

part of the building, or any furniture or furnishings within the building, so as to endanger life or property in any way or to any extent, is guilty of a gross misdemeanor.

Sec. 6. **EFFECTIVE DATE.**

Section 5 is effective October 1, 1993, and applies to crimes committed on or after that date.

Presented to the governor May 11, 1993

Signed by the governor May 13, 1993, 3:01 p.m.

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**CHAPTER 152—S.F.No. 741**

*An act relating to civil actions; authorizing appeals from the decisions of civil service commissions by first-class cities and their employees on the same basis and to the same extent; amending Minnesota Statutes 1992, section 484.01.*

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

Section 1. Minnesota Statutes 1992, section 484.01, is amended to read:

**484.01 JURISDICTION.**

Subdivision 1. GENERAL. The district courts shall have original jurisdiction in all civil actions within their respective districts, in all cases of crime committed or triable therein, in all special proceedings not exclusively cognizable by some other court or tribunal, and in all other cases wherein such jurisdiction is especially conferred upon them by law. They shall also have appellate jurisdiction in every case in which an appeal thereto is allowed by law from any other court, officer, or body.

Subd. 2. CIVIL SERVICE REVIEWS. Notwithstanding any law to the contrary, the district court has jurisdiction to review a final decision or order of a civil service commission or board upon the petition of an employee or appointing authority in any first-class city. The employee and appointing authority have standing to seek judicial review in all these cases. Review of the decision or order may be had by securing issuance of a writ of certiorari within 60 days after the date of mailing notice of the decision to the party applying for the writ. To the extent possible, the provisions of rules 110, 111, and 115 of the Rules of Civil Appellate Procedure govern the procedures to be followed. Each reference in those rules to the court of appeals, the trial court, the trial court administrator, and the notice of appeal must be read, where appropriate, as a reference to the district court, the body whose decision is to be reviewed, to the administrator, clerk, or secretary of that body, and to the writ of certiorari, respectively. This subdivision does not alter or amend the application of sections 197.455 and 197.46, relating to veterans preference.

New language is indicated by underline, deletions by ~~strikeout~~.

Sec. 2. **EFFECTIVE DATE.**

Section 1 is effective the day following final enactment.

Presented to the governor May 11, 1993

Signed by the governor May 14, 1993, 9:07 a.m.

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**CHAPTER 153—H.F.No. 1735**

**VETOED**

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**CHAPTER 154—H.F.No. 1169**

*An act relating to metropolitan government; requiring the transit commission to obtain consent to use parkways; amending Minnesota Statutes 1992, section 473.411, subdivision 5.*

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

Section 1. Minnesota Statutes 1992, section 473.411, subdivision 5, is amended to read:

Subd. 5. **USE OF PUBLIC ROADWAYS AND APPURTENANCES.** The transit commission may use for the purposes of sections 473.404 to 473.449 upon the conditions stated in this subdivision any state highway or other public roadway, parkway, or lane, or any bridge or tunnel or other appurtenance of a roadway, without payment of any compensation, provided the use does not interfere unreasonably with the public use or maintenance of the roadway or appurtenance or entail any substantial additional costs for maintenance. The provisions of this subdivision do not apply to the property of any common carrier railroad or common carrier railroads. The consent of the public agency in charge of such state highway or other public highway or roadway or appurtenance is not required; ~~but~~; except that if the commission seeks to use a designated parkway for regular route service in the city of Minneapolis, it must obtain permission from and is subject to reasonable limitations imposed by a joint board consisting of two representatives from the transit commission, two members of the board of park commissioners, and a fifth member jointly selected by the representatives of the transit commission and the park board.

The board of park commissioners and the transit commission may designate persons to sit on the joint board. In considering a request by the transit commission to use designated parkways for additional routes or trips, the joint board consisting of the transit commission or their designees, the board of park commissioners or their designees, and the fifth member, shall base its decision to grant or deny the request based on the criteria to be established by the joint

New language is indicated by underline, deletions by ~~strikeout~~.