

Legislature

CHAPTER 3

LEGISLATURE

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3.01 Subdivision 1. [Repealed, 1973 c 1 s 3]

Subd. 2. [Repealed, 1971 c 71 s 1]

3.011 SESSIONS.

The legislature shall meet at the seat of government on the first Tuesday after the first Monday in January of each odd-numbered year. When the first Monday in January falls on January 1, it shall meet on the first Wednesday after the first Monday. It shall also meet when called by the governor to meet in special session.

History: 1973 c 1 s 1; 1988 c 469 art 1 s 1

3.012 LEGISLATIVE DAY.

A legislative day is a day when either house of the legislature is called to order. A legislative day begins at seven o'clock a.m. and continues until seven o'clock a.m. of the following calendar day.

History: 1973 c 1 s 2; 1988 c 469 art 1 s 1

3.02 EVIDENCE OF MEMBERSHIP.

For all purposes of organization of either house of the legislature, a certificate of election to it, duly executed by the auditor of the proper county, or by the secretary of state when the member is elected from more than one county, is prima facie evidence of the right to membership of the person named in it.

History: (25) *RL s 10*; 1969 c 9 s 1; 1988 c 469 art 1 s 1

3.03 [Repealed, 1961 c 561 s 17]

3.04 [Repealed, 1961 c 561 s 17]

3.05 ORGANIZATION.

At noon of the day appointed for convening the legislature, the members shall meet in their respective chambers. The lieutenant governor shall call the senate to order and the secretary of state, the house of representatives. In the absence of either officer, the oldest member present shall act in the officer's place. The person so acting shall appoint, from the members present, a clerk pro tem, who shall call the legislative districts in the order of their numbers. As each is called, the persons claiming to be members from each shall present their certificates to be filed. All whose certificates are so presented shall then stand and be sworn.

History: (28) *RL s 13*; 1986 c 444; 1988 c 469 art 1 s 1

3.055 OPEN MEETINGS.

Subdivision 1. **Meetings to be open.** Meetings of the legislature shall be open to the public, including sessions of the senate, sessions of the house of representatives, joint ses-

sions of the senate and the house of representatives, and meetings of a standing committee, committee division, subcommittee, conference committee, or legislative commission, but not including a caucus of the members of any of those bodies from the same house and political party nor a delegation of legislators representing a geographic area or political subdivision. For purposes of this section, a meeting occurs when a quorum is present and action is taken regarding a matter within the jurisdiction of the body. Each house shall provide by rule for posting notices of meetings, recording proceedings, and making the recordings and votes available to the public.

Subd. 1a. Meetings by interactive TV. (a) A meeting governed by this section may be conducted by interactive television so long as:

(1) all members of the body participating in the meeting, wherever their physical location, can hear and see one another and can hear and see all discussion and testimony presented at any location at which at least one member is present;

(2) members of the public present at the regular meeting location of the body can hear and see all discussion and testimony and all votes of members of the body; and

(3) at least one member of the body is physically present at the regular meeting location.

(b) Each member of a body participating in a meeting by interactive television is considered present at the meeting for purposes of determining a quorum and participating in all proceedings.

(c) If interactive television is used to conduct a meeting, to the extent practical, a body shall allow a person to monitor the meeting electronically from a remote location. The body may require the person making such a connection to pay for documented marginal costs that the body incurs as a result of the additional connection.

(d) House and senate rules governing notice of meetings must provide for giving notice that interactive television will be used to conduct a meeting.

Subd. 2. Enforcement. The house of representatives and the senate shall adopt rules to implement this section. Remedies provided by rules of the house and senate are exclusive. No court or administrative agency has jurisdiction to enforce, enjoin, penalize, award damages, or otherwise act upon a violation or alleged violation of this section, to invalidate any provision of law because of a violation of this section, or to otherwise interpret this section.

History: 1990 c 608 art 6 s 1; 1993 c 370 s 1; 1997 c 154 s 1

3.056 DESIGNATION OF SUCCESSOR COMMITTEE.

If a law assigns a power or duty to a named legislative committee or its chair, and the committee has been renamed or no longer exists, the speaker of the house of representatives or the senate committee on rules and administration shall designate the successor committee or chair for the law as provided in this section. If the committee has been renamed but retains jurisdiction of the subject of the power or duty, the speaker or senate committee shall designate the renamed committee as successor. If the committee has been renamed and jurisdiction of the subject of the power or duty has been transferred to another committee, the speaker or senate committee shall designate the committee with current jurisdiction as the successor. If the named committee no longer exists, the speaker or senate committee shall designate as successor the committee with the jurisdiction that most closely corresponds with the former jurisdiction of the named committee. The house of representatives and the senate shall maintain a list on the World Wide Web of renamed or successor committees to committees that are referenced in law.

History: 1993 c 4 s 1; 1997 c 202 art 2 s 2

3.06 OFFICERS AND EMPLOYEES.

Subdivision 1. Election. Thereupon, if a quorum is present, the houses shall elect the following officers, any of whom may be removed by resolution of the appointing body.

The senate shall elect a secretary, a first and a second assistant secretary, an enrolling clerk, an engrossing clerk, a sergeant-at-arms, an assistant sergeant-at-arms, and a chaplain.

The house shall elect a speaker, who shall be a member of the house, a chief clerk, a first and a second assistant clerk, an index clerk, a chief sergeant-at-arms, a first and a second assistant sergeant-at-arms, a postmaster, an assistant postmaster, and a chaplain.

Subd. 2. **Successors.** If an officer of the house of representatives or senate resigns or dies, the duties of the officer shall be performed by a successor as provided in the rules of the officer's house until a successor is elected at a regular or special session.

History: (29,30) *GS 1894 s 220; RL s 14; 1905 c 52 s 1; Ex1936 c 4 s 1; 1947 c 233 s 1; 1Sp1987 c 2 s 1; 1988 c 469 art 1 s 1*

3.07 ADDITIONAL EMPLOYEES.

Each house, after its organization, may appoint and at pleasure remove the employees provided for by its permanent rules or recommended by its committee on legislative expense. All officers and employees shall be paid by the day and shall receive the compensation provided by the permanent rules of the electing or appointing body or recommended by its committee on legislative expense. Unless otherwise expressly provided by law, no officer or employee shall receive any other compensation for services.

History: (31) *RL s 15; 1947 c 233 s 2; 1986 c 444; 1988 c 469 art 1 s 1*

3.073 ORGANIZATION OF SPECIAL SESSION.

The officers elected, the rules adopted, and the committees established by the legislature and by each house during the preceding regular session shall serve and be in effect during a special session, except as the legislature or a house provides otherwise.

History: *1978 c 566 s 1; 1988 c 469 art 1 s 1*

3.08 ELECTION; DUTIES.

In addition to the duties prescribed by law, the officers and employees shall perform the services required of them by rule or vote of the appointing body or by direction of a committee of the appointing body.

History: (32) *RL s 16; 1947 c 233 s 3; 1988 c 469 art.1 s 1*

3.081 [Repealed, 1977 c 286 s 21]

3.082 MEMBERS' EMPLOYMENT; CONTINUATION.

A member of the legislature of the state of Minnesota who held a position, other than a temporary position, in the employ of a private employer in Minnesota at the commencement of service in a legislative session, who applies for reemployment not later than 30 days after the last legislative day in each calendar year, shall be continued in or restored to the position, or to a position of like seniority, status and pay. Retirement benefits under an employer-sponsored pension or retirement plan shall not be reduced because of time spent in legislative service.

History: *1974 c 306 s 1; 1984 c 574 s 1; 1986 c 444; 1988 c 469 art 1 s 1*

3.083 RETENTION OF SENIORITY, FRINGE BENEFITS AND TENURE.

Subdivision 1. **Entitlement to benefits and position.** A member of the legislature who is continued in or restored to a position in accordance with section 3.082:

- (1) shall be continued or restored without loss of seniority;
- (2) may participate in insurance or other benefits offered by the employer under its established rules and practices; and
- (3) shall not be discharged without good cause from the position for three years after the continuation or restoration except in the reverse order of seniority with the employer within the field of the legislator's training and experience.

Subd. 2. **No employer discrimination.** No employer or employee organization may discharge or otherwise discriminate against an employee or member who is or was a member of the legislature in retribution for statements made or beliefs held by the employee or mem-

ber in the capacity as a member of the legislature. For purposes of this subdivision, "employee organization" means a union or organization of employees which exists, in whole or in part, for collective bargaining or dealing with employers concerning grievances or term or conditions of employment.

History: 1974 c 306 s 2; 1978 c 650 s 1; 1986 c 444; 1988 c 469 art 1 s 1

3.085 [Repealed, 1974 c 306 s 5]

3.086 [Repealed, 1974 c 306 s 5]

3.087 RIGHT OF ACTION IN DISTRICT COURT.

If a private employer fails or refuses to comply with sections 3.082 and 3.083, the district court where the private employer maintains a place of business may, upon the filing of a complaint by the member entitled to the benefits of sections 3.082 and 3.083, specifically require the employer to comply with their provisions and compensate the member for any loss of wages or benefits suffered by reason of the employer's unlawful action. The court shall order a speedy hearing in the case and advance it on the calendar.

History: 1955 c 690 s 3; 1974 c 306 s 3; 1988 c 469 art 1 s 1

3.088 LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

Subdivision 1. **Leave of absence without pay.** Subject to this section, any appointed officer or employee of a political subdivision, municipal corporation, or school district of the state or an institution of learning maintained by the state who serves as a legislator or is elected to a full-time city or county office in Minnesota is entitled to a leave of absence from the public office or to employment without pay when on the business of the office, with right of reinstatement as provided in this section.

Subd. 2. **Reinstatement.** Except as provided in this section, upon the completion of the last legislative day in each calendar year; or, in the case of an elected city or county official, on the completion of the final day of the term to which the official was elected, the officer or employee shall be reinstated in the public position held at the time of entry into the legislature or taking city or county office, or be placed in a public position of like seniority, status, and pay if it is available at the same salary which would have been received if the leave had not been taken, upon the following conditions:

- (1) that the position has not been abolished or that its term, if limited, has not expired;
- (2) that the legislator makes a written application for reinstatement to the appointing authority within 30 days after the last legislative day in a calendar year or, in the case of an elected city or county official, within 30 days after the expiration of the elected term; and
- (3) that the request for reinstatement is made not later than ten years after the granting of the leave.

Upon reinstatement, the officer or employee shall have the same rights with respect to accrued and future seniority status, efficiency rating, vacation, insurance benefits, sick leave, and other benefits as if actually employed during the time of the leave. No public employer is required to compensate a reinstated employee or officer for time spent by that employee or officer away from work for the employer and on the business of the state legislature during the period between the first and last legislative day in each calendar year or on the business of an elected city or county office. No officer or employee reinstated shall be removed or discharged within one year after reinstatement except for cause and after notice and hearing, but this does not extend a term of service limited by law.

Subd. 3. **Pension and retirement rights.** A public officer or employee who receives leave of absence under this section or is elected as a state constitutional officer and has rights in a state, municipal, or other public pension, retirement, or relief system shall retain all the rights accrued up to the time of taking leave. Time spent by the employee as a member of the legislature or as an elected city or county official or state constitutional officer shall be calculated in the same manner as if the employee had spent that time in the service of the public employer for the purpose of determining vesting of the employee's rights in the employer's pension, retirement, or relief system. Under no circumstances shall two governmental units

pay the employee's share of pension contributions when the employee is on leave of absence to serve in the legislature or as an elected city or county official.

Subd. 4. **Vacancies to be filled temporarily.** When a public officer or employee is absent with leave under this section and it is necessary to provide for the performance of the duties of the absentee's position during the absence, the authority having power to fill a vacancy in the position may appoint an acting incumbent, who shall qualify as required for the regular incumbent, receive the same compensation as fixed by law or proper authority, and have the powers and perform the duties of the position until the return of the regular incumbent. This section does not preclude making other lawful provision for the discharge of the duties of the position.

Subd. 5. **Supplementary.** The rights and privileges granted by this section do not apply if the elected office is constitutionally or legally incompatible with the public office or employment or the elected person chooses to take leave as provided by other law.

Subd. 6. **Pensions.** Notwithstanding any other law or ordinance or state, municipal, or other public retirement or relief association rule or bylaw, a person shall not be disqualified from receiving a legislative retirement pension or allowance because the person is entitled to receive a public pension or retirement benefit as a result of employment by another public employer. The person shall receive both the legislative retirement pension or allowance and any state, municipal, or other public pension or retirement benefit for which the person has qualified.

History: 1974 c 306 s 4; 1977 c 140 s 1-4; 1985 c 248 s 70; 1986 c 444; 1988 c 469 art 1 s 1; 1991 c 308 s 1

3.09 COMPENSATION OF EMPLOYEES.

The compensation of officers and employees shall be at the rates per day fixed by the permanent rules of the electing or appointing body or recommended by its committee on legislative expense.

History: (33) RL s 17; 1907 c 229 s 1; 1909 c 132 s 1; Ex1936 c 115 s 1; Ex1937 c 82 s 1; 1947 c 233 s 5; 1988 c 469 art 1 s 1

3.095 LEGISLATIVE EMPLOYEES, LEAVES.

The legislative coordinating commission shall adopt plans for sick leave and annual leave for the permanent employees of the legislature and of legislative committees and commissions.

History: 1965 c 901 s 76; 1973 c 507 s 45; 1980 c 617 s 47; 1981 c 210 s 47; 1988 c 469 art 1 s 1

3.096 TRANSFER OF LEAVE.

An employee in the classified service who accepts a position as a permanent employee of the legislature shall have accrued vacation or sick leave transferred and placed to the employee's credit on the legislative records. A permanent employee of the legislature who accepts a position in the classified service shall have accrued vacation or sick leave transferred and placed to the employee's credit on the records of the new appointing authority.

History: Ex1967 c 48 s 65; 1986 c 444; 1988 c 469 art 1 s 1

3.099 MEMBERS; COMPENSATION AND EXPENSES, FLEXIBLE SESSIONS.

Subdivision 1. **Pay days; mileage; per diem.** The compensation of each member of the legislature is due on the first day of the regular legislative session of the term and payable in equal parts on January 15, in the first month of each term and on the first day of each following month during the term for which the member was elected. The compensation of each member of the legislature elected at a special election is due on the day the member takes the oath of office and payable within ten days of taking the oath for the remaining part of the month in which the oath was taken, and then in equal parts on the first day of each following month during the term for which the member was elected.

Each member shall receive mileage for necessary travel to the place of meeting and returning to the member's residence in the amount and for trips as authorized by the senate for senate members and by the house of representatives for house members.

Each member shall also receive per diem living expenses during a regular or special session of the legislature in the amounts and for the purposes as determined by the senate for senate members and by the house of representatives for house members.

On January 15 in the first month of each term and on the first day of each following month, the secretary of the senate and the chief clerk of the house of representatives shall certify to the commissioner of finance, in duplicate, the amount of compensation then payable to each member of their respective houses and its total.

