6, 10; 97A.485, subdivision 6; 97B.001, subdivision 1; 97B.721; 97C.305; 115.03, by adding a subdivision; 115.55, subdivision 3; 115A.0716, by adding a subdivision; 115A.54, subdivision 2a; 115A.557, subdivision 2; 115A.912, subdivision 1; 115A.914, subdivision 2; 115B.49, subdivision 4a; 115C.07, subdivision 3; 115C.09, subdivisions 1, 2a, 3, 3h; 115C.093; 115C.112; 115C.13; 116.07, subdivision 2; 116.70, subdivision 1; 116O.09,

subdivision 1a; 223.17, subdivision 3; 231.16; 256J.20, subdivision 3; 296A.01, subdivision 19; 297A.94; 473.845, subdivision 3; 609.687, subdivision 4; Laws 1986, chapter 398, article 1, section 18, as amended; Laws 1995, chapter 220, section 142, as amended; Laws 1996, chapter 407, section 32, subdivision 4; Laws 1999, chapter 231, section 16, subdivision 4; Laws 2000, chapter 473, section 21; proposing coding for new law in Minnesota Statutes, chapters 18B; 28A; 32; 84; 88; 115A; 116P; 626; repealing Minnesota Statutes 2000, sections 13.6435, subdivision 7; 17.042; 17.06; 17.07; 17.108; 17.139; 17.45; 17.76; 17.987; 17A.091, subdivision 1; 17B.21; 17B.23; 17B.24; 17B.25; 17B.26; 17B.27; 18.205; 24.001; 24.002; 24.12; 24.131; 24.135; 24.141; 24.145; 24.151; 24.155; 24.161; 24.171; 24.175; 24.18; 24.181; 25.47; 27.185; 29.025; 29.049; 30.50; 30.51; 31.11, subdivision 2; 31.185; 31.73; 31B.07; 32.11; 32.12; 32.18; 32.19; 32.20; 32.203; 32.204; 32.206; 32.208; 32.471, subdivision 1; 32.474; 32.481, subdivision 2; 32.529; 32.53; 32.531, subdivisions 1, 5, 6, 7; 32.5311; 32.5312; 32.532; 32.533; 32.534; 32.55, subdivisions 15, 16, 17; 33.001; 33.002; 33.01; 33.011; 33.02; 33.03; 33.031; 33.032; 33.06; 33.07; 33.08; 33.09; 33.091; 33.111; 35.04; 35.14; 35.84; 86.71; 86.72; 88.641, subdivisions 4, 5; 88.644; 115.55, subdivision 8; 115A.906; 115A.912, subdivisions 2, 3; 115C.02, subdivisions 11a, 12a; 115C.082; 115C.09, subdivision 3g; 115C.091; 115C.092; 116.67; 116.70, subdivisions 2, 3a, 4; 116.71; 116.72; 116.73; 116.74; Minnesota Rules, parts 1560.9000, subpart 2; 7023.9000; 7023.9005; 7023.9010; 7023.9015; 7023.9020; 7023.9025; 7023.9030; 7023.9035; 7023.9040; 7023.9045; 7023.9050; 7080.0020, subparts 24c, 51a; 7080.0400; 7080.0450.

Enactment: 6/29

Effective: Various

Omnibus family and early childhood education finance bill.

SSHF4* (Sykora)

SSSF5 (Lourey)

Chapter SS3: relating to family and early childhood education; providing for children and family support programs, prevention and intervention, self-sufficiency and life-long learning, and libraries; appropriating money; amending Minnesota Statutes 2000, sections 119A.12, by adding subdivisions; 119A.13, subdivision 4; 119A.21; 119A.22; 119B.011, subdivision 19, by adding a subdivision; 119B.06, by adding a subdivision; 119B.061, subdivision 4; 119B.11,

subdivision 1; 119B.13, subdivision 6; 119B.24; 124D.135, by adding subdivisions; 124D.16, subdivision 2, by adding subdivisions; 124D.19, by adding subdivisions; 124D.20, subdivisions 1, 5, by adding a subdivision; 124D.518, subdivision 5; 124D.52, subdivision 2; 124D.522; 124D.531, subdivisions 1, 3, 7; 125A.28; 125B.20, subdivision 1; 134.31, subdivision 5; Laws 2000, chapter 489, article 5, section 23; proposing coding for new law in Minnesota Statutes, chapters 119A; 134; repealing Minnesota Statutes 2000, sections 119A.13, subdivisions 1, 2, 3; 119A.14, subdivision 2; 119A.23; 124D.33; 124D.331; 125B.20, subdivision 3; Minnesota Rules, parts 3530.2610; 3530.2612; 3530.2614; 3530.2616; 3530.2618; 3530.2620; 3530.2622; 3530.2624; 3530.2626; 3530.2628; 3530.2630; 3530.2632; 3530.2634; 3530.2636; 3530.2638; 3530.2640; 3530.2642; 3530.2644.

Enactment: 6/30

Effective: Various

Omnibus jobs, housing, and economic development finance bill.

SSHF5* (McElroy)

SSSF12 (Anderson)

Chapter SS4: relating to state government; appropriating money for economic development, housing, and certain agencies of state government; establishing and modifying programs; abolishing the Department of Economic Security; transferring certain duties and funds; creating a transition team for the reorganization of state departments; consolidating housing programs; regulating activities and practices; modifying fees; making conforming changes; requiring reports; codifying reorganization order No. 181; transferring the remaining duties of the commissioner of public service to the commissioner of commerce; instructing the revisor to change certain terms; amending Minnesota Statutes 2000, sections 3.922, by adding a subdivision; 3C.12, subdivision 2; 13.679; 15.01; 15.06, subdivision 1; 15A.0815, subdivision 2; 16B.32, subdivision 2; 16B.335, subdivision 4; 16B.56, subdivision 1; 16B.76, subdivision 1; 17.86, subdivision 3; 18.024, subdivision 1; 43A.08, subdivision 1a; 45.012; 103F.325, subdivisions 2, 3; 115A.15, subdivision 5; 116J.8731, subdivision 1; 116L.03; 116L.04, by adding a subdivision; 116L.05, by adding a subdivision; 116L.16; 116O.06, subdivision 2; 123B.65, subdivisions 1, 3, 5; 138.664, by adding a subdivision; 161.45, subdivision 1; 168.61, subdivision 1; 169.073; 174.03, subdivision 7; 181.30; 184.29; 184.30,

subdivision 1; 184.38, subdivisions 6, 8, 9, 10, 11, 17, 18, 20; 184.41; 216A.01; 216A.035; 216A.036; 216A.05, subdivision 1; 216A.07, subdivision 1; 216A.08; 216A.085, subdivision 3; 216B.02, subdivisions 1, 7, 8; 216B.16, subdivisions 1, 2, 6b, 15; 216B.162, subdivisions 7, 11; 216B.1675, subdivision 9; 216B.241, subdivisions 1a, 1b, 2b; 216C.01, subdivisions 1, 2, 3; 216C.051, subdivision 6; 216C.37, subdivision 1; 216C.40, subdivision 4; 216C.41, as amended; 237.02; 237.075, subdivisions 2, 9; 237.082; 237.21; 237.30; 237.462, subdivision 6; 237.51, subdivisions 1, 5, 5a; 237.52, subdivisions 2, 4, 5; 237.54, subdivision 2; 237.55; 237.59, subdivision 2; 237.768; 239.01; 239.10; 268.022, subdivision 2; 268.145, subdivision 1; 268.665, by adding a subdivision; 325E.11; 325E.115, subdivision 2; 326.243; 462A.01; 462A.03, subdivisions 1, 6, 10, by adding a subdivision; 462A.04, subdivision 6; 462A.05, subdivisions 14, 14a, 16, 22, 26; 462A.06, subdivisions 1, 4; 462A.07, subdivisions 10, 12; 462A.073, subdivision 1; 462A.15; 462A.17, subdivision 3; 462A.20, subdivision 3; 462A.201, subdivisions 2, 6; 462A.204, subdivision 3; 462A.205, subdivisions 4, 4a; 462A.209; 462A.2091, subdivision 3; 462A.2093, subdivision 1; 462A.2097; 462A.21, subdivisions 5, 10, by adding subdivisions; 462A.222, subdivision 1a; 462A.24; 462A.33, subdivisions 1, 2, 3, 5, by adding a subdivision; 473.195, by adding a subdivision; 484.50; Laws 1993, chapter 301, section 1, subdivision 4, as amended; Laws 1995, chapter 248, article 12, section 2, as amended; Laws 1995, chapter 248, article 13, section 2, subdivision 2, as amended; Laws 2000, chapter 488, article 8, section 2, subdivision 6; proposing coding for new law in Minnesota Statutes, chapters 116L; 181; 462A; repealing Minnesota Statutes 2000, sections 184.22, subdivisions 2, 3, 4, 5; 184.37, subdivision 2; 216A.06; 237.69, subdivision 3; 268.975; 268.976; 268.9771; 268.978; 268.9781; 268.9782; 268.9783; 268.979; 268.98; 462A.201, subdivision 4; 462A.207; 462A.209, subdivision 4; 462A.21, subdivision 17; 462A.221, subdivision 4; 462A.30, subdivision 2; 462A.33, subdivisions 4, 6, 7.

Enactment: 6/30

Effective: Various

Omnibus tax bill.

SSHF1* (Abrams)

SSSF13 (Pogemiller)

Chapter SS5: relating to the financing and operation of government in this state; pro-

viding for payment of a sales tax rebate; providing for education finance; providing property tax reform; making changes to income, corporate franchise, sales and use, property, motor vehicle sales, motor vehicle registration, mortgage registry, deed, insurance premiums, MinnesotaCare, motor fuels, cigarette and tobacco, liquor, lawful gambling, minerals, estate, and special taxes; changing and allowing tax credits, subtractions, and exemptions; conforming with changes in federal income tax provisions; providing for allocation of income; changing property tax valuation, assessment, levy, classification, credit, aid, homestead, exemption, review, appeal, and distribution provisions; imposing a state property tax levy on certain property and providing for use of the proceeds; providing a property tax homestead credit; imposing levy limits; changing certain property tax notice and hearing provisions and authorizing waivers; abolishing certain tax levies for metropolitan transit, establishing a transit fund, and dedicating certain tax proceeds to the fund; providing for local government aids; changing certain provisions relating to biomass facilities; providing for utility pass-through of certain property tax reductions; allowing utility rate adjustments for lowering emissions; providing for uniform sales and use tax administration; providing for taxation and incentive payments on forest lands; providing for state takeover of certain costs of district court administration and out-of-home placements; reducing taconite production tax rates and providing for state aid; providing for the distribution of certain taconite production tax payments; providing for electronic filing and payment of taxes; changing procedures for disposition of seized contraband; changing tax increment financing provisions; providing for biomedical innovation initiative grants; changing budget reserve provisions; providing for payments in lieu of taxes; changing provisions relating to property tax refunds; authorizing special taxing districts; changing and clarifying tax administration, collection, enforcement, interest, and penalty provisions; transferring administration and enforcement of the Unfair Cigarette Sales Act from the commissioner of revenue to the commissioner of commerce; changing revenue recapture provisions; authorizing abatements and waivers of fees and certain taxes in disaster areas; changing and imposing fees; changing debt collection provisions for student loans; providing certain powers to certain

