

S.F. No. 1753 and H.F. No. 1408, which had been referred to the Chief Clerk for comparison, were examined and found to be not identical.

The following document shows the differences between S.F. No. 1753, the second engrossment, and H.F. No. 1408, the first engrossment.

May 7, 2019

Patrick D. Murphy
Chief Clerk, House of Representatives

Explanation of Comparison Reports

When a Senate File is received from the Senate, it is given its first reading and must be referred to the appropriate standing committee or division under Rule 1.11. But if the House File companion of that Senate File has already been reported out of Committee and given its second reading and is on the General Register, the Senate File must be referred to the Chief Clerk for comparison pursuant to Rule 1.15. The Chief Clerk reports whether the bills were found to be identical or not identical. Once the bills have been compared and the differences have been reported, the Senate File is given its second reading and is substituted for the House File. The House File is then considered withdrawn. Pursuant to rule 3.33, if the bills are not identical and the chief author of the bill wishes to use the House language, the chief author must give notice of their intent to substitute the House language when the bill is placed on the Calendar for the Day or the Fiscal Calendar. If the chief author of the bill wishes to keep the Senate language, no action is required.

1.1 A bill for an act

1.2 relating to public safety; authorizing peace officers to issue citations based on

1.3 report from work zone flagger; providing penalties; amending Minnesota Statutes

1.4 2018, section 169.06, subdivision 4a.

1.5 BE IT ENACTED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF MINNESOTA:

1.6 Section 1. Minnesota Statutes 2018, section 169.06, subdivision 4a, is amended to read:

1.7 Subd. 4a. **Obedience to work zone flagger; violation, penalty.** (a) A flagger in a work

1.8 zone may stop vehicles ~~and~~ hold vehicles in place ~~until it is safe for the vehicles to proceed.~~

1.9 ~~A person operating a motor vehicle that has been stopped by a flagger in a work zone may~~

1.10 ~~proceed after stopping only on instruction by the flagger or a police officer, and direct~~

1.11 ~~vehicles to proceed when it is safe. A driver who does not comply with an instruction made~~

1.12 ~~by a flagger in a work zone under this paragraph is guilty of a petty misdemeanor and must~~

1.13 ~~pay a fine of \$300 in addition to the surcharge under section 357.021, subdivision 6.~~

1.14 (b) A person convicted of operating a motor vehicle in violation of a speed limit in a

1.15 work zone, or any other provision of this section while in a work zone, shall be required to

1.16 pay a fine of \$300. This fine is in addition to the surcharge under section 357.021, subdivision

1.17 6.

1.18 (c) If a motor vehicle is operated in violation of paragraph (a), the owner of the vehicle,

1.19 or for a leased motor vehicle the lessee of the vehicle, is guilty of a petty misdemeanor and

1.20 is subject to a fine as provided in paragraph ~~(b)~~ (a). The owner or lessee may not be fined

1.21 under this paragraph if (1) another person is convicted for that violation, or (2) the motor

1.22 vehicle was stolen at the time of the violation. This paragraph does not apply to a lessor of

1.23 a motor vehicle if the lessor keeps a record of the name and address of the lessee.

2.1 (d) Paragraph (c) does not prohibit or limit the prosecution of a motor vehicle operator

2.2 for violating paragraph (a).

2.3 (e) A violation under paragraph (c) does not constitute grounds for revocation or

2.4 suspension of a driver's license.

2.5 (f) A peace officer may issue a citation to the operator of a motor vehicle if the peace

2.6 officer has probable cause to believe that the person has operated the vehicle in violation

2.7 of paragraph (a). In addition to other evidentiary elements or factors, a peace officer has

2.8 probable cause under this subdivision if:

2.9 (1) a qualified work zone flagger has provided a report of a violation of paragraph (a)

2.10 that includes a description and the license plate number of the vehicle used to commit the

2.11 offense, and the time of the incident;

2.12 (2) the person is operating the vehicle described in the report; and

1.1 A bill for an act

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1.3 report from work zone flagger; amending Minnesota Statutes 2018, section 169.06,

1.4 subdivision 4a.

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1.12 (b) A person convicted of operating a motor vehicle in violation of a speed limit in a

1.13 work zone, or any other provision of this section while in a work zone, shall be required to

1.14 pay a fine of \$300. This fine is in addition to the surcharge under section 357.021, subdivision

1.15 6.

1.16 (c) If a motor vehicle is operated in violation of paragraph (a), the owner of the vehicle,

1.17 or for a leased motor vehicle the lessee of the vehicle, is guilty of a petty misdemeanor and

1.18 is subject to a fine as provided in paragraph (b). The owner or lessee may not be fined under

1.19 this paragraph if (1) another person is convicted for that violation, or (2) the motor vehicle

1.20 was stolen at the time of the violation. This paragraph does not apply to a lessor of a motor

1.21 vehicle if the lessor keeps a record of the name and address of the lessee.

1.22 (d) Paragraph (c) does not prohibit or limit the prosecution of a motor vehicle operator

1.23 for violating paragraph (a).

2.1 (e) A violation under paragraph (c) does not constitute grounds for revocation or

2.2 suspension of a driver's license.

2.3 (f) A peace officer may issue a citation to the operator of a motor vehicle if the peace

2.4 officer has probable cause to believe that the person has operated the vehicle in violation

2.5 of paragraph (a). A citation may be issued even though the violation did not occur in the

2.6 officer's presence. In addition to other evidentiary elements or factors, a peace officer has

2.7 probable cause under this subdivision if:

2.8 (1) a qualified work zone flagger has provided a report of a violation of paragraph (a)

2.9 that includes a description and the license plate number of the vehicle used to commit the

2.10 offense, and the time of the incident;

2.11 (2) the person is operating the vehicle described in the report; and

2.13 (3) it is within the four-hour period following the time of the incident, as specified in
2.14 the report.

2.15 (g) A work zone flagger is qualified to provide a report under paragraph (f) if each
2.16 flagger involved in the reporting has completed training that includes information on flagging
2.17 operations, equipment, traffic laws, observation and accurate identification of motor vehicles,
2.18 and delegation of duties involving a report under paragraph (f).

2.19 **EFFECTIVE DATE.** This section is effective August 1, 2019, and applies to violations
2.20 that occur on or after that date.

2.12 (3) it is within the four-hour period following the time of the incident, as specified in
2.13 the report.

2.14 (g) A work zone flagger is qualified to provide a report under paragraph (f) if each
2.15 flagger involved in the reporting has completed training that includes information on flagging
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