Subd. 2. [Repealed, 1987 c 404 s 191]

Subd. 3. **Leaders.** The senate committee on rules and administration for the senate and the house committee on rules and legislative administration for the house may each designate for their respective body up to three leadership positions to receive up to 140 percent of the compensation of other members.

At the commencement of each biennial legislative session, each house of the legislature shall adopt a resolution designating its majority and minority leader.

The majority leader is the person elected by the caucus of members in each house which is its largest political affiliation. The minority leader is the person elected by the caucus which is its second largest political affiliation.

History: *Ex1971 c 32 s 22 subd 1; 1973 c 492 s 14; 1977 c 35 s 10; 1984 c 654 art 2 s 30; 1Sp1985 c 13 s 59; 1986 c 444; 1988 c 469 art 1 s 1*

3.10 [Repealed, Ex1971 c 32 s 22 subd 2]

3.101 LIVING EXPENSES.

A member of the legislature in addition to the compensation and mileage otherwise provided by law shall be reimbursed for living and other expenses incurred in the performance of duties or engaging in official business during a regular or special session and when the legislature is not in session in the manner and amount prescribed by the senate committee on rules and administration for senators and by the house committee on rules and legislative administration for house members.

History: *1969 c 1139 s 70; 1984 c 648 s 1; 1986 c 444; 1988 c 469 art 1 s 1*

3.102 [Repealed, 1984 c 648 s 2]

3.103 SPECIAL SESSION LIVING EXPENSES.

Each member of the legislature, during a special session, shall be reimbursed for expenses incurred in the performance of duties in the same amounts, for the same purposes, and in the same manner as authorized for senators and members of the house of representatives at the last regular session before the special session. Reimbursement for travel shall not exceed one round trip per member for each seven calendar days in which the legislature meets in the special session.

History: *Ex1971 c 3 s 70; 1986 c 444; 1988 c 469 art 1 s 1*

3.11 [Repealed, 1957 c 811 s 2]

3.12 [Repealed, 1961 c 561 s 17]

3.13 [Repealed, 1977 c 35 s 21]

3.14 CONTEMPTS.

Each house may punish, as a contempt, a breach of its privileges, or of the privileges of its members, but only for the following offenses:

(1) arresting or causing to be arrested, a member or officer in violation of the member's privilege from arrest;

(2) disorderly conduct in its view and presence, or in the view and presence of any of its committees, tending to interrupt its proceedings;

(3) giving or offering a bribe to a member, or attempting by menace or corrupt or improper means, directly or indirectly, to control or influence a member in giving or withholding the member's vote.

No person shall be excused from attending and testifying before either house of the legislature, or a committee of either house, for an alleged offense upon an investigation of giving or offering a bribe, or attempting by menace or corrupt or improper means, directly or indirectly, to control or influence a member in giving or withholding the member's vote upon the ground that the person's required testimony, or evidence, documentary or otherwise, may tend to convict the person of a crime or subject the person to a penalty. No person shall be prosecuted, or subjected to a penalty for a transaction, matter, or thing concerning which the person may so testify, or produce evidence, documentary or otherwise. No testimony, so given or produced, shall be received against the person in any criminal investigation or proceeding.

History: (38) *RL s 19; 1907 c 319 s 1; 1971 c 227 s 2; 1986 c 444; 1988 c 469 art 1 s 1*

3.15 PUNISHMENT FOR CONTEMPT.

Punishment for contempt shall be by imprisonment. The term of imprisonment shall not extend beyond the session at which it is inflicted. When either house shall direct the imprisonment of a person for a contempt the keeper of the jail of the county in which the seat of government is situated shall receive and detain the person in close confinement during the term fixed by the order of commitment, or until the detainee is discharged by vote of the committing body or due process of law.

History: (39) *RL s 20; 1986 c 444; 1988 c 469 art 1 s 1*

3.151 DISTURBING LEGISLATURE OR INTIMIDATING MEMBER.

A person is guilty of a gross misdemeanor who:

- (1) willfully disturbs the legislature, or either house of it, while in session;
- (2) commits disorderly conduct in the presence and view of either house, tending to interrupt its proceedings or impair the respect due to its authority; or
- (3) willfully, by intimidation or otherwise, prevents a member of the legislature from attending a session of the member's house, or of a committee of it, or from giving the member's vote upon a question which may come before the house, or from performing any other official act.

History: (10000) *RL s 4815; 1986 c 444; 1988 c 469 art 1 s 1*

3.152 [Repealed, 1971 c 227 s 3]

3.153 LEGISLATIVE SUBPOENAS.

Subdivision 1. Commissions; committees. A joint legislative commission established by law and composed exclusively of legislators or a standing or interim legislative committee, by a two-thirds vote of its members, may request the issuance of subpoenas, including subpoenas duces tecum, requiring the appearance of persons, production of relevant records, and the giving of relevant testimony. Subpoenas shall be issued by the chief clerk of the house or the secretary of the senate upon receipt of the request. A person subpoenaed to attend a meeting of the legislature or a hearing of a legislative committee or commission shall receive the same fees and expenses provided by law for witnesses in district court.

Subd. 2. Service. Service of a subpoena authorized by this section shall be made in the manner provided for the service of subpoenas in civil actions at least seven days before the date fixed in the subpoena for appearance or production of records unless a shorter period is authorized by a majority vote of all the members of the committee or commission.

Subd. 3. Counsel. Any person served with a subpoena may choose to be accompanied by counsel if a personal appearance is required and shall be served with a notice to that effect. The person shall also be served with a copy of the resolution or statute establishing the committee or commission and a general statement of the subject matter of the commission or committee's investigation or inquiry.

Subd. 4. Attachment. To carry out the authority granted by this section, a committee or commission authorized by subdivision 1 to request the issuance of subpoenas may, by a two-

thirds vote of its members, request the issuance of an attachment to compel the attendance of a witness who, having been duly subpoenaed to attend, fails to do so. The chief clerk of the house or the secretary of the senate upon receipt of the request shall apply to the district court in Ramsey county for issuance of the attachment.

Subd. 5. Failure to respond. Any person who without lawful excuse fails to respond to a subpoena issued under this section or who, having been subpoenaed, willfully refuses to be sworn or affirm or to answer any material or proper question before a committee or commission is guilty of a misdemeanor.

History: 1971 c 227 s 1; 1986 c 444; 1988 c 469 art 1 s 1; 1992 c 385 s 1

3.16 MEMBERS, OFFICERS AND ATTORNEYS EXCUSED FROM COURT DUTY.

No member or officer of, or attorney employed by, the legislature shall be compelled to attend as a witness in a court of this state during a session of the legislature, or while attending a meeting of a legislative committee or commission when the legislature is not in session unless the court in which the action is pending orders it, upon sufficient showing and with the consent of the presiding officer of the body of which the witness is an employee or the consent of the body of which the witness is a member. No cause or proceeding, civil or criminal, in court or before a commission or an officer or referee of a court or commission or a motion or hearing on the cause or proceeding, in which a member or officer of, or an attorney employed by, the legislature is a party, attorney, or witness shall be tried or heard during a session of the legislature or while the member, officer, or attorney is attending a meeting of a legislative committee or commission when the legislature is not in session. The matter shall be continued until the legislature or the committee or commission meeting has adjourned.

The member, officer, or attorney may, with the consent of the body of the legislature of which the person is a member, officer, or employee, waive this privilege. The cause or proceeding, motion, or hearing may then be tried or heard at a time that will not conflict with legislative duties.

History: (40) 1909 c 51 s 1; 1925 c 18 s 1; 1927 c 47 s 1; 1929 c 19 s 1; 1941 c 45 s 1; 1957 c 183 s 1; 1986 c 444; 1988 c 469 art 1 s 1

3.17 JOURNALS.

A journal of the daily proceedings in each house shall be printed and laid before each member at the beginning of the next day's session. After it has been publicly read and corrected, a copy, kept by the secretary and chief clerk, respectively, and a transcript as approved shall be certified by the secretary or clerk to the printer, who shall print the corrected permanent journal. Executive messages, addresses, reports, communications, and voluminous documents other than amendments to the constitution or to bills and resolutions and the protests of members submitted under the constitution, article 4, section 11, shall be omitted from the journals, unless otherwise ordered by vote.

History: (41) RL s 21; 1976 c 2 s 172; 1988 c 469 art 1 s 1

3.18 OTHER RECORDS.

Each house may determine, by rule or resolution, the number of copies of its journal to be printed, and the form and contents of its other records.

It may have printed, in an appendix to its journal, the documents it desires. If both houses order the same document to be so printed, it shall be inserted only in the appendix to the senate journal.

History: (42) RL s 22; 1988 c 469 art 1 s 1

3.185 ALTERING DRAFT OF BILL.

A person who fraudulently alters the draft of a bill or resolution which has been presented to either house of the legislature to be passed or adopted, with intent to procure its passage or adoption by either house or certification by the presiding officer in language different from that intended by the house, is guilty of a gross misdemeanor.

History: (10001) RL s 4816; 1988 c 469 art 1 s 1

3.19 ENGROSSING AND ENROLLING.

All bills shall be engrossed or enrolled as provided by section 3C.04 and the rules of the senate and the house of representatives or their joint rules. In engrossing or enrolling bills, copying machines and other labor saving devices and equipment shall be used to the greatest possible extent.

History: (43) 1905 c 153 s 1; 1959 c 366 s 1; 1988 c 469 art 1 s 1; 1988 c 479 s 1

3.191 ALTERING ENGROSSED BILL.

A person who fraudulently alters the engrossed copy or enrollment of a bill which has been passed by the legislature, with intent to procure its approval by the governor, certification by the secretary of state, or printing or publication by the printer of the statutes, in language different from that in which it was passed by the legislature, is guilty of a felony.

History: (10002) RL s 4817; 1988 c 469 art 1 s 1

3.195 REPORTS TO THE LEGISLATURE.

Subdivision 1. **Distribution of reports.** (a) A report to the legislature required of a department or agency shall be made, unless otherwise specifically required by law, by filing one copy with the secretary of the senate, one copy with the chief clerk of the house of representatives, and six copies with the legislative reference library. The same distribution procedure shall be followed for other reports and publications unless otherwise requested by a legislator or the legislative reference library.

(b) A public entity as defined in section 16B.122, shall not distribute a report or publication to a member or employee of the legislature, except the secretary of the senate, the chief clerk of the house of representatives, and the legislative reference library, unless the entity has determined that the member or employee wants the reports or publications published by that entity or the member or employee has requested the report or publication. This prohibition applies to both mandatory and voluntary reports and publications. A report or publication may be summarized in an executive summary and distributed as the entity chooses. Distribution of a report to legislative committee or commission members during a committee or commission hearing is not prohibited by this section.

(c) A report or publication produced by a public entity may not be sent to both the home address and the office address of a representative or senator unless mailing to both addresses is requested by the representative or senator.

(d) Reports, publications, periodicals, and summaries under this subdivision must be printed in a manner consistent with section 16B.122.

Subd. 2. **Identification of documents.** When a report or publication as defined in section 3.302, subdivision 3, is submitted by a department or agency to the legislative reference library, the department or agency shall supply to the library the information necessary to identify the document as required by section 3.302, subdivision 3a.

Subd. 3. **Checklist of state documents.** The legislative reference library shall monthly publish and distribute to legislators a checklist of state documents. Enough copies of the checklist for distribution to all state agencies, public, university and college libraries shall be provided by the documents section, department of administration.

History: 1974 c 456 s 1; 1976 c 30 s 1; 1983 c 255 s 1; 1988 c 469 art 1 s 1; 1991 c 337 s 1

3.196 AUDITS.

The house of representatives and the senate shall each contract with the state auditor or a certified public accountant to perform an audit at least biennially.

History: 1993 c 192 s 34

3.197 REQUIRED REPORTS.

A report to the legislature must contain, at the beginning of the report, the cost of preparing the report, including any costs incurred by another agency or another level of government.

History: 1994 c 559 s 1

3.198 [Repealed, 1Sp1995 c 3 art 9 s 42]

AMENDMENTS TO CONSTITUTION

3.20 FORM OF ACT; SUBMISSION.

Every act for the submission of an amendment to the constitution shall set forth the section as it will read if the amendment is adopted, with only the other matter necessary to show in what section or article the alteration is proposed. It shall be submitted and voted upon at the next general election as provided by the law relating to general elections. If adopted, the governor shall announce the fact by proclamation.

History: (45) *RL s 24; 1988 c 469 art 1 s 1*

3.21 NOTICE.

At least four months before the election, the attorney general shall furnish to the secretary of state a statement of the purpose and effect of all amendments proposed, showing clearly the form of the existing sections and how they will read if amended. If a section to which an amendment is proposed exceeds 150 words in length, the statement shall show the part of the section in which a change is proposed, both its existing form and as it will read when amended, together with the portions of the context that the attorney general deems necessary to understand the amendment.

History: (46) *RL s 25; 1907 c 152; 1913 c 299 s 1; 1941 c 136 s 1; 1951 c 699 s 1; 1974 c 38 s 1; 1974 c 184 s 1; 1978 c 725 s 1; 1979 c 252 s 2; 1984 c 543 s 1; 1Sp1985 c 13 s 60; 1986 c 444; 1988 c 469 art 1 s 1; 1992 c 513 art 3 s 17*

3.22 PAYMENT.

The publisher of each newspaper publishing the proposed amendments shall, before receiving fees for the publication and before the first day of January following an election year, file with the secretary of state an affidavit showing the qualification and legality of the newspaper and stating that the amendments have been published as required by law.

History: *1913 c 299 s 2; 1977 c 42 s 1; 1986 c 444; 1988 c 469 art 1 s 1*

SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY POLICY

3.221 COMMITTEES AND COMMISSIONS TO CONSIDER SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY POLICY.

Appropriate committees and commissions of the legislature must consider how proposed legislation that potentially affects scientific and technological development in the state conforms to the state's science and technology policy in section 3.222.

History: *1992 c 467 s 1*

3.222 SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY POLICY.

Subdivision 1. **Scope.** The science and technology policy in this section lists five goals that contribute to Minnesota's long-term economic growth. Development of these goals is critical if the state is to create an environment conducive to the growth and expansion of technology-based companies, as well as to improve the competitive ability of existing industries.

Subd. 2. **Encouragement and support of innovation and development of new technologies.** (a) Minnesota has a long tradition of innovation and entrepreneurship. However, with the dramatic changes taking place in the global economy, the pace of technological change and shortened product life cycles, entrepreneurs and emerging technology-based companies are finding it increasingly difficult to compete effectively without appropriate resources. These entities represent the future of Minnesota's economy.

(b) To give these entrepreneurs and emerging technology-based companies a greater chance at success, the state must support excellence in innovation and nurture their creative spirit by providing incentives to spur growth.