political subdivisions; providing certain duties and powers to the commissioner of revenue; authorizing publication of names of certain delinquent taxpayers; authorizing border city allocations; changing provisions relating to tax-forfeited lands and providing for tax-forfeited lands transfers; defining a lottery and other terms; classifying data; requiring studies and reports; imposing penalties; appropriating money; amending Minnesota Statutes 2000, sections 16A.152, subdivisions 1a, 2; 16D.08, subdivision 2; 45.011, subdivision 1; 69.021, subdivision 5; 84.922, by adding a subdivision; 88.49, subdivisions 5, 9a; 88.491, subdivision 2; 97A.065, subdivision 2, as amended; 103D.905, subdivision 3; 115B.24, subdivision 2; 116J.424; 123A.45, subdivisions 2, 6; 123B.42, subdivision 3; 123B.53, subdivisions 2, 4, 5; 123B.54; 123B.75, subdivision 5; 123B.92, subdivision 9; 126C.01, subdivision 3; 126C.10, subdivisions 1, 2; 126C.13, subdivision 4; 126C.17, subdivisions 1, 2, 5, 6, 7, 8, by adding subdivisions; 126C.21, subdivision 4; 126C.48, subdivision 8; 126C.63, subdivision 8; 126C.69, subdivisions 2, 3, 9, 12, 15; 144.3831, subdivision 2; 168.013, subdivision 1a; 168.017, subdivision 3; 174.24, subdivision 3b; 179A.101, subdivision 1; 179A.102, subdivision 6; 179A.103, subdivision 1; 216B.2424, subdivision 5; 239.101, subdivision 3; 256L.02, subdivision 3; 270.06; 270.07, subdivision 3, by adding a subdivision; 270.271, subdivisions 1, 3; 270.60, by adding a subdivision; 270.70, subdivision 13; 270.73, subdivision 1; 270.771; 270.78; 270A.03, subdivisions 5, 7; 270A.11; 270B.02, subdivisions 2, 3; 270B.03, subdivision 6; 271.01, subdivision 5; 271.21, subdivision 2; 272.02, subdivisions 10, 22, by adding subdivisions; 273.061, subdivisions 1, 2; 273.072, subdivision 1; 273.11, subdivisions 1a, 14, by adding subdivisions; 273.1104, subdivision 2; 273.111, subdivision 4; 273.121; 273.124, subdivisions 1, 8, 11, 13, 14; 273.13, subdivisions 22, 23, 24, 25, 31; 273.134; 273.135, subdivisions 1, 2; 273.136, subdivision 2; 273.1391, subdivisions 2, 3; 273.1392; 273.1393; 273.1398, subdivision 4a, by adding subdivisions; 273.166, subdivisions 2, 3, 5; 273.42, by adding a subdivision; 274.01, subdivision 1; 274.13, subdivision 1; 275.02; 275.065, subdivisions 3, 5a, 6; 275.066; 275.07, subdivision 1; 275.16; 275.28, subdivision 1; 275.61; 275.62, subdivision 1; 275.70, subdivision 5, by adding subdivisions; 276.04, subdivision 2; 276.11, subdivision 1; 276A.01, subdivisions 2, 3; 276A.06, subdivision 3;

281.17; 282.01, subdivisions 1, 1b, 1c, 1d, 1e; 282.04, subdivision 2; 282.241; 287.035; 287.04; 287.08; 287.12; 287.13, by adding a subdivision; 287.20, subdivisions 2, 9; 287.21, subdivision 1; 287.28; 289A.02, subdivision 7, by adding a subdivision; 289A.12, subdivision 3; 289A.18, subdivision 4, as amended; 289A.20, subdivisions 1, 2, 4; 289A.26, subdivision 2a; 289A.31, subdivision 7; 289A.50, subdivisions 2, 2a; 289A.55, subdivision 9; 289A.60, subdivisions 1, 2, 7, 21, as amended, by adding a subdivision; 290.01, subdivisions 6b, 7, 19, 19b, 19c, 19d, 22, 29, 31, by adding a subdivision; 290.014, subdivision 5; 290.05, subdivision 1; 290.06, subdivisions 2c, 22, 23; 290.067, subdivisions 2, 2b; 290.0671, subdivisions 1, 1a, 7; 290.0674, subdivision 1; 290.0675, subdivisions 1, 3; 290.091, subdivision 2; 290.0921, subdivisions 1, 2, 3, 6; 290.0922, subdivision 2; 290.093; 290.095, subdivision 2; 290.17, subdivisions 1, 4; 290.191, subdivision 2; 290.21, subdivision 4; 290.92, subdivision 23; 290.9725; 290A.03, subdivisions 6, 12, 13, 15; 290A.04, subdivisions 2, 2a, 2h, 4; 290A.15; 291.005, subdivision 1; 295.50, subdivisions 3, 4, 15; 295.52, subdivisions 4, 7; 295.55, subdivision 4; 295.57, subdivision 1; 296A.07, subdivision 4; 296A.08, subdivision 3; 296A.15, subdivisions 1, 7; 296A.16, subdivision 2; 296A.21, subdivisions 1, 4; 296A.24, subdivisions 1, 2; 297A.01, subdivision 5; 297A.07, subdivision 3; 297A.25, subdivisions 3, 11, 28; 297A.61, subdivisions 2, 3, 4, 6, 7, 9, 10, 12, 14, 17, 19, 22, 23, by adding subdivisions; 297A.64, subdivisions 3, 4; 297A.66, subdivisions 1, 3; 297A.67, subdivisions 2, 8, 23, 24, 25, by adding subdivisions; 297A.68, subdivisions 2, 3, 5, 11, 13, 14, 18, 19, 25, by adding a subdivision; 297A.69, subdivision 2; 297A.70, subdivisions 1, 2, 3, 4, 7, 8, 10, 13, 14; 297A.71, subdivision 6, by adding subdivisions; 297A.72, subdivision 1; 297A.75; 297A.77, subdivision 1; 297A.80; 297A.82, subdivision 3, by adding a subdivision; 297A.86, subdivision 1; 297A.89, subdivision 1; 297A.90, subdivision 1; 297A.91; 297A.92, subdivision 2; 297A.94, as amended; 297A.99, subdivisions 7, 9, 11; 297B.03; 297B.09, subdivision 1; 297E.02, subdivision 4; 297E.16, subdivisions 1, 2; 297F.04, subdivision 1; 297F.09, subdivision 7; 297F.13, subdivision 4; 297F.16, subdivision 4; 297F.20, subdivision 3; 297F.21, subdivisions 1, 2, 3; 297G.09, subdivision 6; 297G.15, subdivision 4; 297G.16, subdivisions 5, 7; 297G.20, subdivisions 3, 4; 297H.04, by adding a subdivision; 297H.06, by adding a

subdivision; 297I.05, subdivision 5; 297I.20; 297I.35, subdivision 2; 297I.40, subdivisions 1, 2, 7; 297I.85, subdivision 7; 298.01, subdivisions 3b, 4c; 298.018, subdivisions 1, 2; 298.17; 298.22, subdivision 2, by adding a subdivision; 298.2211, subdivision 2; 298.2213, subdivision 3; 298.2214, subdivision 1; 298.223, subdivision 1; 298.225, subdivision 1; 298.227; 298.24, subdivision 1; 298.28, subdivisions 3, 4, 6, 7, 9a, 10; 298.282, subdivision 1; 282.292, subdivision 2; 298.293; 298.296, subdivision 2; 298.2961; 298.298; 298.75, subdivisions 1, 2; 299D.03, subdivision 5; 325D.33, subdivision 8, by adding a subdivision; 325D.405; 325D.415; 345.41; 349.19, subdivision 2a; 357.021, subdivision 1a; 383A.80, subdivision 1; 383B.80, subdivision 1; 461.12, by adding a subdivision; 469.040, subdivision 5; 469.169, by adding a subdivision; 469.1732, subdivision 1; 469.174, subdivisions 3, 10, 10a, 12; 469.175, subdivisions 1, 6b, by adding a subdivision; 469.176, subdivisions 1b, 1e, 3, 4g, by adding subdivisions; 469.1763, subdivision 6; 469.177, subdivisions 1, 11, by adding a subdivision; 469.1771, subdivision 1; 469.178, by adding a subdivision; 469.1812, subdivision 2; 469.1813, subdivision 6; 469.1814, by adding a subdivision; 469.202, subdivision 2; 469.303; 471.58; 473.388, subdivisions 4, 7; 473.446, subdivision 1; 473.843, subdivision 3; 473F.08, subdivision 3; 475.53, subdivision 4; 475.58, subdivision 1, as amended; 477A.011, subdivisions 35, 36; 477A.013, subdivisions 1, 9; 477A.03, subdivision 2; 477A.12; 477A.14; 480.181, subdivision 1; 487.33, subdivision 5; 488A.03, by adding a subdivision; 488A.20, by adding a subdivision; 574.34, subdivision 1; 609.75, subdivision 1; Laws 1986, chapter 396, section 5; Laws 1992, chapter 499, article 7, section 31, as amended; Laws 1997, chapter 231, article 1, section 19, subdivision 3, as amended; Laws 1997, chapter 231, article 1, section 22; Laws 1998, chapter 389, article 16, section 35, subdivision 1; Laws 1999, chapter 243, article 4, section 19; Laws 2000, chapter 479, article 2, section 1; Laws 2000, chapter 490, article 8, section 17; Laws 2000, chapter 490, article 11, section 26; proposing coding for new law in Minnesota Statutes, chapters 12; 16A; 103B; 116J; 126C; 174; 216B; 270; 272; 273; 275; 290; 295; 296A; 297A; 297F; 297H; 383A; 469; 471; 477A; 480; 484; proposing coding for new law as Minnesota Statutes, chapters 144F; 290C; repealing Minnesota Statutes 2000, sections 16A.1521; 16A.76; 126C.10, subdivisions 9, 10, 11, 12, 19, 20, 21, 22;

126C.11; 126C.13, subdivisions 1, 2, 3; 126C.30; 126C.31; 126C.32; 126C.33; 126C.34; 126C.35; 126C.36; 270.31; 270.32; 270.33; 270.34; 270.35; 270.36; 270.37; 270.38; 270.39; 273.126; 273.13, subdivision 24a; 273.1382; 273.1399; 275.078; 275.08, subdivision 1e; 289A.60, subdivisions 3, 15; 290.06, subdivisions 25, 26; 290.0673; 290.095, subdivisions 1a, 7; 290.21, subdivision 3; 290.23; 290.25; 290.31, subdivisions 2, 2a, 3, 4, 5, 19; 290.35; 290.9726, subdivision 7; 290A.04, subdivision 2j; 296A.16, subdivision 6; 296A.24, subdivision 3; 297A.61, subdivision 16; 297A.62, subdivision 2; 297A.64, subdivision 1; 297A.68, subdivision 21; 297A.71, subdivisions 2, 15, 16; 297B.032; 297E.16, subdivision 3; 297F.21, subdivision 4; 297G.20, subdivision 5; 297I.05, subdivision 8; 297I.30, subdivision 3; 325D.33, subdivision 5; 462A.071; 469.1732, subdivision 2; 469.1734, subdivision 4; 469.1782, subdivision 1; 473.3915; 473.446, subdivisions 1a, 1b; Laws 1988, chapter 426, section 1; Laws 1988, chapter 702, section 16; Laws 1992, chapter 511, article 2, section 52, as amended; Laws 1996, chapter 471, article 8, section 45; Laws 1999, chapter 243, article 6, sections 14, 15; Laws 2000, chapter 490, article 6, section 17; Minnesota Rules, parts 8120.0200; 8120.0500; 8120.0700; 8120.0900; 8120.1300; 8120.1600; 8120.2000; 8120.2100; 8120.2200; 8120.2300; 8120.2500; 8120.2700; 8120.2800; 8120.3000; 8120.3200; 8120.4300; 8120.4400; 8120.4500; 8120.4600; 8120.4900; 8120.5000; 8120.5100; 8120.5300.

Enactment: 6/30

Effective: Various

Omnibus K-12 education finance bill.