Subd. 3. Support for industrial modernization and technology transfer to small companies. (a) The vast majority of Minnesota companies, both in rural and metropolitan areas, employ fewer than 50 employees. These small companies generally lack the resources to identify and implement available technologies that can help them modernize their industrial processes and develop their products in a more efficient manner. This is particularly pronounced in the manufacturing area.

(b) The state must play a critical role in improving the competitive ability of these companies by making available information, technical expertise, and other services required to access existing, off-the-shelf technologies.

Subd. 4. Strengthen research and development partnerships between industry and academia. (a) Continued research and development is a prerequisite to the commercialization of new products and the growth of technology-based companies.

(b) State government must play a significant role in supporting applied research and development initiatives. To maximize the impact, these initiatives in research and development must be closely tied to the research needs of the state's technology-based companies.

Subd. 5. Development of literate and technology skilled work force. (a) To compete in the future, communities will have to increasingly rely on knowledge-based economies. Not only will the work force of the future need to be more technically skilled than at present, but the basic level of literacy will also have to continually increase.

(b) State government must continue to invest extensively in Minnesota's human capital and must produce more scientists and engineers. This investment is required throughout the educational system.

Subd. 6. Take advantage of opportunities in technology development. (a) Investment in programs that match federal funds for scientific and technological initiatives, match industry support, or otherwise support the development of research facilities is crucial to scientific and technological development in Minnesota.

(b) The state must have the ability to act on individual opportunities that may occur from time to time and that would enhance Minnesota's technology infrastructure.

History: 1992 c 467 s 2

PROFESSIONAL AND TECHNICAL SERVICES CONTRACTS

3.225 PROFESSIONAL AND TECHNICAL SERVICE CONTRACTS.

Subdivision 1. Application. This section applies to a contract for professional or technical services entered into by the house of representatives, the senate, the legislative coordinating commission, or any group under the jurisdiction of the legislative coordinating commission. For purposes of this section, "professional or technical services" has the meaning defined in section 16C.08, subdivision 1, but does not include legal services for official legislative business.

Subd. 2. Requirements for all contracts. Before entering into a contract for professional or technical services, the contracting entity must determine that:

(1) all provisions of section 16C.16, subdivision 3, relating to purchases from small businesses, have been verified or complied with;

(2) the work to be performed under the contract is necessary to the entity's achievement of its responsibilities;

(3) the contract will not establish an employment relationship between the state or the entity and any persons performing under the contract;

(4) no current legislative employees will engage in the performance of the contract;

(5) no state agency has previously performed or contracted for the performance of tasks which would be substantially duplicated under the proposed contract;

(6) the contracting entity has specified a satisfactory method of evaluating and using the results of the work to be performed; and

(7) the combined contract and amendments will not extend for more than five years.

Subd. 3. Contracts over \$5,000. Before an entity may seek to enter into a professional or technical services contract valued in excess of \$5,000, it must determine that:

(1) no current legislative employee is able and available to perform the services called for by the contract;

(2) reasonable efforts were made to publicize the availability of the contract to the public;

(3) the entity has received, reviewed, and accepted a detailed work plan from the contractor for performance under the contract; and

(4) the entity has developed, and fully intends to implement, a written plan providing for: the assignment of personnel to a monitoring and liaison function; the periodic review of interim reports or other indications of past performance; and the ultimate utilization of the final product of the services.

Subd. 4. Renewals. The renewal of a professional or technical service contract must comply with all requirements, including notice, applicable to the original contract. A renewal contract must be identified as such. All notices and reports on a renewal contract must state the date of the original contract and the amount previously paid under the contract.

Subd. 5. Reports. (a) The house of representatives, the senate, and the legislative coordinating commission shall submit to the legislative reference library a monthly listing of all contracts for professional or technical services executed in the preceding month. The report must identify the parties and the contract amount, duration, and tasks to be performed.

(b) The monthly report must:

(1) be sorted by contracting entity and by contractor;

(2) show the aggregate value of contracts issued by each agency and issued to each contractor;

(3) distinguish between contracts that are being issued for the first time and contracts that are being renewed;

(4) state the termination date of each contract; and

(5) categorize contracts according to subject matter, including topics such as contracts for training, contracts for research and opinions, and contracts for computer systems.

(c) Within 30 days of final completion of a contract over \$40,000 covered by this subdivision, the chief executive of the entity entering into the contract must file a one-page performance report with the legislative reference library. The report must:

(1) summarize the purpose of the contract, including why it was necessary to enter into a contract;

(2) state the amount spent on the contract; and

(3) explain why this amount was a cost-effective way to enable the entity to provide its services or products better or more efficiently.

Subd. 6. Contract terms. (a) A professional or technical services contract must by its terms permit the contracting entity to unilaterally terminate the contract prior to completion, upon payment of just compensation, if the entity determines that further performance under the contract would not serve entity purposes. If the final product of the contract is a written report, a copy must be filed with the legislative reference library.

(b) The terms of a contract must provide that no more than 90 percent of the amount due under the contract may be paid until the final product has been reviewed by the person entering into the contract on behalf of the contracting entity, and that person has certified that the contractor has satisfactorily fulfilled the terms of the contract.

History: 1995 c 254 art 1 s 35; 1997 c 202 art 2 s 4; 1998 c 386 art 2 s 1, 2

STANDING APPROPRIATIONS

3.23 APPROPRIATIONS.

A standing appropriation, within the meaning of this section and section 3.24, is one which sets apart a specified or unspecified and open amount of public money or funds of the state general fund for expenditure for a purpose and makes the amount, or a part of it, available for use continuously and at a time more distant than the end of the second fiscal year after the session of the legislature at which the appropriation is made.

Every appropriation stated to be an “annual appropriation,” “payable annually,” “appropriated annually,” or “annually appropriated,” and every appropriation described by equivalent terms or language is a standing appropriation as defined in this section.

History: (48) 1913 c 140 s 1; 1969 c 399 s 1; 1988 c 469 art 1 s 1

3.24 STANDING APPROPRIATION REPEALED.

Every provision of law constituting a standing appropriation of money from the general fund, or derived from revenue of the state, or in any way justifying the continuous payment of money from the treasury of the state, is repealed, except:

(1) a provision for a tax levy or fees or receipts for a purpose and set apart in a special fund; and

(2) the miscellaneous receipts of state educational, charitable, and penal institutions, and the state agricultural society.

Acts containing provisions for standing appropriations shall remain unaffected by this section and section 3.23, except as to the appropriations.

History: (49) 1913 c 140 s 2; 1969 c 399 s 1; 1988 c 469 art 1 s 1

3.25 [Renumbered 16A.575]

UNIFORM LEGISLATION

3.251 COMMISSION ON UNIFORM STATE LAWS.

The commission on uniform state laws consists of four appointed commissioners and any persons who have served as appointed commissioners for 20 or more years. Before the first day of June, each odd-numbered year, the governor, the attorney general, and the chief justice of the supreme court shall appoint three persons learned in the law to serve as commissioners for a term of two years, and until their successors are appointed. The fourth appointed commissioner is the revisor of statutes or the revisor’s designated assistant. If a vacancy occurs in the commission, the appointing officers shall fill the vacancy for the remainder of the term.

History: 1943 c 348 s 1; 1969 c 39 s 1; 1986 c 444; 1988 c 469 art 1 s 1; 1989 c 68 s 1

3.252 COMMISSIONERS TO REPRESENT STATE.

The commissioners shall:

(1) represent this state in the National Conference of Commissioners on Uniform State Laws;

(2) examine legal subjects on which uniformity of legislation in the different states is desirable;

(3) ascertain the best means to effect uniformity;

(4) represent Minnesota in conventions of similar commissioners of other states;

(5) cooperate in the consideration and drafting of uniform acts for submission to the legislatures of the several states; and

(6) prepare bills adapting the uniform acts to our statutes for introduction in the legislature.

The commission shall keep a record of all its transactions.

History: 1943 c 348 s 2; 1969 c 540 s 1; 1988 c 469 art 1 s 1

3.253 NO COMPENSATION FOR COMMISSIONERS.

The commissioners serve without compensation for services as commissioners.

History: 1943 c 348 s 3; 1988 c 469 art 1 s 1

3.254 [Expired]

3.29 [Repealed, 1985 c 285 s 54]

LEGISLATIVE ADVISORY COMMISSION

3.30 LEGISLATIVE ADVISORY COMMISSION.

Subdivision 1. **Appropriation; transfers.** A general contingent appropriation for each year of the biennium is authorized in the amount the legislature deems sufficient. Additional special contingent appropriations as the legislature deems necessary are authorized. Transfers from the appropriations to the appropriations of the various departments and agencies may be made by the commissioner of finance subject to the following provisions:

(a) Transfers may be authorized by the commissioner of finance not exceeding \$5,000 for the same purpose for any quarterly period.

(b) Transfers exceeding \$5,000 but not exceeding \$10,000 may be authorized by the commissioner of finance with the approval of the governor.

(c) Transfers exceeding \$10,000 may be authorized by the governor but no transfer exceeding \$10,000 may be made until the governor has consulted the legislative advisory commission and it has made its recommendation on the transfer. Its recommendation is advisory only. Failure or refusal of the commission to make a recommendation is a negative recommendation.

The commissioner of finance shall return to the appropriate contingent account any funds transferred under this subdivision that the commissioner determines are not needed.

Subd. 2. **Members; duties.** The majority leader of the senate or a designee, the chair of the senate committee on finance, and the chair of the senate division of finance responsible for overseeing the items being considered by the commission, the speaker of the house of representatives or a designee, the chair of the house committee on ways and means, and the chair of the appropriate finance committee, or division of the house committee responsible for overseeing the items being considered by the commissioner, constitute the legislative advisory commission. The division chair of the finance committee in the senate and the division chair of the appropriate finance committee or division in the house shall rotate according to the items being considered by the commission. If any of the members elect not to serve on the commission, the house of which they are members, if in session, shall select some other member for the vacancy. If the legislature is not in session, vacancies in the house membership of the commission shall be filled by the last speaker of the house or, if the speaker is not available, by the last chair of the house rules committee, and by the last senate committee on committees or other appointing authority designated by the senate rules in case of a senate vacancy. The commissioner of finance shall be secretary of the commission and keep a permanent record and minutes of its proceedings, which are public records. The commissioner of finance shall transmit, under section 3.195, a report to the next legislature of all actions of the commission. Members shall receive traveling and subsistence expenses incurred attending meetings of the commission. The commission shall meet from time to time upon the call of the governor or upon the call of the secretary at the request of two or more of its members. A recommendation of the commission must be made at a meeting of the commission unless a written recommendation is signed by all the members entitled to vote on the item.

Subd. 2a. [Repealed, 1976 c 231 s 34]

Subd. 3. **Limitations.** This section does not prevent the appropriation of separate contingent funds to the governor and the attorney general or limit their use as authorized by other law.

Subd. 4. [Repealed by amendment, 1988 c 469 art 1 s 1]

History: 1943 c 594 s 1; 1971 c 713 s 1,2; Ex1971 c 48 s 3; 1973 c 492 s 4 subd 2, s 14; 1975 c 271 s 6; 1976 c 149 s 1; 1976 c 231 s 1; 1986 c 444; 1987 c 404 s 60; 1988 c 469 art 1 s 1; 1989 c 139 s 1,2; 1993 c 4 s 2; 1993 c 369 s 35

FEDERAL MONEY; REVIEW OF EXPENDITURES**3.3005 FEDERAL MONEY; EXPENDITURE REVIEW.**

Subdivision 1. **Definition.** As used in this section, the term "state agency" means all agencies in the executive branch of state government, but does not include the Minnesota

historical society, the University of Minnesota, or the Minnesota state colleges and universities.

Subd. 2. Governor's request to legislature. A state agency shall not expend money received by it under federal law for any purpose unless a request to spend federal money from that source for that purpose in that fiscal year has been submitted by the governor to the legislature as a part of a budget request submitted during or within ten days before the start of a regular legislative session, or unless specifically authorized by law or as provided by this section.

Subd. 2a. Review of federal funds spending request. Twenty days after a governor's budget request that includes a request to spend federal money is submitted to the legislature under subdivision 2, a state agency may expend money included in that request unless, within the 20-day period, a member of the legislative advisory commission requests further review. If a legislative advisory commission member requests further review of a federal funds spending request, the agency may not expend the federal funds until the request has been satisfied and withdrawn, the expenditure is approved in law, or the regular session of the legislature is adjourned for the year.

Subd. 3. State match. If a request to spend federal money is included in the governor's budget or spending the money is authorized by law but the amount of federal money received requires a state match greater than that included in the budget request or authorized by law, the amount that requires an additional state match may be allotted for expenditure after the requirements of subdivision 5 are met.

Subd. 4. Interim procedures; urgencies. If federal money becomes available to the state for expenditure while the legislature is not in session, and the availability of money from that source or for that purpose or in that fiscal year could not reasonably have been anticipated and included in the governor's budget request, and an urgency requires that all or part of the money be allotted before the legislature reconvenes, it may be allotted to a state agency after the requirements of subdivision 5 are met.

Subd. 5. Legislative advisory commission review. Federal money that becomes available under subdivisions 3 and 4 may be allotted after the commissioner of finance has submitted the request to the members of the legislative advisory commission for their review and recommendation for further review. If a recommendation is not made within ten days, no further review by the legislative advisory commission is required, and the commissioner shall approve or disapprove the request. If a recommendation by any member is for further review the governor shall submit the request to the legislative advisory commission for its review and recommendation. Failure or refusal of the commission to make a recommendation promptly is a negative recommendation.

History: *Ex 1979 c 1 s 14; 1980 c 614 s 35; 1981 c 356 s 250; 1984 c 654 art 2 s 31; 1986 c 444; 1988 c 469 art 1 s 1; 1996 c 395 s 18; 1998 c 366 s 14, 15*

LEGISLATIVE REFERENCE LIBRARY

3.301 [Repealed, 1973 c 598 s 5]

3.302 LEGISLATIVE REFERENCE LIBRARY.

Subdivision 1. Establishment. A legislative reference library is established under the control of the legislative coordinating commission.

Subd. 2. Collection; purpose. The library shall collect, index, and make available in suitable form information relative to governmental and legislative subjects which will aid members of the legislature to perform their duties in an efficient and economical manner. It shall maintain an adequate collection of public documents of Minnesota and other states. It may enter into loan agreements with other libraries.

Subd. 3. State documents. The library is a depository of all documents published by the state and shall receive them automatically without cost. As used in this chapter, "document" includes any publication issued by the state, constitutional officers, departments, commissions, councils, bureaus, research centers, societies, task forces, including advisory task forces created under section 15.014 or 15.0593, or other agencies supported by state funds, or

any publication prepared for the state by private individuals or organizations and issued in print, including all forms of duplicating other than by the use of carbon paper, considered to be of interest or value to the library. Intraoffice or interoffice memos and forms and information concerning only the internal operation of an agency are not included.

Subd. 3a. Identification of documents. For all documents deposited under subdivision 3, the library shall require that the issuing agency supply proper bibliographic identification. The identification shall appear on the title page of each volume and include a complete title, a statement of authorship, the name of the publisher, and the date and place of publication. If possible the document shall be consecutively paged. The issuing agency shall include a statement citing the statute or session law with which the report complies, if there is one.

Subd. 4. Studies and reports. The library may use its collection to prepare studies and reports to provide pertinent information about subjects of concern to members of the legislature. It may publish the studies and reports.

History: 1969 c 1130 s 2; 1973 c 598 s 3; 1975 c 271 s 6; 1976 c 30 s 2; 1983 c 255 s 2; 1Sp1985 c 13 s 61; 1988 c 469 art 1 s 1

3.3025 DIRECTOR OF LEGISLATIVE REFERENCE LIBRARY.

Subdivision 1. The legislative coordinating commission shall appoint a qualified director of the legislative reference library. It shall fix the director's salary if it is not provided by law. The director shall serve at the pleasure of the commission and be reimbursed for necessary travel expenses.

Subd. 2. Subject to the approval of the commission, the director shall employ and may fix the compensation of technical research, clerical, and stenographic assistants as necessary to efficiently discharge the duties imposed upon the office. The director shall procure the necessary furniture and supplies.

Subd. 3. The library shall be kept open during the time provided by law for other state offices. When the legislature is in session, the library shall be kept open at the hours most convenient to members of the legislature.

History: 1975 c 252 s 1; 1975 c 271 s 6; 1988 c 469 art 1 s 1

3.3026 [Repealed, 1994 c 634 art 1 s 26]

LEGISLATIVE COORDINATING COMMISSION

3.303 LEGISLATIVE COORDINATING COMMISSION; CREATION AND ORGANIZATION.

Subdivision 1. The legislative coordinating commission is created to coordinate the legislative activities of the senate and house of representatives.

Subd. 2. The commission consists of the majority leader of the senate, the president of the senate, two senators appointed by the majority leader, the minority leader of the senate, and one senator appointed by the minority leader; and the majority leader of the house of representatives, the speaker of the house of representatives, two representatives appointed by the speaker, the minority leader of the house of representatives, and one representative appointed by the minority leader. Each member shall serve until a successor is named during a regular session following appointment. A vacancy shall be filled for the unexpired term in the same manner as the original appointment.

Subd. 3. The president of the senate and the speaker of the house shall alternate annually as chair of the commission.

Subd. 4. The members of the commission shall serve without compensation but be reimbursed in the same manner as members of standing committees of the senate and the house of representatives.

Subd. 5. The commission shall represent the legislature and assist state agencies to make arrangements to accommodate and appropriately recognize individuals or groups visiting Minnesota as direct or indirect representatives of foreign governments, other states, or subdivisions or agencies of foreign governments or other states and to provide other services determined by the commission.

Subd. 6. The commission may make grants, employ an executive director and other staff, and obtain office space, equipment, and supplies necessary to perform its duties.

History: 1973 c 598 s 1; 1975 c 271 s 6; 1Sp1985 c 13 s 62; 1986 c 444; 1987 c 404 s 61; 1988 c 469 art 1 s 1; 1995 c 248 art 2 s 1

3.304 OFFICE OF LEGISLATIVE RESEARCH.

Subdivision 1. **Revisor and legislative reference library; jurisdiction of legislative coordinating commission.** The legislative coordinating commission may establish under its jurisdiction and control an office of legislative research and may include within it the office of revisor of statutes and the legislative reference library. The commission may appoint, set salaries for, and delegate authority to, the personnel it deems necessary to perform the functions required.

Subd. 2. [Repealed, 1995 c 248 art 2 s 8]

Subd. 2a. **Joint legislative studies.** The legislative coordinating commission shall oversee and coordinate all joint legislative studies mandated by the legislature and may require regular progress reports to the commission and appropriate standing committees of the house of representatives and the senate. Appropriations for all joint legislative studies except those specifically assigned to an existing legislative commission shall be made to the legislative coordinating commission. Responsibility and appropriations for a joint legislative study may be delegated by the legislative coordinating commission to an existing staff office of the house of representatives or senate, a legislative commission, a joint legislative committee or office or a state agency. The office, commission, joint committee, or agency responsible for the study may contract with another agent for assistance.

Subd. 3. **State agencies to cooperate with legislative coordinating commission.** The legislative coordinating commission may call upon any agency or political subdivision of the state for available data, and the agencies shall cooperate with the commission to the fullest possible extent.

Subd. 4. [Repealed, 1975 c 252 s 10]

Subd. 5. **Expenses of legislative coordinating commission.** One-half the expenses of the legislative coordinating commission not including the expenses of the office of the revisor of statutes and the legislative reference library, as determined by the commission, shall be allocated from the legislative expense fund of each house of the legislature to a legislative research account. The expenses of the commission other than the expenses of the office of the revisor of statutes and the legislative reference library, shall be paid from the legislative research account upon vouchers signed by the chair of the commission.

Subd. 6. [Repealed, 1975 c 252 s 10]

Subd. 7. [Repealed, 1975 c 252 s 10]

History: 1973 c 598 s 2; 1974 c 404 s 1,2; 1975 c 252 s 2-5; 1975 c 271 s 6; 1981 c 356 s 251; 1986 c 444; 1988 c 469 art 1 s 1

3.305 LEGISLATIVE COORDINATING COMMISSION; BICAMERAL LEGISLATIVE ADMINISTRATION.

Subdivision 1. **Definitions.** (a) "Legislative commission" means a joint commission, committee, or other entity in the legislative branch composed exclusively of members of the senate and the house of representatives.

(b) "Joint offices" means the revisor of statutes, legislative reference library, the office of legislative auditor, and any other joint legislative service office.

Subd. 1a. **Approval of budgets; compensation.** The budget request of a legislative commission or joint office shall be submitted to the legislative coordinating commission for review and approval before its submission to the appropriate fiscal committees of the senate and the house of representatives. In reviewing the budgets, the legislative coordinating commission shall evaluate and make recommendations on how to improve the efficiency and effectiveness of bicameral support functions and services and on whether there is a continuing need for the various legislative commissions. The executive director of the legislative coordinating commission shall recommend and the commission shall establish the compensation

of all employees of any legislative commission or joint office, except classified employees of the legislative audit commission.

Subd. 2. Transfers. The legislative coordinating commission may transfer unobligated balances among general fund appropriations to the legislature.

Subd. 3. Employees. All employees of legislative commissions and joint offices are employees of the legislature in the unclassified service of the state, except classified employees in the legislative auditor's office.

Subd. 4. Administrative staff for commissions. The executive director of the legislative coordinating commission shall provide and manage office space and equipment and hire, supervise, and manage all administrative, clerical, and secretarial staff for all legislative commissions, except the legislative advisory commission and the legislative audit commission.

Subd. 5. Geographic information systems. The executive director of the legislative coordinating commission shall maintain a geographic information systems office. The office shall maintain the data, facilities, and technical capacity to draw electoral district boundaries. The legislative coordinating commission shall establish procedures to provide members of the house and senate with geographic information and mapping services on request.

Subd. 6. Bicameral working groups. The legislative coordinating commission may establish joint commissions, committees, subcommittees, task forces, and similar bicameral working groups to assist and advise the coordinating commission in carrying out its duties. The customary appointing authority in each house shall appoint the members of any such entity. The coordinating commission may delegate to an entity, in writing, specific powers and duties of the coordinating commission. All entities established by the commission under this subdivision expire on January 1 of each odd-numbered year, unless renewed by affirmative action of the commission.

Subd. 7. Membership on legislative commissions. The appointment of a member to a legislative commission, except a member serving ex officio, is rendered void by three unexcused absences of the member from the meetings of the commission. If an appointment becomes void, the legislative commission shall notify the appointing authority of this and request another appointment.

Subd. 8. Rule review. Upon written request of two or more of its members or five or more members of the legislature, the legislative coordinating commission shall review a state agency rule as defined in section 14.02, subdivision 4. The commission may perform this review by holding one or more commission meetings or by establishing a bicameral group as provided in subdivision 6 to hold these meetings.

History: 1978 c 548 s 1; 1983 c 299 s 1; 1988 c 469 art 1 s 1; 1992 c 513 art 4 s 25; 1995 c 248 art 2 s 2; 1997 c 187 art 5 s 1

3.3056 COMMITTEES; TASK FORCES.

A legislative commission may appoint legislators to a committee, subcommittee, or task force to assist and advise the commission in carrying out its duties. With the consent of the speaker of the house of representatives and the subcommittee on committees of the senate, a commission may appoint legislators who are not members of the commission to the committee, subcommittee, or task force. The legislative commission must pay for any expenses of the committee, subcommittee, or task force out of funds appropriated to the legislative commission.

History: 1996 c 470 s 1

3.31 [Repealed, 1969 c 1130 s 4 subd 6]

3.32 [Repealed, 1969 c 1130 s 4 subd 6]

3.33 [Repealed, 1969 c 1130 s 4 subd 6]

3.34 [Repealed, 1969 c 1130 s 4 subd 6]

3.35 [Repealed, 1969 c 1130 s 4 subd 6]

3.351 [Expired, 1980 c 579 s 34]

3.36 [Repealed, 1969 c 1130 s 4 subd 6]

3.37 [Repealed, 1969 c 1130 s 4 subd 6]

3.38 [Repealed, 1969 c 1130 s 4 subd 6]

3.39 [Repealed, 1969 c 1130 s 4 subd 6]

3.40 [Expired]

3.41 [Repealed, 1951 c 37 s 1]

3.42 [Expired, 1953 c 749 s 26]

3.421 [Repealed, 1973 c 660 s 1]

3.43 [Expired, 1953 c 749 s 26]

3.431 [Repealed, 1973 c 660 s 1]

3.44 [Expired, 1953 c 749 s 26]

3.441 [Repealed, 1973 c 660 s 1]

3.45 [Expired, 1953 c 749 s 26]

3.451 [Repealed, 1973 c 660 s 1]

3.46 [Expired, 1953 c 749 s 26]

3.461 [Repealed, 1973 c 660 s 1]

3.47 [Expired, 1953 c 749 s 26]

3.471 [Repealed, 1973 c 660 s 1]

3.472 [Repealed, 1983 c 301 s 235]

3.48 [Expired, 1953 c 749 s 26]

3.49 [Expired, 1953 c 749 s 26]

3.50 [Expired, 1953 c 749 s 26]

3.51 [Expired, 1953 c 749 s 26]

3.52 [Expired, 1953 c 749 s 26]

3.53 [Expired, 1953 c 749 s 26]

3.54 [Expired, 1953 c 749 s 26]

3.55 [Expired, 1953 c 749 s 26]

3.56 [Expired, 1953 c 749 s 26]

3.57 [Expired, 1953 c 749 s 26]

3.58 [Expired, 1953 c 749 s 26]

3.59 [Expired, 1953 c 749 s 26]

3.60 [Expired, 1953 c 749 s 26]

3.61 [Expired, 1953 c 749 s 26]

3.62 [Expired, 1953 c 749 s 26]

3.63 [Expired, 1953 c 749 s 26]

3.64 [Expired, 1953 c 749 s 26]

3.65 [Expired, 1953 c 749 s 26]

3.66 [Repealed, 1976 c 331 s 42]

3.67 [Repealed, 1976 c 331 s 42]

3.68 [Repealed, 1976 c 331 s 42]

3.69 [Repealed, 1976 c 331 s 42]

3.70 [Repealed, 1976 c 331 s 42]

3.71 [Repealed, 1976 c 331 s 42]

3.72 [Repealed, 1976 c 331 s 42]

3.73 [Repealed, 1969 c 886 s 8]

3.731 [Repealed, 1971 c 962 s 12 subd 3]

3.7311 [Repealed, 1976 c 331 s 42]

SETTLEMENT OF CLAIMS

3.732 SETTLEMENT OF CLAIMS.

Subdivision 1. **Definitions.** As used in this section and section 3.736 the terms defined in this section have the meanings given them.

(1) "State" includes each of the departments, boards, agencies, commissions, courts, and officers in the executive, legislative, and judicial branches of the state of Minnesota and includes but is not limited to the housing finance agency, the higher education services office, the higher education facilities authority, the health technology advisory committee, the armory building commission, the zoological board, the iron range resources and rehabilitation board, the state agricultural society, the University of Minnesota, the Minnesota state colleges and universities, state hospitals, and state penal institutions. It does not include a city, town, county, school district, or other local governmental body corporate and politic.

(2) "Employee of the state" means all present or former officers, members, directors, or employees of the state, members of the Minnesota national guard, members of a bomb disposal unit approved by the commissioner of public safety and employed by a municipality defined in section 466.01 when engaged in the disposal or neutralization of bombs or other similar hazardous explosives, as defined in section 299C.063, outside the jurisdiction of the municipality but within the state, or persons acting on behalf of the state in an official capacity, temporarily or permanently, with or without compensation. It does not include either an independent contractor or members of the Minnesota national guard while engaged in training or duty under United States Code, title 10, or title 32, section 316, 502, 503, 504, or 505, as amended through December 31, 1983. Notwithstanding sections 43A.02 and 611.263, for purposes of this section and section 3.736 only, "employee of the state" includes a district public defender or assistant district public defender in the second or fourth judicial district and a member of the health technology advisory committee.

(3) "Scope of office or employment" means that the employee was acting on behalf of the state in the performance of duties or tasks lawfully assigned by competent authority.

(4) "Judicial branch" has the meaning given in section 43A.02, subdivision 25.

Subd. 2. Claims of \$7,000 or less. The head of each department or agency of the state, or a designee, acting on behalf of the state, shall attempt to determine, adjust and settle, at any time, any claim for money damages of \$7,000 or less against the state for injury to or loss of property or personal injury or death caused by an act or omission of any employee of the state while acting within the scope of office or employment, under circumstances where the state, if a private person, would be liable to the claimant. The settlement is final and conclusive on all officers of the state, unless procured by fraud. The acceptance by the claimant of a settlement is final and conclusive on the claimant and constitutes a complete release of any claim against the state and the employee of the state whose act or omission gave rise to the claim, by reason of the same subject matter.

Subd. 3. Attorney general approval. A settlement made under this section is not valid unless it is supported by a claim in writing, and is approved in writing by the attorney general as to its form and legality. The claim shall be in the form that the attorney general prescribes.

Subd. 4. [Repealed, 1978 c 793 s 98]

Subd. 5. **Action in court.** Nothing in this section is to be construed to deny a claimant who is not paid under this section from bringing an action at law in the courts of this state.

Subd. 6. **Settlement.** The head of each department or agency, or a designee, acting on behalf of the state, may enter into structured settlements, through the negotiation, creation, and use of annuities or similar financial plans for claimants, to resolve claims arising from the alleged negligence of the state, its agencies, or employees. Sections 16C.03, subdivision 4, 16C.05, and 16C.06 do not apply to the state's selection of and contracts with structured settlement consultants or purveyors of structured settlement plans.