SSHF2* (Seagren)

SSSF6 (Stumpf)

Chapter SS6: relating to education; providing for kindergarten through grade 12 education including general education revenue; education excellence; special programs; facilities and technology; nutrition, school accounting, and other programs; deficiencies; state agencies; and technical amendments; appropriating money; amending Minnesota Statutes 2000, sections 16B.616, subdivision 4; 93.22; 120B.07; 120B.13, subdivision 1; 120B.30, subdivision 1; 120B.35; 121A.41, subdivision 10; 121A.582; 122A.162; 122A.163; 122A.18, subdivisions 1, 2, 4; 122A.20, subdivision 2; 122A.21; 122A.24, subdivision 3; 122A.25, by adding a subdivision; 122A.26, subdivision 3; 122A.31; 122A.40, subdivision 7, by adding a

subdivision; 122A.41, subdivisions 4, 7, 13, by adding subdivisions; 122A.61, subdivision 1; 123B.03, subdivision 3; 123B.143, subdivision 1; 123B.36, subdivision 1; 123B.37, subdivision 1; 123B.42, subdivision 3; 123B.44, subdivision 6; 123B.54; 123B.57, subdivisions 3, 6, 8; 123B.59, subdivision 1; 123B.71, subdivisions 1, 4, 8, 9; 123B.75, subdivision 5, by adding a subdivision; 123B.80, subdivision 1; 123B.88, subdivision 1; 124D.03, subdivision 4; 124D.10, subdivisions 4, 8, 15, by adding subdivisions; 124D.11, subdivisions 4, 5, 9; 124D.128, subdivisions 1, 2, 3, 6, by adding a subdivision; 124D.454, subdivision 11; 124D.59, subdivision 2; 124D.65, subdivision 5; 124D.69, subdivision 1; 124D.74, subdivisions 1, 2, 3, 4, 6; 124D.75, subdivision 6; 124D.76; 124D.78, subdivision 1; 124D.81, subdivisions 1, 3, 5, 6, 7; 124D.84, subdivision 1; 124D.86, subdivision 3; 124D.892, subdivisions 1, 3, as amended; 124D.894; 125A.023, subdivision 4; 125A.027, by adding a subdivision; 125A.08; 125A.09, subdivision 3; 125A.11, subdivision 3; 125A.17; 125A.27, subdivision 15; 125A.515; 125A.76, subdivisions 1, 2; 125B.21; 125B.25, subdivisions 1, 2, 6; 126C.05, subdivisions 1, 15, by adding a subdivision; 126C.10, subdivisions 1, 2, 4, 9, 13, 24, 25; 126C.12, subdivisions 2, 3, 4, 5, by adding a subdivision; 126C.15, subdivisions 1, 2, 5; 126C.17, subdivisions 6, 9, 10, 11; 126C.23, subdivision 5; 126C.40, subdivision 1; 126C.41, subdivisions 2, 3; 126C.43, subdivision 3; 126C.63, subdivision 8; 126C.69, subdivisions 2, 9; 127A.41, subdivisions 5, 8, 9; 127A.42; 127A.45, subdivisions 9, 11, 12, by adding a subdivision; 127A.50, subdivision 2; 127A.51; 129C.10, subdivision 3; 171.02, subdivision 2a; 179A.20, by adding a subdivision; 260A.01; 260C.163, subdivision 11; 475.61, subdivision 3; 626.556, subdivision 2; Laws 1992, chapter 499, article 7, section 31, as amended; Laws 2000, chapter 489, article 2, section 34; Laws 2000, chapter 489, article 2, section 36; Laws 2000, chapter 489, article 2, section 37, subdivision 3; Laws 2000, chapter 489, article 2, section 39, subdivision 2; Laws 2000, chapter 489, article 3, section 24; Laws 2000, chapter 489, article 3, section 25, subdivision 5; Laws 2000, chapter 489, article 5, section 21; Laws 2000, chapter 489, article 7, section 15, subdivision 3; proposing coding for new law in Minnesota Statutes, chapters 93; 120A; 120B; 122A; 124D; 126C; repealing Minnesota Statutes 2000, sections 123B.71, subdivisions 3, 10; 124D.07; 124D.1155; 124D.128, subdivision

7; 124D.32; 124D.85; 126C.01, subdivision 10; 126C.10, subdivisions 12, 23; 126C.16, subdivision 2; 126C.17, subdivision 12; 126C.18; 126C.22; 126C.30; 126C.31; 126C.32; 126C.33; 126C.34; 126C.35; 126C.36; 126C.42, subdivisions 2, 3; 126C.47; 127A.44; 135A.081; Laws 2000, chapter 254, section 30; Laws 2000, chapter 489, article 1, section 18; Minnesota Rules, part 3501.0280, subpart 3.

Enactment: 6/30

Effective: Various

Apartment manager background checks.

SSHF26 (Leppik)

SSSF18* (Knutson)

Chapter SS7: relating to employment; requiring certain apartment manager background checks to be performed on individuals who have resided in Minnesota less than 10 years; amending Minnesota Statutes 2000, section 299C.68, subdivisions 2, 3.

Enactment: 6/30

Effective: 8/1

Omnibus transportation, public safety and judiciary finance bill.

SSHF7 (Molnau)

SSSF7* (Johnson, Dean)

Chapter SS8: relating to appropriations; appropriating money for the Department of Transportation and other government agencies with certain conditions; establishing, funding, or regulating certain transportation, public safety, and criminal justice prevention policies, programs, duties, activities, or practices; modifying provisions relating to transportation, public safety, criminal justice, the judiciary, law enforcement, corrections, crime victims, controlled substances, CriMNet, racial profiling, predatory offender registration, domestic violence, driving while impaired, streets and highways, design-build construction, motor vehicles, traffic regulations, local governments, and state and regional agencies and authorities; requiring studies and reports; making technical, conforming, and clarifying changes; imposing penalties; setting fines, surcharges, and fees; amending Minnesota Statutes 2000, sections 2.722, subdivision 1; 2.724, subdivision 3; 13.87, by adding a subdivision; 16A.641, subdivision 8; 16B.54, subdivision 2; 16C.05, subdivision 2; 16C.06, subdivisions 1, 2; 117.51; 152.02, subdivision 2; 152.022, subdivision 1; 152.023, subdivision 2; 161.082, subdivision 2a; 161.14, by adding a

subdivision; 161.23, subdivision 3; 161.32, subdivisions 1, 1a, 1b, 1e; 162.06, subdivision 3; 162.12, subdivision 3; 167.51, subdivision 2; 168.011, subdivision 7; 168.012, subdivision 1; 168.013, subdivision 1d; 168.09, subdivision 7; 168.12, subdivision 1; 168.1291, subdivision 1; 168.27, subdivisions 12a, 20; 168.33, subdivision 7; 168.381; 169.09, subdivisions 8, 9, 10; 169.18, subdivision 1, by adding a subdivision; 169.67, subdivision 3; 169.79; 169A.03, subdivision 12; 169A.07; 169A.20, subdivision 3; 169A.25; 169A.26; 169A.27; 169A.275; 169A.277, subdivision 2; 169A.28, subdivision 2; 169A.283, subdivision 1; 169A.35, subdivision 1, by adding a subdivision; 169A.37, subdivision 1; 169A.40, subdivision 3; 169A.41, subdivision 2; 169A.51, subdivision 7; 169A.54, subdivision 6; 169A.60, subdivisions 1, 13, 14; 169A.63, subdivisions 1, 10; 171.07, subdivision 1; 171.09; 171.183, subdivision 1; 171.29, subdivision 2; 171.39; 174.24, subdivision 3b; 174.35; 174.55, subdivisions 4, 5; 174.70, subdivisions 2, 3; 174.88, subdivision 2; 222.63, subdivision 4; 237.04; 243.166, subdivisions 1, 3, 4a, 6; 243.167, subdivision 1; 296A.18, subdivision 3; 297A.70, subdivision 2, as amended; 297B.09, subdivision 1; 299A.01, subdivision 1b; 299A.41, subdivision 4; 299A.64, subdivision 1; 299A.75, subdivision 1, by adding subdivisions; 299C.10, subdivision 1; 299C.11; 299C.147, subdivision 2; 299C.65, subdivisions 1, 2; 299F.058, subdivision 2; 343.20, by adding subdivisions; 343.21, subdivisions 9, 10, by adding a subdivision; 343.235, subdivisions 1, 3; 347.50, subdivision 1, by adding a subdivision; 347.51, subdivisions 2, 9, by adding a subdivision; 347.52; 347.55; 357.021, subdivisions 6, 7; 446A.085; 466.03, by adding a subdivision; 473.13, by adding a subdivision; 473.146, subdivision 4; 473.399, by adding a subdivision; 473.859, subdivision 2; 480.182; 518B.01, subdivisions 2, 3, 6, 14, 18; 609.02, by adding a subdivision; 609.035, subdivision 2; 609.117; 609.224, subdivisions 2, 4; 609.2242, subdivisions 2, 4; 609.2244, subdivision 2; 609.487, subdivision 4; 609.495, subdivisions 1, 3; 609.521; 609.748, subdivisions 6, 8; 609.749, subdivisions 4, 5; 611.272; 611A.201, subdivision 2; 611A.25, subdivision 3; 611A.361, subdivision 3; 611A.74, subdivision 1; 617.247, subdivision 3, as amended; 626.52, by adding a subdivision; 629.471, subdivision 2; 629.72; Laws 1996, chapter 408, article 2, section 16; Laws 1997, chapter 159, article 2, section 4; Laws 1999, chapter 238, article 1, section 2, subdivision

7; Laws 2000, chapter 479, article 1, section 3, subdivision 3; Laws 2000, chapter 490, article 7, section 3; Laws 2001, chapter 161, section 58; proposing coding for new law in Minnesota Statutes, chapters 161; 167; 168A; 169A; 174; 219; 299A; 299C; 347; 473; 518B; 609; 626; repealing Minnesota Statutes 2000, sections 174.22, subdivision 9; 243.166, subdivision 10; 347.51, subdivision 6; 609.2244, subdivision 4; 626.55, subdivision 2.2.

Enactment: 6/30

Effective: Various

Omnibus health, human services, and corrections finance bill.

SSHF3 (Goodno)

SSSF4* (Berglin)

Chapter SS9: relating to the operation of state government; modifying provisions relating to health; Health Department; health care; human services; Human Services Department; continuing care; consumer information; long-term care; mental health and civil commitment; assistance programs; nursing services agencies; workforce and recruitment; child welfare and foster care; child support licensing and licensing background studies; vital statistics; patient protection; criminal justice; driving while impaired; appropriating money for health and human services and criminal justice; amending Minnesota Statutes 2000, sections 13.46, subdivision 4; 13.461, subdivision 17; 13B.06, subdivision 7; 15A.083, subdivision 4; 45.027, subdivision 6; 62A.095, subdivision 1; 62A.48, subdivision 4, by adding subdivisions; 62D.17, subdivision 1; 62J.152, subdivision 8; 62J.38; 62J.451, subdivision 5; 62J.692, subdivision 7, by adding a subdivision; 62M.02, subdivision 21; 62Q.56; 62Q.58; 62S.01, by adding subdivisions; 62S.26; 103I.101, subdivision 6; 103I.112; 103I.208, subdivisions 1, 2; 103I.235, subdivision 1; 103I.525, subdivisions 2, 6, 8, 9; 103I.531, subdivisions 2, 6, 8, 9; 103I.535, subdivisions 2, 6, 8, 9; 103I.541, subdivisions 2b, 4, 5; 103I.545; 116L.11, subdivision 4; 116L.12, subdivisions 4, 5; 116L.13, subdivision 1; 121A.15, by adding subdivisions; 135A.14, by adding a subdivision; 137.38, subdivision 1; 144.057; 144.0721, subdivision 1; 144.1202, subdivision 4; 144.122; 144.1464; 144.148, subdivision 2; 144.1491, subdivision 1; 144.212, subdivisions 2a, 3, 5, 7, 8, 9, 11; 144.214, subdivisions 1, 3, 4; 144.215, subdivisions 1, 3, 4, 6, 7; 144.217; 144.218; 144.221, subdivisions 1, 3; 144.222, subdivision 2; 144.223; 144.225, subdivisions 1, 2, 2a, 3, 7, as amended;

144.226, subdivisions 1, 3, 4; 144.227; 144.395, subdivision 2; 144.551, subdivision 1; 144.98, subdivision 3; 144A.071, subdivisions 1, 1a, 2, 4a; 144A.073, subdivisions 2, as amended, 4; 144A.44, subdivision 1; 144A.4605, subdivision 4; 144D.03, subdivision 2; 144D.04, subdivisions 2, 3; 144D.06; 145.881, subdivision 2; 145A.15, subdivision 1, by adding a subdivision; 145A.16, subdivision 1, by adding a subdivision; 148.212; 148.284; 148B.21, subdivision 6a; 148B.22, subdivision 3; 150A.10, by adding a subdivision; 157.16, subdivision 3; 157.22, as amended; 169A.07; 169A.20, subdivision 3; 169A.25; 169A.26; 169A.27; 169A.275; 169A.283, subdivision 1; 169A.40, subdivision 3; 169A.63, subdivision 1; 171.29, subdivision 2; 214.104; 241.272, subdivision 6; 241.32, by adding a subdivision; 241.45; 242.192; 243.51, subdivisions 1, 3; 245.462, subdivisions 8, 18, by adding subdivisions; 245.474, by adding a subdivision; 245.4871, subdivisions 10, 27, by adding a subdivision; 245.4875, subdivision 2; 245.4876, subdivision 1, by adding a subdivision; 245.488, by adding a subdivision; 245.4885, subdivision 1; 245.4886, subdivision 1; 245.814, subdivision 1; 245.99, subdivision 4; 245A.02, subdivisions 1, 9, by adding a subdivision; 245A.03, subdivisions 2, 2b, by adding a subdivision; 245A.035, subdivision 1; 245A.04, subdivisions 3, 3a, 3b, 3c, 3d, 6, 11, by adding a subdivision; 245A.05; 245A.06; 245A.07; 245A.08; 245A.13, subdivisions 7, 8; 245A.16, subdivision 1; 245B.08, subdivision 3; 252.275, subdivision 4b; 252A.02, subdivisions 12, 13, by adding a subdivision; 252A.111, subdivision 6; 252A.16, subdivision 1; 252A.19, subdivision 2; 252A.20, subdivision 1; 253B.02, subdivisions 10, 13; 253B.03, subdivisions 5, 10, by adding a subdivision; 253B.04, subdivisions 1, 1a, by adding a subdivision; 253B.045, subdivision 6; 253B.05, subdivision 1; 253B.065, subdivision 5; 253B.066, subdivision 1; 253B.07, subdivisions 1, 2, 7; 253B.09, subdivision 1; 253B.10, subdivision 4; 254B.02, subdivision 3; 254B.03, subdivision 1; 254B.04, subdivision 1; 254B.09, by adding a subdivision; 256.01, subdivisions 2, as amended, 18, by adding a subdivision; 256.045, subdivisions 3, 3b, 4; 256.476, subdivisions 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 8, by adding a subdivision; 256.741, subdivisions 1, 5, 8; 256.955, subdivisions 2a, 2b; 256.9657, subdivision 2; 256.969, subdivision 3a, by adding a subdivision; 256.975, by adding subdivisions; 256.979, subdivisions 5, 6; 256.98, subdivision 8; 256B.04, by adding a subdivision;

256B.055, subdivision 3a; 256B.056, subdivisions 1a, 3, 4, 4b, 5, by adding subdivisions; 256B.057, subdivisions 2, 3, 7, 9, by adding a subdivision; 256B.0625, subdivisions 3b, 7, 13, 13a, 17, 17a, 18a, 19a, 19c, 20, 30, 34, by adding subdivisions; 256B.0627, subdivisions 1, 2, 4, 5, 7, 8, 10, 11, by adding subdivisions; 256B.0635, subdivisions 1, 2; 256B.0644; 256B.0911, subdivisions 1, 3, 5, 6, 7, by adding subdivisions; 256B.0913, subdivisions 1, 2, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14; 256B.0915, subdivisions 1d, 3, 5; 256B.0916, subdivisions 7, 9, by adding a subdivision; 256B.0917, subdivision 7, by adding a subdivision; 256B.092, subdivision 5; 256B.093, subdivision 3; 256B.095; 256B.0951, subdivisions 1, 3, 4, 5, 7, by adding subdivisions; 256B.0952, subdivisions 1, 4; 256B.19, subdivision 1c; 256B.431, subdivisions 2e, 17, by adding subdivisions; 256B.433, subdivision 3a; 256B.434, subdivision 4, by adding subdivisions; 256B.49, by adding subdivisions; 256B.5012, by adding a subdivision; 256B.69, subdivisions 4, 5c, 23, by adding a subdivision; 256B.75; 256B.76; 256D.03, subdivision 3; 256D.053, subdivision 1; 256D.35, by adding subdivisions; 256D.425, subdivision 1; 256D.44, subdivision 5; 256I.05, subdivisions 1d, 1e, by adding a subdivision; 256J.08, subdivision 55a, by adding a subdivision; 256J.09, subdivisions 1, 2, 3, by adding subdivisions; 256J.21, subdivision 2; 256J.24, subdivisions 2, 9, 10; 256J.26, subdivision 1; 256J.31, subdivisions 4, 12; 256J.32, subdivisions 4, 7a; 256J.37, subdivision 9; 256J.39, subdivision 2; 256J.42, subdivisions 1, 3, 4, by adding a subdivision; 256J.45, subdivisions 1, 2; 256J.46, subdivisions 1, 2a; 256J.48, by adding a subdivision; 256J.49, subdivisions 2, 13, by adding a subdivision; 256J.50, subdivisions 1, 7, 10, by adding a subdivision; 256J.515; 256J.52, subdivisions 2, 6; 256J.53, subdivision 1; 256J.56; 256J.57, subdivision 2; 256J.62, subdivisions 2a, 9; 256J.625, subdivisions 1, 2, 4; 256J.645; 256J.751; 256K.03, subdivision 1; 256K.07; 256K.25, subdivisions 1, 3, 4, 5, 6; 256L.03, by adding a subdivision; 256L.05, subdivision 2; 256L.06, subdivision 3; 256L.07, subdivision 2; 256L.12, by adding a subdivision; 256L.15, subdivision 1; 256L.16; 256L.17, subdivision 2; 257.0725; 260C.201, subdivision 1, as amended; 260C.301, subdivision 3, as amended; 260C.317, subdivision 4; 261.062; 268.0122, subdivision 2; 326.38; 357.021, subdivisions 6, 7; 393.07, by adding a subdivision; 518.5513, subdivision 5; 518.575, subdivision 1; 518.5851, by adding a subdivi-

sion; 518.5853, by adding a subdivision; 518.6111, subdivision 5; 518.6195; 518.64, subdivision 2, as amended; 518.641, subdivisions 1, 2, 3, by adding a subdivision; 548.091, subdivision 1a; 611.23; 626.556, subdivisions 10, as amended, 10b, 10d, as amended, 10e, 10f, 10i, as amended, 11, 12; 626.557, subdivisions 3, 9d, 12b; 626.5572, subdivision 17; 626.559, subdivision 2; Laws 1995, chapter 178, article 2, section 36; Laws 1995, chapter 207, article 3, section 21, as amended; Laws 1997, chapter 203, article 9, section 21, as amended; Laws 1999, chapter 152, section 1; Laws 1999, chapter 152, section 4; Laws 1999, chapter 245, article 3, section 45, as amended; Laws 1999, chapter 245, article 4, section 110; Laws 1999, chapter 245, article 10, section 10, as amended; Laws 2000, chapter 364, section 2; Laws 2001, chapter 154, section 1, subdivision 1; Laws 2001, chapter 161, section 45; proposing coding for new law in Minnesota Statutes, chapters 62D; 62Q; 62S; 116L; 144; 144A; 145; 145A; 169A; 214; 244; 245A; 246; 256; 256B; 256I; 256J; 299A; 325F; repealing Minnesota Statutes 2000, sections 116L.12, subdivisions 2, 7; 121A.15, subdivision 6; 144.148, subdivision 8; 144.1761; 144.217, subdivision 4; 144.219; 144A.16; 145.9245; 145.927; 252A.111, subdivision 3; 256.476, subdivision 7; 256B.0635, subdivision 3; 256B.0911, subdivisions 2, 2a, 4, 9; 256B.0912; 256B.0913, subdivisions 3, 15a, 15b, 15c, 16; 256B.0915, subdivisions 3a, 3b, 3c; 256B.0951, subdivision 6; 256B.19, subdivision 1b; 256B.434, subdivision 5; 256B.49, subdivisions 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10; 256D.066; 256J.08, subdivision 50a; 256J.12, subdivision 3; 256J.43; 256J.44; 256J.46, subdivision 1a; 256J.49, subdivision 11; 256J.53, subdivision 4; 256L.02, subdivision 4; 518.641, subdivisions 4, 5; Laws 1995, chapter 178, article 2, section 48, subdivision 6; Minnesota Rules, parts 4655.6810; 4655.6820; 4655.6830; 4658.1600; 4658.1605; 4658.1610; 4658.1690; 9505.2390; 9505.2395; 9505.2396; 9505.2400; 9505.2405; 9505.2410; 9505.2413; 9505.2415; 9505.2420; 9505.2425; 9505.2426; 9505.2430; 9505.2435; 9505.2440; 9505.2445; 9505.2450; 9505.2455; 9505.2458; 9505.2460; 9505.2465; 9505.2470; 9505.2473; 9505.2475; 9505.2480; 9505.2485; 9505.2486; 9505.2490; 9505.2495; 9505.2496; 9505.2500; 9505.3010; 9505.3015; 9505.3020; 9505.3025; 9505.3030; 9505.3035; 9505.3040; 9505.3065; 9505.3085; 9505.3135; 9505.3500; 9505.3510; 9505.3520; 9505.3530; 9505.3535; 9505.3540; 9505.3545; 9505.3550; 9505.3560; 9505.3570; 9505.3575; 9505.3580; 9505.3585; 9505.3600; 9505.3610; 9505.3620;

9505.3622; 9505.3624; 9505.3626; 9505.3630; 9505.3635; 9505.3640; 9505.3645; 9505.3650; 9505.3660; 9505.3670; 9543.3000; 9543.3010; 9543.3020; 9543.3030; 9543.3040; 9543.3050; 9543.3060; 9543.3080; 9543.3090; 9546.0010; 9546.0020; 9546.0030; 9546.0040; 9546.0050; 9546.0060.

Enactment: 6/30

Effective: Various

Omnibus state government finance bill.

SSHF9 (Krinkie)

SSSF9* (Cohen)

Chapter SS10: relating to state government; appropriating money for the general legislative and administrative expenses of state government; modifying provisions relating to state and local government operations; modifying election, retirement, and pension provisions; amending Minnesota Statutes 2000, sections 3.3005, subdivisions 2, 3, 3a, 4, 5, by adding subdivisions; 3.85, subdivision 3; 3.855, subdivision 3; 3.97, subdivision 3a; 3.979, by adding a subdivision; 3.98, subdivision 2; 3A.03, subdivision 2; 7.09, subdivision 1; 10A.31, subdivision 3a, 7; 11A.18, subdivision 7; 13D.01, subdivision 1; 15.0575, subdivision 3, as amended; 15.059, subdivision 3, as amended; 15A.0815, subdivision 1, by adding a subdivision; 16A.06, by adding a subdivision; 16A.10, by adding a subdivision; 16A.152, subdivision 7; 16B.25, subdivision 2; 16B.60, subdivision 3, by adding subdivisions; 16B.61, subdivision 1, as amended; 16B.65; 16B.70, by adding a subdivision; 16B.88, subdivision 1; 16C.02, by adding a subdivision; 16C.03, subdivision 2, by adding a subdivision; 16C.04, by adding a subdivision; 16C.05, subdivision 2; 16C.06, subdivisions 2, 3; 16C.081; 16C.22; 16E.04, subdivision 2, as amended; 43A.04, by adding subdivisions; 43A.047; 69.011, subdivision 1; 79.34, subdivision 1; 103C.311, subdivision 1; 136F.07; 136F.40, subdivision 2; 179A.15; 190.06, subdivision 1; 190.07; 192.501, subdivision 2; 193.144, subdivision 6; 193.145, subdivision 4; 193.148; 197.75, subdivisions 1, 2; 200.02, subdivisions 7, 23; 201.016, subdivision 1a; 201.022; 202A.19, subdivision 1; 203B.04, subdivisions 1, 5; 203B.06, by adding a subdivision; 203B.07, subdivision 1; 203B.16, subdivision 1; 203B.17, subdivision 1; 204B.06, subdivision 1; 204B.07, subdivision 2; 204B.09, subdivisions 1, 3; 204B.20; 204B.22, subdivisions 1, 3; 204B.23; 204B.27, by adding a subdivision; 204B.28, subdivision 1; 204C.03, subdivision