History: 1971 c 962 s 13; 1973 c 123 art 5 s 7; 1973 c 349 s 2; 1974 c 557 s 8-10; 1975 c 271 s 6; 1975 c 321 s 2; 1976 c 331 s 30-32; 1978 c 669 s 1; 1983 c 193 s 1; 1983 c 258 s 9; 1983 c 301 s 58; 1984 c 619 s 10; 1985 c 166 s 1; 1Sp1985 c 13 s 374; 1986 c 444; 1987 c 7 s 1; 1988 c 469 art 1 s 1; 1988 c 530 s 1; 1988 c 602 s 1; 1988 c 717 s 1; 1989 c 335 art 3 s 1; 1993 c 146 art 2 s 8; 1993 c 345 art 5 s 1; 1995 c 212 art 3 s 59; 1995 c 226 art 4 s 1; 1996 c 395 s 18; 1997 c 17 s 3; 1998 c 386 art 2 s 3

3.735 [Repealed, 1976 c 331 s 42]

3.736 TORT CLAIMS.

Subdivision 1. **General rule.** The state will pay compensation for injury to or loss of property or personal injury or death caused by an act or omission of an employee of the state while acting within the scope of office or employment or a peace officer who is not acting on behalf of a private employer and who is acting in good faith under section 629.40, subdivision 4, under circumstances where the state, if a private person, would be liable to the claimant, whether arising out of a governmental or proprietary function. Nothing in this section waives the defense of judicial or legislative immunity except to the extent provided in subdivision 8.

Subd. 2. **Procedure.** Claims of various kinds shall be considered and paid only in accordance with the statutory procedures provided. If there is no other applicable statute, a claim shall be brought under this section as a civil action in the courts of the state.

Subd. 3. **Exclusions.** Without intent to preclude the courts from finding additional cases where the state and its employees should not, in equity and good conscience, pay compensation for personal injuries or property losses, the legislature declares that the state and its employees are not liable for the following losses:

(a) a loss caused by an act or omission of a state employee exercising due care in the execution of a valid or invalid statute or rule;

(b) a loss caused by the performance or failure to perform a discretionary duty, whether or not the discretion is abused;

(c) a loss in connection with the assessment and collection of taxes;

(d) a loss caused by snow or ice conditions on a highway or public sidewalk that does not abut a publicly owned building or a publicly owned parking lot, except when the condition is affirmatively caused by the negligent acts of a state employee;

(e) a loss caused by wild animals in their natural state, except as provided in section 3.7371;

(f) a loss other than injury to or loss of property or personal injury or death;

(g) a loss caused by the condition of unimproved real property owned by the state, which means land that the state has not improved, state land that contains idled or abandoned mine pits or shafts, and appurtenances, fixtures, and attachments to land that the state has neither affixed nor improved;

(h) a loss incurred by a user arising from the construction, operation, or maintenance of the outdoor recreation system, as defined in section 86A.04, or for a loss arising from the construction, operation, maintenance, or administration of grants-in-aid trails as defined in section 85.018, or for a loss arising from the construction, operation, or maintenance of a water access site created by the iron range resources and rehabilitation board, except that the state is liable for conduct that would entitle a trespasser to damages against a private person.

For the purposes of this clause, a water access site, as defined in section 86A.04 or created by the iron range resources and rehabilitation board, that provides access to an idled, water-filled mine pit, also includes the entire water filled area of the pit and, further, includes losses caused by the caving or slumping of the mine pit walls;

(i) a loss of benefits or compensation due under a program of public assistance or public welfare, except if state compensation for loss is expressly required by federal law in order for the state to receive federal grants-in-aid;

(j) a loss based on the failure of a person to meet the standards needed for a license, permit, or other authorization issued by the state or its agents;

(k) a loss based on the usual care and treatment, or lack of care and treatment, of a person at a state hospital or state corrections facility where reasonable use of available appropriations has been made to provide care;

(l) loss, damage, or destruction of property of a patient or inmate of a state institution;

(m) a loss for which recovery is prohibited by section 169.121, subdivision 9;

(n) a loss caused by an aeration, bubbler, water circulation, or similar system used to increase dissolved oxygen or maintain open water on the ice of public waters, that is operated under a permit issued by the commissioner of natural resources;

(o) a loss incurred by a visitor to the Minnesota zoological garden, except that the state is liable for conduct that would entitle a trespasser to damages against a private person;

(p) a loss arising out of a person's use of a logging road on public land that is maintained exclusively to provide access to timber on that land by harvesters of the timber, and is not signed or otherwise held out to the public as a public highway; and

(q) a loss incurred by a user of property owned, leased, or otherwise controlled by the Minnesota National Guard or the department of military affairs, except that the state is liable for conduct that would entitle a trespasser to damages against a private person.

The state will not pay punitive damages.

Subd. 4. Limits. The total liability of the state and its employees acting within the scope of their employment on any tort claim shall not exceed:

(a) \$300,000 when the claim is one for death by wrongful act or omission and \$300,000 to any claimant in any other case;

(b) \$750,000 for any number of claims arising out of a single occurrence, for claims arising on or after January 1, 1998, and before January 1, 2000; or

(c) \$1,000,000 for any number of claims arising out of a single occurrence, for claims arising on or after January 1, 2000.

If the amount awarded to or settled upon multiple claimants exceeds the applicable limit under clause (b) or (c), any party may apply to the district court to apportion to each claimant a proper share of the amount available under the applicable limit under clause (b) or (c). The share apportioned to each claimant shall be in the proportion that the ratio of the award or settlement bears to the aggregate awards and settlements for all claims arising out of the occurrence.

The limitation imposed by this subdivision on individual claimants includes damages claimed for loss of services or loss of support arising out of the same tort.

Subd. 4a. Securities claims limits. The total liability of the state and its employees acting within the scope of their employment on any claim of whatever matter arising from the issuance and sale of securities by the state shall not exceed:

(a) \$100,000 to any one person or

(b) \$500,000 to all claimants in respect of the securities of the same series.

The limitations in clauses (a) and (b) shall not affect the obligation of the issuing state entity to pay the indebtedness under the securities in accordance with their terms and from the sources pledged to their payment.

Subd. 5. Notice required. Except as provided in subdivision 6, every person, whether plaintiff, defendant or third party plaintiff or defendant, who claims compensation from the state or a state employee acting within the scope of employment for or on account of any loss or injury shall present to the attorney general or, in the case of a claim against the University

of Minnesota, to the person designated by the regents of the university as the university attorney, and any state employee from whom the claimant will seek compensation, within 180 days after the alleged loss or injury is discovered, a notice stating its time, place and circumstances, the names of any state employees known to be involved, and the amount of compensation or other relief demanded. Actual notice of sufficient facts to reasonably put the state or its insurer on notice of a possible claim complies with the notice requirements of this section. Failure to state the amount of compensation or other relief demanded does not invalidate the notice, but the claimant shall furnish full information available regarding the nature and extent of the injuries and damages within 15 days after demand by the state. The time for giving the notice does not include the time during which the person injured is incapacitated by the injury from giving the notice.

Subd. 6. Claims for wrongful death; notice. When the claim is one for death by wrongful act or omission, the notice may be presented by the personal representative, surviving spouse, or next of kin, or the consular officer of the foreign country of which the deceased was a citizen, within one year after the alleged injury or loss resulting in the death. If the person for whose death the claim is made has presented a notice that would have been sufficient had the person lived, an action for wrongful death may be brought without additional notice.

Subd. 7. Payment. A state agency, including an entity defined as part of the state in section 3.732, subdivision 1, clause (1), incurring a tort claim judgment or settlement obligation or whose employees acting within the scope of their employment incur the obligation shall seek approval to make payment by submitting a written request to the commissioner of finance. The request shall contain a description of the tort claim that causes the request, specify the amount of the obligation and be accompanied by copies of judgments, settlement agreements or other documentation relevant to the obligation for which the agency seeks payment. Upon receipt of the request and review of the claim, the commissioner of finance shall determine the proper appropriation from which to make payment. If there is enough money in an appropriation or combination of appropriations to the agency for its general operations and management to pay the claim without unduly hindering the operation of the agency, the commissioner shall direct that payment be made from that source. Claims relating to activities paid for by appropriations of dedicated receipts shall be paid from those appropriations if practicable. On determining that an agency has sufficient money in these appropriations to pay only part of a claim, the commissioner shall pay the remainder of the claim from the money appropriated to the commissioner for the purpose. On determining that the agency does not have enough money to pay any part of the claim, the commissioner shall pay all of the claim from money appropriated to the commissioner for the purpose. Payment shall be made only upon receipt of a written release by the claimant in a form approved by the attorney general, or the person designated as the university attorney, as the case may be.

No attachment or execution shall issue against the state.

Subd. 8. Liability insurance. A state agency, including an entity defined as a part of the state in section 3.732, subdivision 1, clause (1), may procure insurance against liability of the agency and its employees for damages resulting from the torts of the agency and its employees. Procurement of the insurance is a waiver of the limits of governmental liability under subdivisions 4 and 4a only to the extent that valid and collectible insurance, including where applicable, proceeds from the Minnesota Guarantee Fund, exceeds those limits and covers the claim. Purchase of insurance has no other effect on the liability of the agency and its employees. Procurement of commercial insurance, participation in the risk management fund under section 16B.85, or provisions of an individual self-insurance plan with or without a reserve fund or reinsurance does not constitute a waiver of any governmental immunities or exclusions.

Subd. 9. Indemnification. The state shall defend, save harmless, and indemnify any employee of the state against expenses, attorneys' fees, judgments, fines, and amounts paid in settlement actually and reasonably incurred by the employee in connection with any tort, civil, or equitable claim or demand, or expenses, attorneys' fees, judgments, fines, and amounts paid in settlement actually and reasonably incurred by the employee in connection with any claim or demand arising from the issuance and sale of securities by the state, whether groundless or otherwise, arising out of an alleged act or omission occurring during the period of employment if the employee provides complete disclosure and cooperation in the de-

fense of the claim or demand and if the employee was acting within the scope of employment. Except for elected employees, an employee is conclusively presumed to have been acting within the scope of employment if the employee's appointing authority issues a certificate to that effect. This determination may be overruled by the attorney general. The determination of whether an employee was acting within the scope of employment is a question of fact to be determined by the trier of fact based upon the circumstances of each case:

- (i) in the absence of a certification,
- (ii) if a certification is overruled by the attorney general,
- (iii) if an unfavorable certification is made, or
- (iv) with respect to an elected official.

The absence of the certification or an unfavorable certification is not evidence relevant to a determination by the trier of fact. It is the express intent of this provision to defend, save harmless, and indemnify any employee of the state against the full amount of any final judgment rendered by a court of competent jurisdiction arising from a claim or demand described herein, regardless of whether the limitations on liability specified in subdivision 4 or 4a are, for any reason, found to be inapplicable. This subdivision does not apply in case of malfeasance in office or willful or wanton actions or neglect of duty, nor does it apply to expenses, attorneys' fees, judgments, fines, and amounts paid in settlement of claims for proceedings brought by or before responsibility or ethics boards or committees.

Subd. 9a. Peace officer indemnification. The state shall defend, save harmless, and indemnify a peace officer who is not acting on behalf of a private employer and who is acting in good faith under section 629.40, subdivision 4, the same as if the officer were an employee of the state.

Subd. 10. Judgment as bar. The judgment in an action under this section is a complete bar to any action by the claimant, by reason of the same subject matter, against the state employee whose act or omission gave rise to the claim.

Subd. 11. Statute of limitation. The statute of limitations for all tort claims brought against the state is as provided in chapter 541 and other laws.

History: 1976 c 331 s 33; 1978 c 669 s 2,3; 1978 c 793 s 32; 1982 c 423 s 1; 1983 c 331 s 1; 1985 c 84 s 1,2; 1985 c 166 s 2,3; 1985 c 248 s 70; 1Sp1985 c 13 s 64; 1Sp1985 c 16 art 1 s 1; 1986 c 444; 1986 c 455 s 1,2; 1987 c 184 s 1; 1987 c 373 s 1; 1988 c 469 art 1 s 1; 1988 c 530 s 2; 1989 c 331 s 1; 1990 c 594 art 1 s 39; 1991 c 313 s 1; 1992 c 513 art 4 s 26; 1997 c 210 s 1; 1997 c 249 s 1

3.7365 LEGAL COUNSEL; REIMBURSEMENT.

If reimbursement is requested by the officer or employee, a state department or agency may reimburse a state officer or employee for any reasonable costs and reasonable attorney's fees incurred by the person to defend charges of a criminal nature brought against the person that arose out of the reasonable and lawful performance of duties for the state.

History: 1998 c 362 s 8

3.737 LIVESTOCK OWNERS; COMPENSATION FOR DESTROYED OR CRIPPLED ANIMALS.

Subdivision 1. Compensation required. (a) Notwithstanding section 3.736, subdivision 3, paragraph (e); or any other law, a livestock owner shall be compensated by the commissioner of agriculture for livestock that is destroyed by a timber wolf or is so crippled by a timber wolf that it must be destroyed. The owner is entitled to the fair market value of the destroyed livestock, not to exceed \$750 per animal destroyed, as determined by the commissioner, upon recommendation of a university extension agent and a conservation officer.

(b) Either the agent or the conservation officer must make a personal inspection of the site. The agent or the conservation officer must take into account factors in addition to a visual identification of a carcass when making a recommendation to the commissioner. The commissioner, upon recommendation of the agent and conservation officer, shall determine whether the livestock was destroyed by a timber wolf and any deficiencies in the owner's adoption of the best management practices developed in subdivision 5. The commissioner

may authorize payment of claims only if the agent and the conservation officer have recommended payment. The owner shall file a claim on forms provided by the commissioner and available at the university extension agent's office.

Subd. 2. **Deduction from payment.** Payments made under this section shall be reduced by amounts received by the owner as proceeds from an insurance policy covering livestock losses, or from any other source for the same purpose including, but not limited to, a federal program.

Subd. 3. **Rules.** The commissioner shall adopt and may amend rules to carry out this section which shall include: methods of valuation of livestock destroyed; criteria for determination of the cause for livestock loss; notice requirements by the owner of destroyed livestock; and other matters determined necessary by the commissioner to carry out this section.

Subd. 4. **Payment, denial of compensation.** (a) If the commissioner finds that the livestock owner has shown that the loss of the livestock was likely caused by a timber wolf, the commissioner shall pay compensation as provided in this section and in the rules of the department.

(b) For a timber wolf depredation claim submitted by a livestock owner after September 1, 1999, the commissioner shall, based on the report from the university extension agent and conservation officer, evaluate the claim for conformance with the best management practices developed by the commissioner in subdivision 5. The commissioner must provide to the livestock owner an itemized list of any deficiencies in the livestock owner's adoption of best management practices that were noted in the university extension agent's or conservation officer's report.

(c) If the commissioner denies compensation claimed by an owner under this section, the commissioner shall issue a written decision based upon the available evidence. It shall include specification of the facts upon which the decision is based and the conclusions on the material issues of the claim. A copy of the decision shall be mailed to the owner.