1; 204C.35; 204C.36, subdivisions 1, 3; 204D.04, subdivision 2; 204D.09; 204D.11, subdivision 4; 204D.24, subdivision 2; 205.13, subdivision 1a; 205.17, by adding a subdivision; 205.185, subdivision 3; 206.81; 211A.02, subdivision 4; 214.09, subdivision 3, as amended; 270A.07, subdivision 1; 317A.123, subdivision 1; 317A.827, subdivision 2; 349.165, subdivisions 1, 3; 352.01, subdivisions 2a, 2b, 11; 352.113, subdivisions 4, 6; 352.22, subdivision 8; 352.87, subdivisions 4, 5; 352.95, subdivisions 4, 5, 7; 352B.01, subdivisions 2, 3, 11; 352B.10, subdivision 3; 352B.101; 353.01, subdivisions 1, 2, 2a, 2b, 6, 7, 11b, 12a, 16, by adding subdivisions; 353.27, subdivisions 2, 3, 4, 11; 353.86, subdivision 1; 354.05, subdivisions 2, 13; 354.41, subdivision 4; 354.52, subdivision 4; 354.534, subdivision 1; 354.536, subdivision 1; 354.539; 354A.011, subdivisions 4, 24; 354A.098, subdivision 1; 354A.101, subdivision 1; 354A.106; 354A.12, subdivision 5; 354A.31, subdivision 3; 354A.35, subdivision 4; 356.215, subdivision 4g; 356.24, subdivision 1; 356.55, subdivision 7; 356A.06, subdivision 5; 356A.08, subdivision 1; 357.18, subdivision 3; 358.10; 367.03, subdivision 6; 403.11, subdivision 1; 422A.155; 423B.01, by adding a subdivision; 423B.05, by adding subdivisions; 424A.04, by adding a subdivision; 473.13, by adding a subdivision; 490.121, subdivision 4; 517.08, subdivisions 1b, 1c, as amended; 574.26, subdivision 2; 645.44, by adding a subdivision; Laws 1997, chapter 202, article 2, section 61, as amended; Laws 1998, chapter 366, section 80; Laws 1999, chapter 250, article 1, section 12, subdivision 3, as amended; Laws 2000, chapter 461, article 10, section 3; proposing coding for new law in Minnesota Statutes, chapters 3; 4A; 13; 16A; 16C; 16E; 200; 204B; 211B; 240A; 352; 352F; 353F; 354; 354A; 354B; 356; 383D; 473; proposing coding for new law as Minnesota Statutes, chapters 116T; 423C; repealing Minnesota Statutes 2000, sections 16A.67; 16A.6701; 16E.08; 43A.18, subdivision 5; 129D.06; 179A.07, subdivision 7; 204B.06, subdivision 1a; 204C.15, subdivision 2a; 246.18, subdivision 7; 354.41, subdivision 9; 354A.026; Laws

1907, chapter 24; Laws 1913, chapters 318, 419; Laws 1917, chapter 196; Laws 1919, chapters 515, 523; Laws 1921, chapter 404; Laws 1923, chapter 61; Laws 1945, chapter 322; Laws 1959, chapter 491; Laws 1959, chapter 568, as amended; Laws 1961, chapter 109; Extra Session Laws 1961, chapter 3; Laws 1963, chapter 318, as amended; Laws 1965, chapter 519, as amended; Laws 1965, chapter 578, as amended; Laws 1967, chapter 819, as amended; Laws 1967, chapter 824, as amended; Laws 1969, chapter 123, as amended; Laws 1969, chapter 287; Laws 1971, chapter 542, as amended; Laws 1975, chapter 57, as amended; Laws 1977, chapter 164, section 2, as amended; Laws 1980, chapter 607, article XV, sections 8, as amended, 9, as amended, 10, as amended; Laws 1988, chapter 572, section 4; Laws 1988, chapter 574, section 3; Laws 1989, chapter 319, article 19, sections 6, as amended, 7, as amended; Laws 1990, chapter 589, article 1, sections 5, as amended, 6, as amended; Laws 1992, chapter 429; Laws 1992, chapter 454, section 2, as amended; Laws 1992, chapter 471, article 2, as amended; Laws 1993, chapter 125, as amended; Laws 1993, chapter 192, section 32; Laws 1994, chapter 591, as amended; Laws 1994, chapter 632, article 3, section 14; Laws 1996, chapter 448, article 2, section 3; Laws 1996, chapter 448, article 3, section 1; Laws 1997, chapter 233, article 4, sections 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22; Laws 1998, chapter 390, article 7, section 2; Laws 2000, chapter 461, article 17, sections 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13; Minnesota Rules, part 8250.1400.

Enactment: 6/30

Effective: Various wq

Transitional financing for certain government functions under certain conditions.

HF (none)

SSSF21* (Moe)

Chapter SS11: relating to the state budget; providing for transitional financing for certain governmental functions under certain conditions.

Vetoed: 7/2

Capital bonding bill.

SSHF8* (Knoblach)

SSSF25 (Langseth)

Chapter SS12: relating to capital improvements; authorizing spending for public purposes, including, but not limited to, acquiring and bettering public land and buildings and other public improvements of a capital nature with certain conditions; authorizing the sale of state bonds; appropriating money; re-enacting certain corrections made by Laws 2000, chapter 499, sections 12, 15, 17, and 18; amending Minnesota Statutes 2000, section 16B.335, subdivision 1; Laws 1998, chapter 404, section 23, subdivision 30; Laws 2000, chapter 492, article 1, section 7, subdivision 3.

Enactment: 6/30

Effective: 7/1

Revisor's bill.

HF (none)

SSSF1* (Betzold)

Chapter SS13: relating to legislative enactments; correcting miscellaneous oversights, inconsistencies, ambiguities, unintended results, and technical errors; amending Minnesota Statutes 2000, sections 122A.06, by adding a subdivision; 122A.09, subdivision 4; 122A.18, subdivision 2a, by adding a subdivision; 124D.80, subdivisions 1, 2, 3; 297A.70, subdivision 10, as amended; 297B.09, subdivision 1, as amended; 473.608, by adding a subdivision; 2001 First Special Session, H.F. No. 1, article 15, section 3; 2001 First Special Session, H.F. No. 2, article 2, section 77, subdivisions 2, 25, 28, by adding subdivisions; 2001 First Special Session, H.F. No. 2, article 6, section 1; 2001 First Special Session, H.F. No. 2, article 7, section 13, subdivision 2; 2001 First Special Session, S.F. No. 7, article 4, section 4; proposing coding for new law in Minnesota Statutes, chapter 120B.