(d) A decision to deny compensation claimed under this section is not subject to the contested case review procedures of chapter 14, but may be reviewed upon a trial de novo in a court in the county where the loss occurred. The decision of the court may be appealed as in other civil cases. Review in court may be obtained by filing a petition for review with the administrator of the court within 60 days following receipt of a decision under this section. Upon the filing of a petition, the administrator shall mail a copy to the commissioner and set a time for hearing within 90 days of the filing.

Subd. 5. **Timber wolf best management practices.** By September 1, 1999, the commissioner must develop best management practices to prevent timber wolf depredation on livestock farms. The commissioner shall periodically update the best management practices when new practices are found by the commissioner to prevent timber wolf depredation on livestock farms. The commissioner must provide an updated copy of the best management practices for timber wolf depredation to all livestock owners who are still engaged in livestock farming and have previously submitted livestock claims under this section.

History: 1977 c 450 s 4; 1982 c 424 s 130; 1982 c 629 s 1; 1983 c 247 s 2; 1986 c 444; 1Sp1986 c 3 art 1 s 82; 1988 c 469 art 1 s 1; 1998 c 401 s 11-13

3.7371 COMPENSATION FOR CROP DAMAGE CAUSED BY ELK.

Subdivision 1. **Authorization.** Notwithstanding section 3.736, subdivision 3, paragraph (e), or any other law, a person who owns an agricultural crop shall be compensated by the commissioner of agriculture for an agricultural crop that is damaged or destroyed by elk as provided in this section.

Subd. 2. **Claim form.** The crop owner must prepare a claim on forms provided by the commissioner and available at the county extension agent's office. The claim form must be filed with the commissioner. A claim form may not be filed for crop damage or destruction that occurs before June 3, 1987.

Subd. 3. **Compensation.** The crop owner is entitled to the target price or the market price, whichever is greater, of the damaged or destroyed crop plus adjustments for yield loss determined according to agricultural stabilization and conservation service programs for individual farms, adjusted annually, as determined by the commissioner; upon recommenda-

tion of the county extension agent for the owner's county. The commissioner, upon recommendation of the agent, shall determine whether the crop damage or destruction is caused by elk and, if so, the amount of the crop that is damaged or destroyed. In any calendar year, a crop owner may not be compensated for a damaged or destroyed crop that is less than \$100 in value and may be compensated up to \$20,000, as determined under this section, if normal harvest procedures for the area are followed.

Subd. 4. **Insurance deduction.** Payments authorized by this section must be reduced by amounts received by the owner as proceeds from an insurance policy covering crop losses, or from any other source for the same purpose including, but not limited to, a federal program.

Subd. 5. **Decision on claims; opening land to hunting.** If the commissioner finds that the crop owner has shown that the damage or destruction of the owner's crop was caused more probably than not by elk, the commissioner shall pay compensation as provided in this section and the rules of the commissioner. Total compensation to all claimants shall not exceed the amount of funds appropriated for Laws 1987, chapter 373. A crop owner who receives compensation under this section may, by written permission, permit hunting on the land at the landowner's discretion.

Subd. 6. **Denial of claim; appeal.** (a) If the commissioner denies compensation claimed by a crop owner under this section, the commissioner shall issue a written decision based upon the available evidence including a statement of the facts upon which the decision is based and the conclusions on the material issues of the claim. A copy of the decision must be mailed to the crop owner.

(b) A decision denying compensation claimed under this section is not subject to the contested case review procedures of chapter 14, but a crop owner may have the claim reviewed in a trial de novo in a court in the county where the loss occurred. The decision of the court may be appealed as in other civil cases. Review in court may be obtained by filing a petition for review with the administrator of the court within 60 days following receipt of a decision under this section. Upon the filing of a petition, the administrator shall mail a copy to the commissioner and set a time for hearing within 90 days after the filing.

Subd. 7. **Rules.** The commissioner shall adopt rules and may adopt emergency rules and amend rules to carry out this section. The rules must include:

- (1) methods of valuation of crops damaged or destroyed;
- (2) criteria for determination of the cause of the crop damage or destruction;
- (3) notice requirements by the owner of the damaged or destroyed crop; and
- (4) any other matters determined necessary by the commissioner to carry out this section.

History: 1987 c 373 s 2; 1988 c 469 art 1 s 1; 1995 c 33 s 1

3.738 INJURY OR DEATH OF PATIENT OR INMATE.

Subdivision 1. **Legislative authority.** Claims and demands arising out of injury to or death of a patient of a state institution under the control of the commissioner of human services or the veterans homes board of directors or an inmate of a state correctional facility while performing assigned duties shall be presented to, heard, and determined by the legislature.

Subd. 2. **Evaluation of claims.** Claims under this section shall be paid pursuant to legislative appropriation following evaluation of each claim by the appropriate committees of the senate and house of representatives. Compensation will not be paid for pain and suffering.

Subd. 3. **Exclusive remedy.** The procedure established by this section is exclusive of all other legal, equitable, and statutory remedies.

History: 1977 c 450 s 6; 1979 c 260 s 1; 1984 c 654 art 5 s 58; 1988 c 469 art 1 s 1; 1993 c 155 s 1

3.739 INJURY OR DEATH OF CONDITIONALLY RELEASED INMATE.

Subdivision 1. **Permissible claims.** Claims and demands arising out of the circumstances described in this subdivision shall be presented to, heard, and determined as provided in subdivision 2:

(1) an injury to or death of an inmate of a state, regional, or local correctional facility or county jail who has been conditionally released and ordered to perform uncompensated work for a state agency, a political subdivision or public corporation of this state, a nonprofit educational, medical, or social service agency, or a private business or individual, as a condition of the release, while performing the work;

(2) an injury to or death of a person sentenced by a court, granted a suspended sentence by a court, or subject to a court disposition order, and who, under court order, is performing work (a) in restitution, (b) in lieu of or to work off fines or court ordered costs, (c) in lieu of incarceration, or (d) as a term or condition of a sentence, suspended sentence, or disposition order, while performing the work;

(3) an injury to or death of a person, who has been diverted from the court system and who is performing work as described in paragraph (1) or (2) under a written agreement signed by the person, and if a juvenile, by a parent or guardian;

(4) an injury to or death of any person caused by an individual who was performing work as described in paragraph (1), (2), or (3); or

(5) necessary medical care of offenders sentenced to the Camp Ripley work program described in section 241.277.

Subd. 2. Evaluation and payment of claims. Claims of \$500 or less subject to this section shall be investigated by the state or local agency responsible for supervising the work to determine if the claim is valid and if the loss is covered by the claimant's insurance. The investigating agency shall submit all appropriate claims to the department of corrections. Subject to the limitations contained in subdivision 2a, the department shall pay the portion of an approved claim that is not covered by the claimant's insurance. This payment shall be made within a reasonable time. On or before the first day of each legislative session, the department shall submit to the appropriate committees of the senate and the house of representatives a list of the claims paid by it during the preceding calendar year and shall be reimbursed by legislative appropriation for the claims paid. For the purposes of this paragraph, in the case of a juvenile claimant the term "claimant's insurance" includes the insurance of the juvenile's parents if the juvenile is covered by the insurance.

A claim in excess of \$500, and a claim that was not paid by the department may be presented to, heard, and determined by the appropriate committees of the senate and the house of representatives and, if approved, shall be paid pursuant to legislative claims procedure.

No juvenile claimant receiving payment under this section may be identified by name either in the list of claimants submitted by the department or in the legislative appropriation.

Subd. 2a. Limitations. Compensation paid under this section is limited to reimbursement for medical expenses and compensation for permanent total or partial disability or death. Reimbursement for medical expenses under this section is limited to the amount which would be payable for the same expenses under the medical assistance program authorized under chapter 256B. No compensation shall be paid under this section for pain and suffering. Payments made under this section shall be reduced by any proceeds received by the claimant or the medical care provider from any insurance policy covering the loss. For the purposes of this section, "insurance policy" does not include the medical assistance program authorized under chapter 256B or the general assistance medical care program authorized under chapter 256D.

Subd. 3. Exclusive remedy. The procedure established by this section is exclusive of all other legal, equitable, and statutory remedies against the state, its political subdivisions, or employees of the state or its political subdivisions.

History: 1979 c 260 s 2; 1984 c 513 s 1-3; 1985 c 242 s 1-3; 1986 c 444; 1988 c 469 art 1 s 1; 1996 c 360 s 7,8; 1998 c 367 art 9 s 1

3.74 [Expired]

3.741 [Expired]

3.742 [Expired]

3.743 [Expired]

3.744 [Expired]

3.745 [Expired]

3.746 [Expired]

3.747 [Expired]

3.748 [Expired]

3.749 LEGISLATIVE CLAIMS; FILING FEE.

A person filing a claim with the joint senate-house of representatives subcommittee on claims must pay a filing fee of \$5. The money must be deposited by the clerk of the subcommittee in the state treasury and credited to the general fund. A claimant who is successful in obtaining an award from the subcommittee shall be reimbursed for the fee paid.

History: 1994 c 620 s 1

3.75 [Repealed, 1969 c 1066 s 19 subd 2]

3.751 CONTRACT CLAIMS.

Subdivision 1. **Waiver of immunity.** When a controversy arises out of a contract for work, services, the delivery of goods, or debt obligations of the state incurred under article XI of the Minnesota Constitution entered into by a state agency through established procedure, in respect to which controversy a party to the contract would be entitled to redress against the state in a court, if the state were suable, and no claim against the state has been made in a bill pending in the legislature for the same redress against it, the state waives immunity from suit in connection with the controversy and confers jurisdiction on the district court to determine it in the manner provided for civil actions in the district court. Only a party to the contract may bring action against the state.

Subd. 2. **Limitation of action.** No action shall be maintained unless it is commenced within 90 days after the plaintiff has been furnished by the state with a final estimate under the contract, or, at the election of the plaintiff, within six months after the work provided for under the contract is completed.

Subd. 3. **Venue; procedure.** The action may be brought in the district court in the county where the cause of action or some part of it arose or in the district court in Ramsey county. The action shall be commenced by filing a complaint with the administrator of court and serving a summons and copy of the complaint upon the attorney general at the state capitol. The state shall have 40 days from the date of the service to serve an answer upon the plaintiff. The action shall proceed in the district court as other actions at law.

Subd. 4. **Appeal.** An appeal from a final order or judgment in the action may be taken as in other civil cases.

Subd. 5. **Trunk highways.** This section does not apply to controversies arising out of a contract to construct or repair a state trunk highway.

History: 1961 c 453 s 4; 1975 c 271 s 6; 1976 c 331 s 34; 1Sp1982 c 3 s 1; 1983 c 247 s 3; 1986 c 444; 1Sp1986 c 3 art 1 s 82; 1988 c 469 art 1 s 1

3.752 [Repealed, 1976 c 331 s 42]

3.753 [Repealed, 1976 c 331 s 42]

3.754 BUDGET REQUESTS; PROPERTY IMPROVEMENT CLAIMS.

All state departments and agencies including the board of trustees of the Minnesota state colleges and universities shall include in their budget requests the amounts necessary to reimburse counties and municipalities for claims involving assessments for improvements benefiting state-owned property in their communities. Each department and agency shall pay the assessments when due or, if a department or agency feels that it was not fairly assessed, notify the chairs of the committee on finance of the senate and the committee on ways and means of the house of representatives for a review of the assessment. Assessments on state-owned property under the control of the board of trustees of the Minnesota state colleges and universities are governed by section 135A.131. All agencies and departments

should negotiate assessment costs with counties and municipalities prior to commencement of improvements benefiting state-owned property.

History: 1973 c 349 s 2; 1974 c 557 s 14; 1975 c 321 s 2; 1988 c 469 art 1 s 1; 1994 c 620 s 2; 1996 c 395 s 18; 1997 c 183 art 3 s 38

3.755 DAMAGE BY ESCAPING INMATES.

The department of corrections and the department of human services shall pay all claims involving property damage, not covered by insurance, resulting from actions of escaping inmates or runaway patients occurring while making their escape. The departments must verify the reasonableness of the amounts claimed. Upon the approval of the commissioner of human services or the commissioner of corrections as to the institutions under their respective control, the superintendent or chief executive officer of an institution may pay out of the current expense appropriation of the institution to an employee of the institution the amount of any property damage sustained by the employee, not in excess of \$250, because of action of a patient or inmate of the institution.

History: 1974 c 557 s 12; 1976 c 163 s 1; 1979 c 102 s 13; 1984 c 654 art 5 s 58; 1988 c 469 art 1 s 1

3.756 MISDEMEANOR.

A person who knowingly and willfully presents, or attempts to present, a false or fraudulent claim; or a state officer who knowingly and willfully participates, or assists, in the preparation or presentation of a false or fraudulent claim is guilty of a misdemeanor. A state officer convicted of such an offense also forfeits office.

History: 1957 c 899 s 19; 1986 c 444; 1988 c 469 art 1 s 1

3.76 [Repealed, 1976 c 331 s 42]

3.761 [Renumbered 15.471]

3.762 [Renumbered 15.472]

3.763 [Renumbered 15.473]

3.764 [Renumbered 15.474]

3.765 [Renumbered 15.475]

3.77 [Repealed, 1976 c 331 s 42]

3.78 [Repealed, 1976 c 331 s 42]

3.79 [Repealed, 1976 c 331 s 42]

3.80 [Repealed, 1976 c 331 s 42]

3.81 [Repealed, 1976 c 331 s 42]

3.82 [Repealed, 1976 c 331 s 42]

3.83 [Repealed, 1976 c 331 s 42]

3.84 [Renumbered 3.756]

ADMINISTRATIVE RULES REVIEW

3.841 LEGISLATIVE COORDINATING COMMISSION.

For purposes of sections 3.842 and 3.843, "commission" means the legislative coordinating commission or a legislative commission or subcommittee established by the coordinating commission under section 3.305, subdivision 6, to exercise the powers and discharge the duties of the coordinating commission under sections 3.842 and 3.843 or other law requiring action by the coordinating commission on matters relating to administrative rules.

History: 1974 c 355 s 69; 1975 c 271 s 6; 1980 c 615 s 1; 1980 c 618 s 26; 1981 c 112 s 1,2; 1981 c 253 s 1; 1981 c 342 art 2 s 1; 1982 c 424 s 130; 1986 c 444; 1989 c 155 s 6; 1993 c 370 s 2; 1994 c 629 s 1; 1997 c 98 s 1

3.842 REVIEW OF RULES BY COMMISSION.

Subdivision 1. **Purpose.** The commission shall promote adequate and proper rules by agencies and an understanding upon the part of the public respecting them.

Subd. 2. **Jurisdiction.** The jurisdiction of the commission includes all rules as defined in section 14.02, subdivision 4. The commission also has jurisdiction of rules filed with the secretary of state in accordance with sections 14.38, subdivisions 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, and 11; 14.386; and 14.388.

The commission may periodically review statutory exemptions to the rulemaking provisions of this chapter.