Enactment: 6/30

Effective: Various wq

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83	1085	1155*	79	130
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87	1465	1432*	42	128
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92	1021	1008*	39	121
93	2110	1441*	65	128
94	1657	1404*	60	121
95	1920	1835*	29	112
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97	2181	2225*	68	130
98	1172	1056*	78	130
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101	1764	2049*	37	121
102	1392	1258*	23	112
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105	1290	510*	65	128
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110	926*	1001	45	113
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112	1596*	1599	78	130
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115	1778	1269*	81	122
116	1827	1613*	34	118
117	1955	1826*	60	113
118	1832	2361*	86	124
119	887	910*		131
120	1081	560*	45	125
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134	2207	2022*	38	110	185	1487*	1346		119
135	570	1043*	61	116	186	1892*	1545	63	111
136	1516	1583*	18	110	187	2028*	1785	35	119
137	322	414*	47	125	188	708*	1113		131
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139	2203	2142*		131	190	1182*	831	17	114
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142	2130	1964*		113	193	1994	1752*	66	114
143	486*	682	28	122	194	767	1215*	62	111
144	704*	719	63	116	195	1733	1561*		115
145	604	564*	29	114	196	560	491*	87	115
146	1828*	1486	33	118	197	848	969*		117
147	1367*	1306	30	129	198	1544	1367*	65	129
148	1311	1485*	11	114	199	1893	1344*	29	115
149	1105	960*	58	127	200	2116	1965*		115
150	872	494*		128	201	2510	2249*		129
151	1821	1666*	14	114	202	1898	1068*	62	111
152	1925	1369*	17	116	203	1928	1407*		126
153	1940	1472*	22	114	204	205	103*	61	117
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155	992	1552*	69	116	206	1497*	1580	36	119
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157	273	172*		116	208	1270	1541*		115
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159	1655	1614*	63	110	210	1261*	1937	19	117
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161	1869	1263*		122	212	659	722*	30	129
162	1938	1680*	44	122	213	1488	1769*	79	131
163	440	321*	57	110	214	2037	2208*	64	129
164	873*	1126		119	215	1338	1054*	60	115
165	870	795*	67	119	216	1541*	882	51	115
166	514	1124*	68	114	217	1515*	1851	86	119
167	883	846*		117	218	1569*	1628	87	123
168	1997	1324*		117	SS1	SSH6	SSSF11*	50	132
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57*	27	25	69	130	779*	823	62	14	112
64	971*	20	19	116	782	773*	80	17	116
80*	79	8	37	118	783*	1244	127		116
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116	274*	31	47	123	817	376*	5		127
125*	104	37	48	123	828	741*	40		127
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213	201*	3	49	123	873*	1126	164		119
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243	346*	15		109	926*	1001	110	45	113
245	225*	26	47	110	933*	983	72	14	112
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253	249*	46		124	949*	771	38		111
254	930*	89		130	953*	1265	73	18	116
256	174*	156		131	967*	876	65	45	124
273	172*	157		116	976	359*	121	49	125
274*	70	47	33	118	977	1033*	133	51	127
275*	210	36	46	123	992	1552*	155	69	116
285*	339	57	10	109	994	883*	29		123
320*	399	12		111	995*	1214	59	67	121
322	414*	137	47	125	1007	970*	129	59	113
323*	914	48	59	111	1016	509*	13	64	127
357	289*	10	48	123	1021	1008*	92	39	121
368	63*	14	80	130	1023	1222*	125	81	122
372	229*	209	18	117	1046	991*	18	27	118
387	142*	39	57	120	1051*	936	189	88	111
390	110*	81	44	112	1067	923*	90		124
393*	155	9		127	1069	986*	96	38	121
394	327*	21	66	127	1071	1082*	182	34	119
406	511*	85	10	109	1081	560*	120	45	125
416	400*	17		130	1084*	1066	56	12	112
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440	321*	163	57	110	1145	333*	108	10	109
453	319*	34	61	110	1151*	1187	66	48	124
466	972*	22	68	116	1153*	1529	172	88	128
481	520*	104	81	121	1155*	1081	170	59	126
486*	682	143	28	122	1159*	857	55	13	109
487	433*	11		127	1160*	1127	49	49	124
489*	311	76		112	1172	1056*	98	78	130
501	283*	32	35	118	1174	694*	130	69	122
514	1124*	166	68	114	1182*	831	190	17	114
525*	1604	61		121	1188*	1045	67	37	118
550*	954	58	87	127	1192*	1979	68	27	118
556*	756	16	19	116	1218	1154*	176	67	128
560	491*	196	87	115	1219*	1617	63	61	112
570	1043*	135	61	116	1247*	1506	75	81	121
604	564*	145	29	114	1248*	1774	111	80	122
610	974*	132	64	128	1260*	1332	51	38	110
634*	648	169	42	131	1261*	1937	210	19	117
655*	1277	175	28	114	1270	1541*	208		115
656*	231	7		120	1276	1968*	177		111
659	722*	212	30	129	1290	510*	105	65	128
661	859*	109	14	113	1304	1464*	205	45	126
667	555*	179	43	122	1310*	1205	207	66	123
670	647*	R2	26	108	1311	1485*	148	11	114
694	1264*	124	59	113	1338	1054*	215	60	115
704*	719	144	63	116	1340*	908	180	65	128
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1394	1706*	84	26	118	1889*	1831	64		110
1397	1394*	178	16	126	1892*	1545	186	63	111
1404	1709*	43	80	130	1893	1344*	199	29	115
1406*	1398	211	46	126	1898	1068*	202	62	111
1407*	1415	171	46	126	1920	1835*	95	29	112
1409	1090*	82	29	112	1925	1369*	152	17	116
1410	849*	86		121	1928	1407*	203		126
1455	1435*	33	43	120	1938	1680*	162	44	122
1465	1432*	87	42	128	1940	1472*	153	22	114
1467	1419*	52		111	1941*	1899	181	22	114
1481	1164*	99	10	118	1951	1204*	28	60	111
1487*	1346	185		119	1955	1826*	117	60	113
1488	1769*	213	79	131	1973*	2106	191		131
1497*	1580	206	36	119	1994	1752*	193	66	114
1507*	1572	174		128	1997	1324*	168		117
1515*	1851	217	86	119	2028*	1785	187	35	119
1516	1583*	136	18	110	2036*	1685	184	65	128
1522*	1421	69		124	2037	2208*	214	64	129
1526	1528*	114	88	128	2070	1932*	79		112
1537	780*	106	43	122	2074	2031*	126	86	122
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1544	1367*	198	65	129	2110	1441*	93	65	128
1549	1772*	103	80	130	2116	1965*	200		115
1569*	1628	218	87	123	2119*	1915	45	43	120
1589	1301*	140	22	128	2130	1964*	142		113
1596*	1599	112	78	130	2161	2005*	113	78	131
1612	1434*	160	35	119	2181	2225*	97	68	130
1615	1610*	131		113	2203	2142*	139		131
1634	1460*	42	57	124	2207	2022*	134	38	110
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1655	1614*	159	63	110	2253	2033*	141		113
1657	1404*	94	60	121	2396	1999*	78		110
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39	47*	30	57	111	824*	935	107	48	124
43*	181	4	56	123	831	1182*	190	17	114
47	106*	6	10	109	846*	883	167		117
63*	368	14	80	130	849*	1410	86		121
70	274*	47	33	118	857	1159*	55	13	109
79	80*	8	37	118	859*	661	109	14	113
103*	205	204	61	117	863	707*	173		117
104	125*	37	48	123	876	967*	65	45	124
110*	390	81	44	112	882	1541*	216	51	115
142*	387	39	57	120	883*	994	29		123
155	393*	9		127	908	1340*	180	65	128
170	239*	50	62	110	910*	887	119		131
172*	273	157		116	914	323*	48	59	111
174*	256	156		131	923*	1067	90		124
201*	213	3	49	123	930*	254	89		130
210	275*	36	46	123	936	1051*	189	88	111
225*	245	26	47	110	954	550*	58	87	127
229*	372	209	18	117	960*	1105	149	58	127
231	656*	7		120	969*	848	197		117
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274*	116	31	47	123	972*	466	22	68	116
283*	501	32	35	118	974*	610	132	64	128
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311	489*	76		112	986*	1069	96	38	121
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321*	440	163	57	110	1001	926*	110	45	113
327*	394	21	66	127	1008*	1021	92	39	121
333*	1145	108	10	109	1033*	977	133	51	127
339	285*	57	10	109	1043*	570	135	61	116
346*	243	15		109	1045	1188*	67	37	118
359*	976	121	49	125	1054*	1338	215	60	115
376*	817	5		127	1056*	1172	98	78	130
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433*	487	11		127	1081	1155*	170	59	126
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460	421*	2	31	127	1090*	1409	82	29	112
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491*	560	196	87	115	1124*	514	166	68	114
494*	872	150		128	1126	873*	164		119
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509*	1016	13	64	127	1154*	1218	176	67	128
510*	1290	105	65	128	1155*	1085	83	79	130
511*	406	85	10	109	1164*	1481	99	10	118
520*	481	104	81	121	1187	1151*	66	48	124
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560*	1081	120	45	125	1206*	1687	88	42	121
564*	604	145	29	114	1214	995*	59	67	121
570*	252	23	44	120	1215*	767	194	62	111
646	867*	44		128	1222*	1023	125	81	122
647*	670	R2	26	108	1244	783*	127		116
648	634*	169	42	131	1258*	1392	102	23	112
682	486*	143	28	122	1263*	1869	161		122
694*	1174	130	69	122	1264*	694	124	59	113
702*	790	27	36	118	1265	953*	73	18	116
719	704*	144	63	116	1266	865*	71	18	116
722*	659	212	30	129	1269*	1778	115	81	122
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1346	1487*	185		119	1780*	1747	41		124
1367*	1544	198	65	129	1785	2028*	187	35	119
1369*	1925	152	17	116	1790	1637*	53	15	112
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1398	1406*	211	46	126	1826*	1955	117	60	113
1404*	1657	94	60	121	1831	1889*	64		110
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1472*	1940	153	22	114	1999*	2396	78		110
1485*	1311	148	11	114	2005*	2161	113	78	131
1486	1828*	146	33	118	2006*	1830	91	17	130
1506	1247*	75	81	121	2022*	2207	134	38	110
1528*	1526	114	88	128	2031*	2074	126	86	122
1529	1153*	172	88	128	2033*	2253	123		113
1541*	1270	208		115	2046*	2225	141	28	113
1545	1892*	186	63	111	2049*	1764	101	37	121
1552*	992	155	69	116	2097	1748*	74	69	124
1561*	1733	195		115	2106	1973*	191		131
1572	1507*	174		128	2142*	2203	139		131
1580	1497*	206	36	119	2208*	2037	214	64	129
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n/a	Resolution requesting a ban on the importation of certain steel products.	219	258*	R1	58	108
n/a	Resolution to fund 40 percent of special education costs.	670	647*	R2	26	108
n/a	Resolution for postage stamp of Eric Enstrom's "Grace" photograph.	1391*	1318	R3	11	108
n/a	Resolution to amend the Railroad Unemployment Insurance Act.	2430	2328*	R5		108
n/a	Resolution urging authorization of funding for modernization of waterways.	208*	551	R4	78	108
1/17/01	Teacher licensing under current licensure rules.	34	28*	1	27	118
2/16/01	Physicians assistants infection control continuing education requirements repeal.	213	201*	3	49	123
2/3/01	Energy assistance program federal fund expenditure authorized.	421*	460	2	31	127
3/1/01	Adult foster care license capacity age requirement and maximum admissions variances.	181	43*	4	56	123
3/16/01 (Sec. 52); 8/1/01	Revisor's Bill.	656*	231	7		120
3/17/01	Alcohol and drug counselors licensing requirements modified.	357	289*	10	48	123
3/17/01	Ramsey County and St. Paul city employees vacant county jobs equal competition.	393*	155	9		127
3/17/01	Coon Lake water level control.	80*	79	8	37	118
3/3/01	City contract limit increases.	817	376*	5		127
3/30/01	Property casualty insurance agents surplus lines insurance procurement authority.	320*	399	12		111
3/9/01	Minnesota agricultural education leadership council permanent members authorized.	106*	47	6	10	109
4/12/01	Authorizes city housing assistance for volunteer firefighters/ambulance personnel.	172	9*	19	69	127
4/12/01 retro. to Aug. 1, 2000	Unemployment benefits to certain LTV employees extended.	47*	39	30	57	111
4/14/01	Regulates the use of HIV and bloodborne pathogen tests.	1951	1204*	28	60	111
4/25/01	Conservation officer enforcement activity comparison prevented from use in job evaluation.	501	283*	32	35	118
4/25/01	Nursing facilities closure medical assistance cost savings projection prohibition.	275*	210	36	46	123
4/25/01	Exempts towed implements of husbandry from tail lamp requirement.	1404	1709*	43	80	130
4/25/01	Suburban Hennepin Regional Park District provisions modification and clarification.	867*	646	44		128
4/25/01	Charitable organization report filing requirements modified.	2119*	1915	45	43	120
4/27/01	Motor vehicle fuel franchisees transfer rights provision expiration date removal.	323*	914	48	59	111
4/27/01 (Sec. 1); 8/1/01	Real estate provisions modifications.	239*	170	50	62	110
4/7/01 (Sec. 3); 8/1/01	City and county obligations payment by electronic transfer or credit card authorized.	1016	509*	13	64	127
5/1/01	Local bridge replacement and Gillette Children's Hospital addition funding.	1159*	857	55	13	109
5/1/01	Horse racing license application and medication provisions modifications.	995*	1214	59	67	121
5/1/01	State fund mutual insurance company state involvement reduced.	1219*	1617	63	61	112
5/1/01 (Secs. 1-7, 11, 12); 8/1/01	Omnibus financial institutions and banking bill.	1084*	1066	56	12	112
5/11/01	Economic security statutory provisions modified and repealed.	2070	1932*	79		112
5/11/01	Rural Policy and Development Center eligible for state insurance and retirement plans.	1410	849*	86		121
5/11/01	Transportation obsolete rules repealed.	254	930*	89		130
5/11/01 (Secs. 3,4); 8/1/01	Vocational rehabilitation facilities grant procedures technical changes provided.	1872	1611*	77		112
5/15/01	Limited exemption to local government gift policy provided.	2110	1441*	93	65	128
5/15/01	Group long-term care insurance purchase authorized for retired state employees.	1657	1404*	94	60	121
5/15 (Secs. 5-13); 8/1/01	Lawful gambling regulation provisions modifications.	1069	986*	96	38	121
5/16/01	Coldwater Springs Camp area historical preservation ensured.	1764	2049*	101	37	121
5/16/01	C. Elmer Anderson Memorial Highway outdoor advertising restriction.	1549	1772*	103	80	130
5/18/01	Good Samaritan law emergency care liability immunity clarification.	935	824*	107	48	124
5/19/01	Merchant Marine and Women Airforce Service Pilots plaques authorized at Capitol.	1023	1222*	125	81	122
5/19/01	Deadly force definition modified to exclude use of less lethal munitions used by officers.	783*	1244	127		116
5/19/01	Animal feedlot permit conditions and additional level inventory.	1734	1659*	128	9	109
5/22/01	MnSCU technical and community college employee unions merged.	977	1033*	133	51	127
5/22/01	Child neglect definition modified.	1516	1583*	136	18	110
5/22/01	County highways or town roads property condemnation judicial review.	2203	2142*	139		131
5/22/01	Owner-occupied residential housing program to use rental energy revolving loan funds.	1367*	1306	147	30	129
5/22/01	IRRRB Commissioner authorized to acquire discontinued mining property.	1105	960*	149	58	127
5/22/01	Capital access economic development program provisions modified.	1940	1472*	153	22	114
5/25/01	Snowmobile trail access grant-in-aid continuation required.	870	795*	165	67	119
5/25/01	Continued insurance coverage provided for spouses of specified education retirees.	514	1124*	166	68	114
5/25/01	Wright County recorder appointment permitted.	1340*	908	180	65	128
5/25/01	Well drilling machines and equipment registration tax exemption clarified.	708*	1113	188		131
5/25/01; local compliance (Sec. 15)	Tax-forfeited land conveyances, sales, exchanges, and easements.	873*	1126	164		119
5/25/01 wq	State highways in municipalities regulated and conforming changes provided.	1973*	2106	191		131
5/3/01	Fire training exercise ash disposal regulated.	1188*	1045	67	37	118
5/3/01	Teachers temporary limited licenses application timelines modified.	1192*	1979	68	27	118
5/3/01 (Sec. 4); 8/1/01	State employment technical and housekeeping changes; civil service project extension.	1681*	1622	70	30	121
5/30/01	Revisor's bill.	2510	2249*	201		129
5/30/01 (Art. 1, Sec. 42); 8/1/01	Lead poisoning prevention provisions modified.	1304	1464*	205	45	126
5/30/01 (Sec. 4); 8/1/01	Obsolete trade and economic development department programs and duties repealed.	2116	1965*	200		115
5/30/01 (Secs. 13-42); 8/1/01	Public finance and debt provisions modifications.	2037	2208*	214	64	129
5/30/01 (Secs. 5, 9); 8/1/01	Government data access and maintenance provided.	1898	1068*	202	62	111
6/1/01	Certain crimes against children disqualifying offenses for school bus drivers' licenses.	57*	27	25	69	130
7/1/01	Agricultural liens regulation provisions modification and consolidation.	285*	339	57	10	109