Subd. 3. **Hearings.** The commission may hold public hearings to investigate complaints with respect to rules if it considers the complaints meritorious and worthy of attention. If the rules that are the subject of the public hearing were adopted without a rulemaking hearing, it may request the office of administrative hearings to hold the public hearing and prepare a report summarizing the testimony received at the hearing. The office of administrative hearings shall assess the costs of the public hearing to the agency whose rules are the subject of the hearing.

Subd. 4. [Repealed, 1997 c 98 s 17]

Subd. 4a. **Objections to rules.** (a) If the commission objects to all or some portion of a rule because the commission considers it to be beyond the procedural or substantive authority delegated to the agency, including a proposed rule submitted under section 14.15, subdivision 4, or 14.26, subdivision 3, paragraph (c), the commission may file that objection in the office of the secretary of state. The filed objection must contain a concise statement of the commission's reasons for its action. An objection to a proposed rule submitted under section 14.15, subdivision 4, or 14.26, subdivision 3, paragraph (c), may not be filed before the rule is adopted.

(b) The secretary of state shall affix to each objection a certification of the date and time of its filing and as soon after the objection is filed as practicable shall transmit a certified copy of it to the agency issuing the rule in question and to the revisor of statutes. The secretary of state shall also maintain a permanent register open to public inspection of all objections by the commission.

(c) The commission shall publish and index an objection filed under this section in the next issue of the State Register. The revisor of statutes shall indicate the existence of the objection adjacent to the rule in question when that rule is published in Minnesota Rules.

(d) Within 14 days after the filing of an objection by the commission to a rule, the issuing agency shall respond in writing to the commission. After receipt of the response, the commission may withdraw or modify its objection.

(e) After the filing of an objection by the commission that is not subsequently withdrawn, the burden is upon the agency in any proceeding for judicial review or for enforcement of the rule to establish that the whole or portion of the rule objected to is valid.

(f) The failure of the commission to object to a rule is not an implied legislative authorization of its validity.

(g) In accordance with sections 14.44 and 14.45, the commission may petition for a declaratory judgment to determine the validity of a rule objected to by the commission. The action must be started within two years after an objection is filed in the office of the secretary of state.

(h) The commission may intervene in litigation arising from agency action. For purposes of this paragraph, agency action means the whole or part of a rule, or the failure to issue a rule.

Subd. 5. [Repealed, 1997 c 98 s 17]

Subd. 6. [Repealed, 1997 c 98 s 17]

Subd. 7. [Repealed, 1997 c 98 s 17]

History: 1974 c 355 s 69; 1975 c 271 s 6; 1980 c 615 s 1; 1980 c 618 s 26; 1981 c 112 s 1,2; 1981 c 253 s 1; 1981 c 342 art 2 s 1; 1982 c 424 s 130; 1984 c 655 art 1 s 4; 1Sp1985 c 13 s 84; 1989 c 155 s 2,6; 1994 c 629 s 2,3; 1995 c 233 art 2 s 1-3; 1997 c 98 s 2,3

3.843 PUBLIC HEARINGS BY STATE AGENCIES.

By a vote of a majority of its members, the commission may request any agency issuing rules to hold a public hearing in respect to recommendations made under section 3.842, including recommendations made by the commission to promote adequate and proper rules by that agency and recommendations contained in the commission's biennial report. The agency shall give notice as provided in section 14.14, subdivision 1, of a hearing under this section, to be conducted in accordance with sections 14.05 to 14.28. The hearing must be held not more than 60 days after receipt of the request or within any other longer time period specified by the commission in the request.

History: 1974 c 355 s 69; 1975 c 271 s 6; 1980 c 615 s 1; 1980 c 618 s 26; 1981 c 112 s 1,2; 1981 c 253 s 1; 1981 c 342 art.2 s 1; 1982 c 424 s 130; 1989 c 155 s 6; 1995 c 233 art 2 s 56; 1997 c 98 s 4

3.844 [Repealed, 1997 c 98 s 17]

3.845 [Repealed, 1997 c 98 s 17]

3.846 [Repealed, 1995 c 233 art 2 s 57]

PUBLIC RETIREMENT COMMISSION**3.85 LEGISLATIVE COMMISSION ON PENSIONS AND RETIREMENT.**

Subdivision 1. **Creation.** The legislative commission on pensions and retirement is created to study and investigate public retirement systems.

Subd. 2. **Powers.** The commission shall make a continuing study and investigation of retirement benefit plans applicable to nonfederal government employees in this state. The powers and duties of the commission include, but are not limited to the following:

(a) studying retirement benefit plans applicable to nonfederal government employees in Minnesota, including federal plans available to the employees;

(b) making recommendations within the scope of its study, including attention to financing of the various pension funds and financing of accrued liabilities;

(c) considering all aspects of pension planning and operation and making recommendations designed to establish and maintain sound pension policy for all funds;

(d) filing a report at least biennially to each session of the legislature;

(e) analyzing each item of proposed pension and retirement legislation, including amendments to each, with particular reference to analysis of their cost, actuarial soundness, and adherence to sound pension policy, and reporting its findings to the legislature;

(f) creating and maintaining a library for reference concerning pension and retirement matters, including information about laws and systems in other states; and

(g) studying, analyzing, and preparing reports in regard to subjects certified to the commission for study.

Subd. 3. **Membership.** The commission consists of six members of the senate appointed by the subcommittee on committees of the committee on rules and administration and six members of the house of representatives appointed by the speaker. Members shall be appointed at the commencement of each regular session of the legislature for a two-year term beginning January 16 of the first year of the regular session. Vacancies that occur while the legislature is in session shall be filled like regular appointments. If the legislature is not in session, senate vacancies shall be filled by the last subcommittee on committees of the senate committee on rules and administration or other appointing authority designated by the senate rules, and house vacancies shall be filled by the last speaker of the house, or if the speaker is not available, by the last chair of the house rules committee.

Subd. 4. **Office, meetings, officers.** The commission shall maintain an office in the capitol group of buildings in space which the commissioner of administration shall provide. The commission shall hold meetings at the times and places it may designate. It shall select a chair, a vice-chair, and other officers from its membership as it deems necessary.

Subd. 5. **Staff.** The commission may employ professional and technical assistants as it deems necessary to perform the duties prescribed in this section.

Subd. 6. **Assistance of other agencies.** The commission may request information from any state officer or agency or public pension fund or plan as defined in section 356.61, including a volunteer firefighters' relief association to which sections 69.771 to 69.776 apply, to assist it to carry out the terms of this section. The officer, agency, or public pension fund or plan shall promptly furnish any data requested.

Subd. 7. [Repealed, 1996 c 310 s 1]

Subd. 8. **Expenses, reimbursement.** The members of the commission and its assistants shall be reimbursed for all expenses actually and necessarily incurred in the performance of their duties. Reimbursement for expenses incurred shall be made under the rules governing state employees.

Subd. 9. **Expenses and reports.** Expenses of the commission shall be approved by the chair or another member as the rules of the commission provide. The expenses shall then be paid like other state expenses. A general summary or statement of expenses incurred by the commission and paid shall be made to the legislature by November 15 of each even-numbered year.

Subd. 10. **Standards for pension valuations and cost estimates.** The commission shall adopt standards prescribing specific detailed methods to calculate, evaluate, and display current and proposed law liabilities, costs, and actuarial equivalents of all public employee pension plans in Minnesota. These standards shall be consistent with chapter 356 and be updated annually.

Subd. 11. **Valuations and reports to legislature.** (a) The commission shall contract with an established actuarial consulting firm to conduct annual actuarial valuations for the retirement plans named in paragraph (b). The contract must include provisions for performing cost analyses of proposals for changes in benefit and funding policies.

(b) The contract for actuarial valuation must include the following retirement plans:

- (1) the teachers retirement plan, teachers retirement association;
- (2) the general state employees retirement plan, Minnesota state retirement system;
- (3) the correctional employees retirement plan, Minnesota state retirement system;
- (4) the state patrol retirement plan, Minnesota state retirement system;
- (5) the judges retirement plan, Minnesota state retirement system;
- (6) the Minneapolis employees retirement plan, Minneapolis employees retirement fund;
- (7) the public employees retirement plan, public employees retirement association;
- (8) the public employees police and fire plan, public employees retirement association;
- (9) the Duluth teachers retirement plan, Duluth teachers retirement fund association;
- (10) the Minneapolis teachers retirement plan, Minneapolis teachers retirement fund association;
- (11) the St. Paul teachers retirement plan, St. Paul teachers retirement fund association;
- (12) the legislators retirement plan, Minnesota state retirement system; and
- (13) the elective state officers retirement plan, Minnesota state retirement system.

(c) The contract must specify completion of annual actuarial valuation calculations on a fiscal year basis with their contents as specified in section 356.215, and the standards for actuarial work adopted by the commission.

The contract must specify completion of annual experience data collection and processing and a quadrennial published experience study for the plans listed in paragraph (b), clauses (1), (2), and (7), as provided for in the standards for actuarial work adopted by the commission. The experience data collection, processing, and analysis must evaluate the following:

- (1) individual salary progression;
- (2) rate of return on investments based on current asset value;
- (3) payroll growth;
- (4) mortality;
- (5) retirement age;

- (6) withdrawal; and
- (7) disablement.

(d) The actuary retained by the commission shall annually prepare a report to the legislature, including the commentary on the actuarial valuation calculations for the plans named in paragraph (b) and summarizing the results of the actuarial valuation calculations. The commission-retained actuary shall include with the report the actuary's recommendations concerning the appropriateness of the support rates to achieve proper funding of the retirement funds by the required funding dates. The commission-retained actuary shall, as part of the quadrennial published experience study, include recommendations to the legislature on the appropriateness of the actuarial valuation assumptions required for evaluation in the study.

(e) If the actuarial gain and loss analysis in the actuarial valuation calculations indicates a persistent pattern of sizable gains or losses, as directed by the commission, the actuary retained by the commission shall prepare a special experience study for a plan listed in paragraph (b), clause (3), (4), (5), (6), (8), (9), (10), (11), (12), or (13), in the manner provided for in the standards for actuarial work adopted by the commission.

(f) The term of the contract between the commission and the actuary retained by the commission is four years. The contract is subject to competitive bidding procedures as specified by the commission.

Subd. 12. Allocation of actuarial cost. (a) The commission shall assess each retirement plan specified in subdivision 11, paragraph (b), the compensation paid to the actuary retained by the commission for the actuarial valuation calculations, quadrennial projection valuations, and quadrennial experience studies. The assessment is 100 percent of the amount of contract compensation for the actuarial consulting firm retained by the commission for actuarial valuation calculations, including the public employees police and fire plan consolidation accounts of the public employees retirement association, annual experience data collection and processing, and quadrennial experience studies.

The portion of the total assessment payable by each retirement system or pension plan must be determined as follows:

(1) Each pension plan specified in subdivision 11, paragraph (b), clauses (1) to (13), must pay the following indexed amount based on its total active, deferred, inactive, and benefit recipient membership:

up to 2,000 members, inclusive	\$2.55 per member
2,001 through 10,000 members	\$1.13 per member
over 10,000 members	\$0.11 per member

The amount specified is applicable for the assessment of the July 1, 1991, to June 30, 1992, fiscal year actuarial compensation amounts. For the July 1, 1992, to June 30, 1993, fiscal year and subsequent fiscal year actuarial compensation amounts, the amount specified must be increased at the same percentage increase rate as the implicit price deflator for state and local government purchases of goods and services for the 12-month period ending with the first quarter of the calendar year following the completion date for the actuarial valuation calculations, as published by the federal Department of Commerce, and rounded upward to the nearest full cent.

(2) The total per-member portion of the allocation must be determined, and that total per-member amount must be subtracted from the total amount for allocation. Of the remainder dollar amount, the following per-retirement system and per-pension plan charges must be determined and the charges must be paid by the system or plan:

(i) 37.87 percent is the total additional per-retirement system charge, of which one-seventh must be paid by each retirement system specified in subdivision 11, paragraph (b), clauses (1), (2), (6), (7), (9), (10), and (11).

(ii) 62.13 percent is the total additional per-pension plan charge, of which one-thirteenth must be paid by each pension plan specified in subdivision 11, paragraph (b), clauses (1) to (13).

(b) The assessment must be made following the completion of the actuarial valuation calculations and the experience analysis. The amount of the assessment is appropriated from

the retirement fund applicable to the retirement plan. Receipts from assessments must be deposited in the state treasury and credited to the general fund.

History: 1967 c 549 s 1-6; 1969 c 399 s 1; 1971 c 818 s 1,2; 1974 c 406 s 53; 1975 c 271 s 6; 1981 c 224 s 1; 1984 c 564 s 1,2; 1Sp1985 c 7 s 1,2,35; 1Sp1985 c 13 s 65; 1986 c 359 s 1; 1986 c 444; 1987 c 259 s 1; 1987 c 404 s 62; 1988 c 469 art 1 s 1; 1991 c 269 art 3 s 1; 1995 c 248 art 2 s 3; 1995 c 254 art 1 s 36; 1997 c 202 art 2 s 5; 1997 c 233 art 1 s 1,2; 1998 c 390 art 8 s 1

EMPLOYEE RELATIONS

3.855 EMPLOYEE RELATIONS.

Subdivision 1. [Repealed, 1995 c 248 art 2 s 8]

Subd. 1a. **Definitions.** "Commission" means the legislative coordinating commission or a legislative commission established by the coordinating commission, as provided in section 3.305, subdivision 6, to exercise the powers and discharge the duties of the coordinating commission under this section or other law requiring action by the coordinating commission on matters of public employment or compensation.

Subd. 2. **State employee negotiations.** (a) The commissioner of employee relations shall regularly advise the commission on the progress of collective bargaining activities with state employees under the state Public Employment Labor Relations Act. During negotiations, the commission may make recommendations to the commissioner as it deems appropriate but no recommendation shall impose any obligation or grant any right or privilege to the parties.

(b) The commissioner shall submit to the chair of the commission any negotiated collective bargaining agreements, arbitration awards, compensation plans, or salaries for legislative approval or disapproval. Negotiated agreements shall be submitted within five days of the date of approval by the commissioner or the date of approval by the affected state employees, whichever occurs later. Arbitration awards shall be submitted within five days of their receipt by the commissioner. If the commission disapproves a collective bargaining agreement, award, compensation plan, or salary, the commission shall specify in writing to the parties those portions with which it disagrees and its reasons. If the commission approves a collective bargaining agreement, award, compensation plan, or salary, it shall submit the matter to the legislature to be accepted or rejected under this section.

(c) When the legislature is not in session, the commission may give interim approval to a negotiated collective bargaining agreement, salary, compensation plan, or arbitration award. When the legislature is not in session, failure of the commission to disapprove a collective bargaining agreement or arbitration award within 30 days constitutes approval. The commission shall submit the negotiated collective bargaining agreements, salaries, compensation plans, or arbitration awards for which it has provided approval to the entire legislature for ratification at a special legislative session called to consider them or at its next regular legislative session as provided in this section. Approval or disapproval by the commission is not binding on the legislature.