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7/1/01	Multimember agency members compensation conditions modifications.	525*	1604	61		121
7/1/01	State professional service contract procedures specified.	724	1064*	100	44	121
7/1/01	St. Louis County special purchasing laws repealed.	872	494*	150		128
7/1/01	Payment of claims against the state.	634*	648	169	42	131
7/1/01	Capital bonding bill.	SSHF8*	SSSF25	SS12	12, 89	138
8/1/01	Townships health, social, and recreational services contracts amounts increases.	487	433*	11		127
8/1/01	Stearns County Highway 55 bridge designated as Old St. Anne's pass.	368	63*	14	80	130
8/1/01	Trusts; uniform principal and income act modified, and antilapse law clarified.	243	346*	15		109
8/1/01	Federal law enforcement officers authorized to exercise some arrest powers in MN.	556*	756	16	19	116
8/1/01	Establishes hospital waiver or variance request procedure.	994	883*	29		123
8/1/01	Modifies requirements for the Bluffland Trail System.	790	702*	27	36	118
8/1/01	Allows licensed peace officers to determine necessity of patient restraints.	245	225*	26	47	110
8/1/01	Repeals obsolete traffic regulations.	37	480*	24	79	130
8/1/01	Repeals obsolete rules.	252	570*	23	44	120
8/1/01	Repeals law prohibiting endurance contests.	466	972*	22	68	116
8/1/01	Repealing statutes concerning castrating animals running at large in a town.	394	327*	21	66	127
8/1/01	Repeals law prohibiting itinerant carnivals.	64	971*	20	19	116
8/1/01	Notifies schools of student possession of drug paraphernalia.	1046	991*	18	27	118
8/1/01	Respiratory care practitioner advisory council sunset delayed.	116	274*	31	47	123
8/1/01	Designer selection board provisions modified.	1455	1435*	33	43	120
8/1/01	Discharge of judgments against bankruptcy debtors regulated.	453	319*	34	61	110
8/1/01	Mental retardation waiver recipients authorized access to respite care in certain facilities.	424	456*	35		123
8/1/01	Dentist licensure requirements modified for applicants trained in a foreign country.	125*	104	37	48	123
8/1/01	Allows for a smaller newspaper to be qualified newspaper for smaller communities.	949*	771	38		111
8/1/01	Increases the membership of the State Council on Black Minnesotans.	387	142*	39	57	120
8/1/01	Itasca County chemical dependency demonstration project rule exemption extended.	1747	1780*	41		124
8/1/01	Social workers; duty to warn law applied and professional firms formation allowed.	1634	1460*	42	57	124
8/1/01	Public health obsolete rules repeal.	253	249*	46		124
8/1/01	Physician assistants prescribing medication review provisions modified.	1160*	1127	49	49	124
8/1/01	Child support and custody provisions terminology neutralization.	1260*	1332	51	38	110
8/1/01	Payment bonds claims notices requirements modification.	1467	1419*	52		111
8/1/01	Repeals provisions requiring hawkers and peddlers to obtain a license.	1637*	1790	53	15	112
8/1/01	Regulates sale and labeling of Halal food, meat or poultry products.	149*	505	54	13	109
8/1/01	Motorcycle handlebar height restrictions repealed.	1383*	1598	60	80	130
8/1/01	Motor vehicle dealer franchise transfer practices modification.	779*	823	62	14	112
8/1/01	Uniform Partnership Act of 1994 transition issues regulated.	1889*	1831	64		110
8/1/01	Permits schools to sponsor potluck events.	967*	876	65	45	124
8/1/01	Modifies penalty provisions for psychologists.	1151*	1187	66	48	124
8/1/01	Full-time nursing home administrator requirements modified.	1522*	1421	69		124
8/1/01	Community service authorized in lieu of criminal fines under specified circumstances.	865*	1266	71	18	116
8/1/01	Farm implements and outdoor power equipment buyback requirements.	933*	983	72	14	112
8/1/01	Child abuse definition expansion.	953*	1265	73	18	116
8/1/01	Rural ambulance services staff requirements temporary variances.	1748*	2097	74	69	124
8/1/01	Veterans Home Board administration of planned giving donations provided.	1247*	1506	75	81	121
8/1/01	Provides for the procurement of surety bonds.	489*	311	76		112
8/1/01	Judicial system obsolete references updated and repealed.	2396	1999*	78		110
8/1/01	DWI; electronic alcohol monitoring recidivism and conditional release violation rates study.	782	773*	80	17	116
8/1/01	Prairieland exposition center nonprofit management corporation authorized.	390	110*	81	44	112
8/1/01	Minor employee age certification requirement satisfied by form I-9.	1409	1090*	82	29	112
8/1/01	Motor home and other defined recreational equipment width limitations modified.	1085	1155*	83	79	130
8/1/01	Asthma inhaler possession and use authorized for students.	1394	1706*	84	26	118
8/1/01	Minnesota State Fair foundation established by the State Agricultural Society.	406	511*	85	10	109
8/1/01	Police civil service periodic examinations permitted and clarifying changes provided.	1465	1432*	87	42	128
8/1/01	Indian Affairs Council membership expanded to include a member from Bemidji.	1687	1206*	88	42	121
8/1/01	Social work licensure examination requirement exceptions provided.	1067	923*	90		124
8/1/01	Motor vehicle accident data public availability.	1830	2006*	91	17	130
8/1/01	Casino licensee authorized to detain persons suspected of cheating.	1021	1008*	92	39	121
8/1/01	Employees authorized to receive employment termination information within 15 days.	1920	1835*	95	29	112
8/1/01	School bus driver's licenses validity verification requirement.	1172	1056*	98	78	130
8/1/01	Landowner definition modified for participation in Reinvest in Minnesota program.	1481	1164*	99	10	118
8/1/01	Minnesota Investment Fund loan or grant authority expansion.	1392	1258*	102	23	112
8/1/01	Combat Wounded Veterans Day designated as Aug. 7.	481	520*	104	81	121
8/1/01	State agency rulemaking housekeeping and technical changes bill.	1537	780*	106	43	122
8/1/01	Veterinary medicine cease and desist orders authorized.	1145	333*	108	10	109
8/1/01	Veterans homes resident deposit accounts modified.	1248*	1774	111	80	122
8/1/01	Small vehicle passenger service definition expanded to wheelchair-accessible vehicles.	1596*	1599	112	78	130

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8/1/01	State Trooper Theodore "Ted" Foss Memorial Highway designated on I-90.	2161	2005*	113	78	131
8/1/01	Bataan Death March commemorative plaque placement in the State Capitol provided.	1778	1269*	115	81	122
8/1/01	Pollution Control Agency authority to expedite permits clarified.	1827	1613*	116	34	118
8/1/01	Residential roadway definition modification for traffic regulations purposes.	887	910*	119		131
8/1/01	Health care review organizations provisions modifications.	1081	560*	120	45	125
8/1/01	Chiropractors licensing and regulation provisions modification and clarification.	976	359*	121	49	125
8/1/01	No-fault auto insurance sale of income loss benefits coverage to senior citizens regulated.	694	1264*	124	59	113
8/1/01	Gas sales below cost prohibited and enforcement authority provided.	1007	970*	129	59	113
8/1/01	Propane Education and Research Council established.	1174	694*	130	69	122
8/1/01	Insurance regulation provided for liquidations and investments.	1615	1610*	131		113
8/1/01	Local public officers conflict of interest law exception provided.	610	974*	132	64	128
8/1/01	Family support payment dates clarified.	2207	2022*	134	38	110
8/1/01	POST Board license denial, suspension or revocation authority expansion.	570	1043*	135	61	116
8/1/01	Minnesota Utilization Review Act provisions modified.	322	414*	137	47	125
8/1/01	Alcohol and drug counselor licensure reporting requirement repealed.	1819	1430*	138	48	125
8/1/01	Bid and performance bond thresholds modified for economic development projects.	1589	1301*	140	22	128
8/1/01	Insurance agents minimum continuing education requirements modification.	2253	2033*	141		113
8/1/01	Life and health insurance guaranty association regulation provisions modifications.	2130	1964*	142		113
8/1/01	Newspaper paid political advertisement disclaimers required to be legible.	486*	682	143	28	122
8/1/01	Criminal offenders rehabilitation law exception for emergency medical personnel.	704*	719	144	63	116
8/1/01	Employee assistance records access and maintenance requirements.	604	564*	145	29	114
8/1/01	Wetlands classification and replacement provisions modifications.	1828*	1486	146	33	118
8/1/01	Minnesota Money Transmitters Act established.	1311	1485*	148	11	114
8/1/01	Motor vehicle dealers allowed temporary licensing exemption for certain sales.	1821	1666*	151	14	114
8/1/01	Battered women shelter facilities per diem payment program implementation.	1925	1369*	152	17	116
8/1/01	Genetic testing prohibited as condition for employment.	1886	1721*	154	29	114
8/1/01	Negligent fire resulting in injury or property damage definition modified.	992	1552*	155	69	116
8/1/01	Gross weight seasonal increase for transporting carrots authorized.	256	174*	156		131
8/1/01	Juvenile petty offense definition exclusions and dispositions modification.	273	172*	157		116
8/1/01	Crime of nonsupport of spouse or child clarification and modification.	1697	1944*	158	38	110
8/1/01	Civil actions against the state authorized under certain federal acts.	1655	1614*	159	63	110
8/1/01	Water permit provisions modifications.	1612	1434*	160	35	119
8/1/01	Guardians or conservators criminal background studies requirements.	440	321*	163	57	110
8/1/01	Criminal justice data communications network use authority expansion.	883	846*	167		117
8/1/01	Private detectives and protective agents firearms use training requirements modified.	1997	1324*	168		117
8/1/01	Public health collaboration plans provisions modified.	1407*	1415	171	46	126
8/1/01	Carisoprodol controlled substance classification effective date modification.	707*	863	173		117
8/1/01	Municipal planning legal nonconforming land uses treatment clarification.	1507*	1572	174		128
8/1/01	Minnesota Unemployment Insurance Program Law.	655*	1277	175	28	114
8/1/01	Metropolitan Radio Board expiration date extension.	1218	1154*	176	67	128
8/1/01	Crane operators certification study.	1276	1968*	177		111
8/1/01	Child placement provisions modified and definitions provided.	1397	1394*	178	16	126
8/1/01	State agencies rulemaking procedures modifications.	667	555*	179	43	122
8/1/01	Job Skills Partnership program provisions clarification.	1941*	1899	181	22	114
8/1/01	State park land additions, deletions, and administration.	1071	1082*	182	34	119
8/1/01	Student conduct considered grounds for dismissal or removal from class specified.	2107*	1329	183	26	118
8/1/01	Recreation and game and fish provisions modifications.	1487*	1346	185		119
8/1/01	Creditor discriminatory practices to include discrimination based on public assistance.	1892*	1545	186	63	111
8/1/01	Environmental audit pilot program modified; PCA separate annual pollution report.	2028*	1785	187	35	119
8/1/01	Invention developer contract requirements modified.	1182*	831	190	17	114
8/1/01	Animal Health Board dangerous domestic animal diseases emergency authority.	2514*	2368	192	9	109
8/1/01	Local liquor license provisions.	1994	1752*	193	66	114
8/1/01	Business discrimination provisions modified.	767	1215*	194	62	111
8/1/01	Uniform Commercial Code revised Article 9 corrective and conforming amendments.	1733	1561*	195		115
8/1/01	Corporations electronic search warrants.	848	969*	197		117
8/1/01	County creation and boundary change procedures modification.	1544	1367*	198	65	129
8/1/01	Employers prohibited from requiring applicants to pay for background checks or training.	1893	1344*	199	29	115
8/1/01	Health care access programs provisions modified.	1928	1407*	203		126
8/1/01	Gas theft from motor fuel retail business civil remedies provided.	205	103*	204	61	117
8/1/01	Lake County state land sales authorized.	1497*	1580	206	36	119
8/1/01	Crime victim notification of expungement proceedings required.	372	229*	209	18	117
8/1/01	Maternal death review and study provided.	1406*	1398	211	46	126
8/1/01	Transportation and highway provisions modifications.	1488	1769*	213	79	131
8/1/01	Rental application fees studied.	1541*	882	216	51	115
8/1/01	Apartment manager background checks.	SSHF26	SSSF18*	SS7	28	135
8/1/01; 5/19/02 (Sec. 23)	Workers' compensation provisions modifications.	2225	2046*	123	28	113

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1/1/02	Mercury thermometer sales restricted.	274*	70	47	33	118
1/1/03	Accountancy Act of 2001 established, rulemaking authorized, and penalties imposed.	661	859*	109	14	113
1/1/03	Minnesota uniform health care identification card standards modifications.	926*	1001	110	45	113
7/1/02	Insurance producers licensing and regulation.	1955	1826*	117	60	113
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Upon local compliance	Hokah authorized to vacate roads if necessary due to extensive damage.	416	400*	17		130
Upon local compliance	Hennepin County employees granted disaster volunteer leave.	828	741*	40		127
Upon local compliance	Goodhue County auditor-treasurer appointment.	2036*	1685	184	65	128
Various	Certain school buses operation by licensed child care providers.	2181	2225*	97	68	130
Various	Expiration dates of various advisory councils, committees, and other entities changed.	1869	1263*	161		122
Various	Administration department provisions modified.	1938	1680*	162	44	122
Various	Health plan companies network shadow contracting regulation provisions modifications.	1155*	1081	170	59	126
Various	State building official authorized to interpret the state building code.	1310*	1205	207	66	123
Various	Currency exchanges, real estate brokers, real property appraisers regulation provided.	1270	1541*	208		115
Various	Corrections provisions modification and clarification.	1261*	1937	210	19	117
Various	Energy conservation, production and regulatory provisions modifications.	659	722*	212	30	129
Various	Insurance provisions modifications.	1338	1054*	215	60	115
Various	Omnibus higher education finance bill.	SSHF6	SSSF11*	SS1	50	132
Various	Omnibus environment, natural resources and agriculture finance bill.	SSHF10	SSSF10*	SS2	31, 90	132
Various	Omnibus family and early childhood education finance bill.	SSHF4*	SSSF5	SS3	15	132
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Various	Omnibus tax bill.	SSHF1*	SSSF13	SS5	70	133
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Various	Omnibus transportation, public safety and judiciary finance bill.	SSHF7	SSSF7*	SS8	74, 89	135
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Vetoed	Edina authorized to restrict operation of recreational motor vehicles (ATVs).	1526	1528*	114	88	128
Vetoed	Omnibus health, human services and corrections appropriations.	1832	2361*	118	86	124
Vetoed	Utility facilities regulation modified in railroad rights-of-way.	1817	1821*	122	89	131
Vetoed	Public works contracts regulated.	2074	2031*	126	86	122
Vetoed	Local government building project architect requirement exemption provided.	1153*	1529	172	88	128
Vetoed	Medical malpractice expert review certifications regulated.	1051*	936	189	88	111
Vetoed	Patient protections and cost-sharing provided.	560	491*	196	87	115
Vetoed	Omnibus family and early childhood education appropriations bill.	1515*	1851	217	86	119
Vetoed	Minnesota State Colleges and Universities customized trainer positions reclassified.	1569*	1628	218	87	123
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District/Member/Party	Room*	Phone (651) 296-	District/Member/Party	Room*	Phone (651) 296-
49A Abeler, Jim (R)	581	1729	40B Lenczewski, Ann (DFL)	337	4218
45A Abrams, Ron (R)	585	9934	45B Leppik, Peggy (R)	485	7026
19B Anderson, Bruce (R)	411	5063	2A Lieder, Bernie L. (DFL)	323	5091
3A Anderson, Irv (DFL)	343	4936	33A Lindner, Arlon (R)	417	7806
6A Bakk, Thomas (Tom) (DFL)	345	2190	56B Lipman, Eric (R)	567	4244
48B Bernardy, Connie (DFL)	329	5510	47A Luther, Darlene (DFL)	349	3751
59A Biernat, Len (DFL)	303	4219	67A Mahoney, Tim (DFL)	377	4277
30B Bishop, Dave (R)	453	0573	55A Mares, Harry (R)	401	5363
25B Boudreau, Lynda (R)	473	8237	65B Mariani, Carlos (DFL)	203	9714
30A Bradley, Fran (R)	559	9249	57B Marko, Sharon (DFL)	279	3135
35B Buesgens, Mark (R)	445	1072	9B Marquart, Paul (DFL)	311	6829
46B Carlson, Lyndon R. (DFL)	283	4255	36B McElroy, Dan (R)	437	4212
10B Cassell, George (R)	421	4317	54A McGuire, Mary Jo (DFL)	259	4342
23A Clark, James T. (R)	551	9303	39B Milbert, Bob (DFL)	243	4192
61A Clark, Karen (DFL)	307	0294	35A Molnau, Carol L. (R)	443	8872
11A Daggett, Roxann (R)	439	4293	21B Mulder, Richard (R)	515	4336
31B Davids, Gregory M. (R)	549	9278	58A Mullery, Joe (DFL)	387	4262
62A Davnie, Jim (DFL)	335	0173	8A Murphy, Mary (DFL)	357	2676
65A Dawkins, Andy (DFL)	215	5158	20A Ness, Robert "Bob" (R)	509	4344
14A Dehler, Steve (R)	491	7808	10A Nornes, Bud (R)	471	4946
29A Dempsey, Jerry (R)	575	8635	19A Olson, Mark (R)	501	4237
60B Dibble, D. Scott (DFL)	369	9281	16A Opatz, Joe (DFL)	277	6612
27A Dorman, Dan (R)	579	8216	29B Osskopp, Mike (R)	521	9236
24A Dorn, John (DFL)	201	3248	66A Osthoff, Tom (DFL)	273	4224
18A Eastlund, Rob (R)	449	5364	11B Otremba, Mary Ellen (DFL)	393	3201
64A Entenza, Matt (DFL)	261	8799	37A Ozment, Dennis (R)	479	4306
42A Erhardt, Ron (R)	591	4363	42B Paulsen, Erik (R)	545	7449
17A Erickson, Sondra (R)	407	6746	38B Pawlenty, Tim (R)	459	4128
52B Evans, Geri (DFL)	211	0141	64B Paymar, Michael (DFL)	209	4199
1B Finseth, Tim (R)	517	9918	32A Pelowski Jr., Gene (DFL)	295	8637
44A Folliard, Betty (DFL)	281	3964	1A Penas, Maxine (R)	553	9635
4A Fuller, Doug (R)	525	5516	13B Peterson, Doug (DFL)	287	4228
36A Gerlach, Chris (R)	531	5506	39A Pugh, Thomas W. (DFL)	267	6828
63B Gleason, Mark S. (DFL)	313	5375	44B Rhodes, Jim (R)	409	9889
9A Goodno, Kevin (R)	563	5515	32B Rifenberg, Michelle (R)	423	1069
52A Goodwin, Barbara (DFL)	353	4331	5A Rukavina, Tom (DFL)	375	0170
58B Gray, Gregory (DFL)	327	8659	28A Ruth, Connie (R)	415	5368
54B Greiling, Mindy (DFL)	253	5387	17B Schumacher, Leslie J. (DFL)	217	5377
26A Gunther, Bob (R)	379	3240	41A Seagren, Alice (R)	477	7803
48A Haas, Bill (R)	569	5513	21A Seifert, Marty (R)	593	5374
50A Hackbarth, Tom (R)	577	2439	5B Sertich, Anthony "Tony" (DFL)	233	0172
22B Harder, Elaine (R)	583	5373	2B Skoe, Rod (DFL)	321	4265
66B Hausman, Alice (DFL)	245	3824	62B Skoglund, Wes (DFL)	251	4330
47B Hilstrom, Debra (DFL)	227	3709	57A Slawik, Nora (DFL)	359	7807
8B Hilty, Bill (DFL)	207	4308	34A Smith, Steve (R)	503	9188
37B Holberg, Mary Liz (R)	433	6926	3B Solberg, Loren A. (DFL)	309	2365
56A Holsten, Mark William (R)	381	3018	33B Stanek, Rich (R)	543	5502
4B Howes, Larry (R)	431	2451	14B Stang, Doug (R)	597	4373
6B Huntley, Thomas (DFL)	351	2228	28B Sviggum, Steve (R)	463	2273
53B Jacobson, Carl (R)	429	7153	7A Swapinski, Dale (DFL)	331	4282
7B Jaros, Mike (DFL)	291	4246	23B Swenson, Howard (R)	539	8634
18B Jennings, Loren Geo (DFL)	237	0518	43B Sykora, Barb (R)	403	4315
34B Johnson, Jeff (R)	487	5511	46A Thompson, Mark (DFL)	223	4176
24B Johnson, Ruth (DFL)	241	7065	50B Tingelstad, Kathy (R)	507	5369
67B Johnson, Sheldon (DFL)	229	4201	25A Tuma, John (R)	533	4229
15A Juhnke, Al (DFL)	371	6206	51B Vanderveer, Ray (R)	529	4124
59B Kahn, Phyllis (DFL)	255	4257	63A Wagenius, Jean (DFL)	239	4200
26B Kalis, Henry J. (DFL)	317	4240	61B Walker, Neva (DFL)	213	7152
60A Kelliher, Margaret Anderson (DFL)	231	0171	12A Walz, Dale (R)	527	4333
20B Kielkucki, Tony (R)	367	1534	55B Wasiluk, Scott (DFL)	225	1188
16B Knoblach, Jim (R)	451	6316	12B **Wenzel, Stephen G. (DFL)	389	4247
49B Koskinen, Luanne (DFL)	301	4231	51A Westerberg, Andrew (R)	523	4226
53A Krinkie, Philip (R)	365	2907	13A Westrom, Torrey (R)	557	4929
15B Kubly, Gary W. (DFL)	315	4346	38A Wilkin, Tim (R)	413	3533
31A Kuisle, William (R)	565	4378	22A Winter, Ted (DFL)	247	5505
40A Larson, Dan (DFL)	221	7158	41B Wolf, Ken (R)	571	5185
27B Leighton, Rob (DFL)	289	4193	43A Workman, Tom (R)	537	5066

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St. Paul, MN 55155

**Rep. Stephen Wenzel resigned effective Aug. 5, 2001 to accept a position in the Bush administration. A special election will fill the open seat Nov. 6, 2001.

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District/Member/Party	Room*	Phone (651) 296-	District/Member/Party	Room*	Phone (651) 296-
66 Anderson, Ellen R. (DFL)	120 Cap.	5537	54 Marty, John (DFL)	325 Cap.	5645
56 Bachmann, Michele M. (R)	125 SOB	4351	39 Metzzen, James P. (DFL)	322 Cap.	4370
41 Belanger Jr., William V. (R)	113 SOB	5975	2 Moe, Roger D. (DFL)	208 Cap.	2577
13 Berg, Charles A. (R)	G-25 SOB	5094	29 Murphy, Steve (DFL)	306 Cap.	4264
61 Berglin, Linda (DFL)	309 Cap.	4261	25 Neuville, Thomas M. (R)	123 SOB	1279
48 Betzold, Don (DFL)	G-9 Cap.	2556	43 Oliver, Edward C. (R)	117 SOB	4837
52 Chaudhary, Satveer (DFL)	325 Cap.	4334	34 Olson, Gen (R)	119 SOB	1282
64 Cohen, Richard J. (DFL)	317 Cap.	5931	60 Orfield, Myron (DFL)	227 Cap.	4191
28 Day, Dick (R)	147 SOB	9457	19 Ourada, Mark (R)	145 SOB	5981
20 Dille, Steve (R)	103 SOB	4131	65 Pappas, Sandra L. (DFL)	120 Cap.	1802
14 Fischbach, Michelle L. (R)	G-15 SOB	2084	37 Pariseau, Pat (R)	109 SOB	5252
49 Foley, Leo T. (DFL)	G-24 Cap.	4154	59 Pogemiller, Lawrence J. (DFL)	235 Cap.	7809
26 Fowler, Chuck (DFL)	G-9 Cap.	5713	57 Price, Leonard R. (DFL)	235 Cap.	7-8060
23 Frederickson, Dennis R. (R)	139 SOB	8138	63 Ranum, Jane B. (DFL)	120 Cap.	7-8061
58 Higgins, Linda I. (DFL)	328 Cap.	9246	53 Reiter, Mady (R)	132D SOB	1253
24 Hottinger, John C. (DFL)	205 Cap.	6153	46 Rest, Ann H. (DFL)	G-24 Cap.	2889
40 Johnson, David H. (DFL)	124 Cap.	9261	18 Ring, Twyla (DFL)	306 Cap.	5419
15 Johnson, Dean E. (DFL)	124B Cap.	3826	45 Robertson, Martha R. (R)	141 SOB	4314
50 Johnson, Debbie J. (R)	149 SOB	3219	35 Robling, Claire A. (R)	143 SOB	4123
6 Johnson, Douglas J. (DFL)	205 Cap.	8881	62 Sabo, Julie A. (DFL)	317 Cap.	4274
44 Kelley, Steve (DFL)	321 Cap.	7-8065	11 Sams, Dallas C. (DFL)	328 Cap.	7-8063
67 Kelly, Randy C. (DFL)	323 Cap.	5285	12 Samuelson, Don (DFL)	120 Cap.	4875
32 Kierlin, Bob (R)	127 SOB	5649	31 Scheevel, Kenric J. (R)	129 SOB	3903
4 Kinkel, Anthony G. "Tony" (DFL)	G-9 Cap.	4913	47 Scheid, Linda (DFL)	303 Cap.	8869
30 Kiscaden, Sheila M. (R)	135 SOB	4848	27 Schwab, Grace (R)	151 SOB	9248
16 Kleis, Dave (R)	107 SOB	6455	7 Solon, Sam G. (DFL)	303 Cap.	4188
36 Knutson, David L. (R)	133 SOB	4120	17 Stevens, Dan (R)	105 SOB	8075
51 Krentz, Jane (DFL)	111 Cap.	7061	1 Stumpf, LeRoy A. (DFL)	G-24 Cap.	8660
9 Langseth, Keith (DFL)	122 Cap.	3205	42 Terwilliger, Roy (R)	115 SOB	6238
10 Larson, Cal (R)	153 SOB	5655	5 Tomassoni, David J. (DFL)	111 Cap.	8017
21 Lesewski, Arlene J. (R)	131 SOB	4125	22 Vickerman, Jim (DFL)	226 Cap.	5650
3 Lessard, Bob (IP)	G-51 SOB	4136	38 Wiener, Deanna L. (DFL)	303 Cap.	7-8073
33 Limmer, Warren (R)	121 SOB	2159	55 Wiger, Charles W. (DFL)	301 Cap.	6820
8 Lourey, Becky (DFL)	G-9 Cap.	0293			

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