(d) When the legislature is not in session, the proposed collective bargaining agreement, arbitration decision, salary, or compensation plan must be implemented upon its approval by the commission, and state employees covered by the proposed agreement or arbitration decision do not have the right to strike while the interim approval is in effect. Wages and economic fringe benefit increases provided for in the agreement or arbitration decision paid in accordance with the interim approval by the commission are not affected, but the wages or benefit increases must cease to be paid or provided effective upon the rejection of the agreement, arbitration decision, salary, or compensation plan, or upon adjournment of the legislature without acting on it.

Subd. 3. **Other salaries and compensation plans.** The commission shall also:

(1) review and approve, reject, or modify a plan for compensation and terms and conditions of employment prepared and submitted by the commissioner of employee relations under section 43A.18, subdivision 2, covering all state employees who are not represented by an exclusive bargaining representative and whose compensation is not provided for by chapter 43A or other law;

(2) review and approve, reject, or modify a plan for total compensation and terms and conditions of employment for employees in positions identified as being managerial under section 43A.18, subdivision 3, whose salaries and benefits are not otherwise provided for in law or other plans established under chapter 43A;

(3) review and approve, reject, or modify recommendations for salaries submitted by the governor or other appointing authority under section 43A.18, subdivision 5, covering agency head positions listed in section 15A.0815;

(4) review and approve, reject, or modify recommendations for salaries of officials of higher education systems under section 15A.081, subdivision 7b; and

(5) review and approve, reject, or modify plans for compensation, terms, and conditions of employment proposed under section 43A.18, subdivisions 3a and 4.

Subd. 4. Other duties. The commission shall:

(1) continually monitor the state's civil service system provided for in chapter 43A, rules of the commissioner of employee relations, and the collective bargaining process provided for in chapter 179A, as applied to state employees;

(2) research and analyze the need for improvements in those statutory sections;

(3) adopt rules consistent with this section relating to the scheduling and conduct of commission business and other organizational and procedural matters;

(4) perform other related functions delegated to it by the legislature; and

(5) adopt changes, as necessary, to the uniform collective bargaining agreement settlement document developed under section 179A.07, subdivision 7. Any modifications to the form approved by the commission must be submitted to the legislature in the same manner as compensation plans under subdivision 3.

History: 1979 c 332 art 1 s 2; 1980 c 617 s 1; 1981 c 314 s 1; 1982 c 560 s 1; 1983 c 299 s 2; 1984 c 462 s 27; 1986 c 444; 1988 c 469 art 1 s 1; 1993 c 4 s 3; 1994 c 560 art 2 s 1-3; 1995 c 239 s 1; 1995 c 248 art 2 s 4; 1996 c 425 s 1; 1997 c 156 s 1; 2Sp1997 c 3 s 1

3.86 [Repealed, 1983 c 301 s 235]

3.861 [Repealed, 1995 c 248 art 2 s 8]

3.862 [Repealed, 1994 c 587 art 3 s 21]

3.8625 [Expired]

3.863 [Repealed, 1995 c 248 art 2 s 8]

3.864 [Repealed, 1995 c 248 art 2 s 8]

3.865 [Repealed, 1991 c 265 art 8 s 20]

3.866 [Repealed, 1991 c 265 art 8 s 20]

3.87 [Repealed, 1974 c 470 s 43]

LEGISLATIVE COMMISSION ON CHILDREN, YOUTH, AND FAMILIES

3.873 LEGISLATIVE COMMISSION ON CHILDREN, YOUTH, AND THEIR FAMILIES.

Subdivision 1. Establishment. A legislative commission on children, youth, and their families is established to study state policy and legislation affecting children and youth and their families. The commission shall make recommendations about how to ensure and promote the present and future well-being of Minnesota children and youth and their families, including methods for helping state and local agencies to work together.

Subd. 2. Membership and terms. The commission consists of 16 members that reflect a proportionate representation from each party. Eight members from the house shall be appointed by the speaker of the house and eight members from the senate shall be appointed by

the subcommittee on committees of the committee on rules and administration. The membership must include members of the following committees in the house and the senate: health and human services, family services, health care, governmental operations and gaming, governmental operations and reform, education, judiciary, and ways and means or finance. The commission must have representatives from both rural and metropolitan areas. The terms of the members are for two years beginning on January 1 of each odd-numbered year.

Subd. 3. Officers. The commission shall elect a chair and vice-chair from among its members. The chair must alternate biennially between a member of the house and a member of the senate. When the chair is from one body, the vice-chair must be from the other body.

Subd. 4. Staff. The legislative coordinating commission shall supply the commission with the necessary staff, office space, and administrative services. The commission may use existing legislative staff to provide legal counsel, research, fiscal, secretarial, and clerical assistance.

Subd. 5. Information collection; intergovernmental coordination. (a) The commission may conduct public hearings and otherwise collect data and information necessary to its purposes.

(b) The commission may request information or assistance from any state agency or officer to assist the commission in performing its duties. The agency or officer shall promptly furnish any information or assistance requested.

(c) The secretary of the senate and the chief clerk of the house shall provide the commission with a copy of each bill introduced in the legislature concerning children, youth, and their families.

(d) To facilitate coordination between executive and legislative authorities, the commission shall meet with the children's cabinet.

Subd. 6. Legislative reports and recommendations. The commission shall make recommendations to the legislature to implement combining education, and health and human services and related support services provided to children and their families by the departments of education, human services, health and other state agencies into a single state department of children and families to provide more effective and efficient services. The commission also shall make recommendations to the legislature or committees, as it deems appropriate to assist the legislature in formulating legislation. To facilitate coordination between executive and legislative authorities, the commission shall review and evaluate the plans and proposals of the governor and state agencies on matters within the commission's jurisdiction and shall provide the legislature with its analysis and recommendations. The commission shall report its final recommendations under this subdivision and subdivision 7, paragraph (a), by January 1, 1994. The commission shall submit an annual progress report by January 1 of each year.

Subd. 7. Priorities. The commission shall give priority to studying on the matters described in this subdivision. To the extent possible, the commission shall consult with knowledgeable individuals in communities throughout the state when developing recommendations on these matters.

(a) The commission must study methods of improving legislative consideration of children and family issues and coordinating state agency programs relating to children and families, including the desirability, feasibility, and effects of creating a new state department of children's services, or children and family services, in which would be consolidated the responsibility for administering state programs relating to children and families.

(b) The commission must study methods of consolidating or coordinating local health, correctional, educational, job, and human services, to improve the efficiency and effectiveness of services to children and families and to eliminate duplicative and overlapping services. The commission shall evaluate and make recommendations on programs and projects in this and other states that encourage or require local jurisdictions to consolidate the delivery of services in schools or other community centers to reduce the cost and improve the coverage and accessibility of services. The commission must study and recommend specific effectiveness measures to accurately determine the efficacy of programs and services provided to children and their families. The commission must consider and recommend how to trans-

form fragmented, crisis-oriented delivery systems focused on remediation services into flexible, comprehensive, well-coordinated, and family-oriented delivery systems focused on prevention services. The commission must review and evaluate what impact the classification of data has on service providers' ability to anticipate and meet the full range of families' needs.

(c) The commission must study methods of improving and coordinating educational, social, and health care services that assist children and families during the early childhood years. The commission's study must include an evaluation of the following: early childhood health and development screening services, headstart, child care, early childhood family education, and parents' involvement in programs meeting the social, cognitive, physical, and emotional needs of children.

(d) The commission must study methods of improving and coordinating the practices of judicial, correctional, and social service agencies in placing juvenile offenders and children who are in need of protective services or treatment.

(e) The commission must study and recommend constructive changes in preventive, community-based programs that encourage children and youth to responsibly serve their community.

Subd. 8. Expenses and reimbursements. The per diem and mileage costs of the members of the commission must be reimbursed as provided in section 3.101. The health and human services, governmental operations, education, judiciary, and appropriations or finance committees in the house and the senate shall share equally the responsibility to pay commission members' per diem and mileage costs from their committee budgets.

Subd. 9. [Repealed, 1995 c 248 art 2 s 8]

History: 1991 c 265 art 8 s 1; 1992 c 464 art 1 s 1; 1993 c 4 s 4; 1993 c 224 art 4 s 1-5; 1994 c 483 s 1; 1997 c 7 art 2 s 2,3

3.875 [Repealed, 1Sp1985 c 13 s 66 subd 8]

3.88 [Repealed, 1974 c 470 s 43]

3.881 [Repealed, 1995 c 248 art 2 s 8]

3.882 [Repealed, 1995 c 248 art 2 s 8]

LEGISLATIVE COMMISSION ON PLANNING AND FISCAL POLICY

3.885 LEGISLATIVE COMMISSION ON PLANNING AND FISCAL POLICY.

Subdivision 1. Membership. The legislative commission on planning and fiscal policy consists of 18 members of the senate and the house of representatives appointed by the legislative coordinating commission. Vacancies on the commission are filled in the same manner as original appointments. The commission shall elect a chair and a vice-chair from among its members. The chair alternates between a member of the senate and a member of the house in January of each odd-numbered year.

Subd. 1a. [Repealed, 1995 c 248 art 2 s 8]

Subd. 2. Compensation. Members of the commission are compensated as provided by section 3.101.

Subd. 3. [Repealed, 1995 c 248 art 2 s 8]

Subd. 4. Agencies to cooperate. All departments, agencies, and education institutions of the executive and judicial branches must comply with a request of the commission for information, data, estimates, and statistics on the funding revenue operations, and other affairs of the department, agency, or education institution. The commissioner of finance and the commissioner of revenue shall provide the commission with full and free access to information, data, estimates, and statistics in the possession of the finance and revenue departments on the state budget, revenue, expenditures, and tax expenditures.

Subd. 5. Duties. (a) The commission shall:

(1) provide the legislature with research and analysis of current and projected state revenue, state expenditures, and state tax expenditures;

(2) provide the legislature with a report analyzing the governor's proposed levels of revenue and expenditures for biennial budgets submitted under section 16A.11 as well as other supplemental budget submittals to the legislature by the governor;

(3) provide an analysis of the impact of the governor's proposed revenue and expenditure plans for the next biennium;

(4) conduct research on matters of economic and fiscal policy and report to the legislature on the result of the research;

(5) provide economic reports and studies on the state of the state's economy, including trends and forecasts for consideration by the legislature;

(6) conduct budget and tax studies and provide general fiscal and budgetary information;

(7) review and make recommendations on the operation of state programs in order to appraise the implementation of state laws regarding the expenditure of funds and to recommend means of improving their efficiency;

(8) recommend to the legislature changes in the mix of revenue sources for programs, in the percentage of state expenditures devoted to major programs, and in the role of the legislature in overseeing state government expenditures and revenue projections;

(9) make a continuing study and investigation of the building needs of the government of the state of Minnesota, including, but not limited to the following: the current and future requirements of new buildings, the maintenance of existing buildings, rehabilitating and remodeling of old buildings, the planning for administrative offices, and the exploring of methods of financing building and related costs; and

(10) conduct a continuing study of state-local finance, analyzing and making recommendations to the legislature on issues including levels of state support for political subdivisions, basic levels of local need, balances of local revenues and options, relationship of local taxes to individuals' ability to pay, and financial reporting by political subdivisions. In conducting this study, the commission shall consult with the governor, the staff of executive branch agencies, and the governor's advisory commission on state-local relations.

(b) In performing its duties under paragraph (a), the commission shall consider, among other things:

(1) the relative dependence on state tax revenues, federal funds, and user fees to support state-funded programs, and whether the existing mix of revenue sources is appropriate, given the purposes of the programs;

(2) the relative percentages of state expenditures that are devoted to major programs such as education, assistance to local government, aid to individuals, state agencies and institutions, and debt service; and

(3) the role of the legislature in overseeing state government expenditures, including legislative appropriation of money from the general fund, legislative appropriation of money from funds other than the general fund, state agency receipt of money into revolving and other dedicated funds and expenditure of money from these funds, and state agency expenditure of federal funds.

(c) The commission's recommendations must consider the long-term needs of the state. The recommendations must not duplicate work done by standing committees of the senate and house of representatives.

The commission shall report to the legislature on its activities and recommendations by January 15 of each odd-numbered year.

The commission shall provide the public with printed and electronic copies of reports and information for the legislature. Copies must be provided at the actual cost of furnishing each copy.

Subd. 6. [Repealed, 1995 c 248 art 2 s 8]

Subd. 7. [Repealed, 1995 c 248 art 2 s 8]

Subd. 8. [Repealed, 1995 c 248 art 2 s 8]

Subd. 9. [Repealed, 1990 c 604 art 10 s 32]

History: 1987 c 404 s 63; 1988 c 469 art 1 s 1; 1988 c 686 art 1 s 32; 1989 c 155 s 6; 1Sp1989 c 1 art 1 s 4-9; 1990 c 604 art 10 s 1,2; 1991 c 345 art 2 s 5,6

LEGISLATIVE WATER COMMISSION

3.887. LEGISLATIVE WATER COMMISSION.

Subdivision 1. **Establishment.** A legislative water commission is established.

Subd. 2. **Membership.** (a) The legislative water commission shall consist of ten members appointed as follows:

(1) five members of the senate with minority representation proportionate to minority membership in the senate to be appointed by the subcommittee on committees and to serve until their successors are appointed; and

(2) five members of the house of representatives with minority representation proportionate to minority membership in the house to be appointed by the speaker of the house and to serve until their successors are appointed.

(b) Vacancies shall be filled in the same manner as the original positions.

(c) Vacancies occurring on the commission do not affect the authority of the remaining members of the legislative water commission to carry out the function of the commission.

Subd. 3. **Subcommittees.** Two subcommittees shall be established in the legislative water commission, one on groundwater and one on surface water.

Subd. 4. **Staff.** The legislative water commission may appoint and fix the compensation of additional legal and other personnel and consultants necessary to enable the commission to carry out its function, or to contract for services to supply necessary data subject to the approval of the legislative coordinating commission under section 3.305. State employees subject to civil service laws and regulations who may be assigned to the commission shall retain civil service status without interruption or loss of status or privilege.

Subd. 5. **Powers and duties.** (a) The legislative water commission shall review water policy reports and recommendations of the environmental quality board, the biennial report of the board of water and soil resources, and other water-related reports as may be required by law or the legislature.

(b) The commission shall oversee the activities of the pollution control agency under sections 116.16 to 116.181 relating to water pollution control.

(c) The commission may conduct public hearings and otherwise secure data and comments.

(d) The commission shall hold annual hearings on issues relating to groundwater including, in every even-numbered year, a hearing on the groundwater policy report required by section 103A.204.

(e) The commission shall make recommendations as it deems proper to assist the legislature in formulating legislation.

(f) Data or information compiled by the legislative water commission or its subcommittees shall be made available to the legislative commission on Minnesota resources and standing and interim committees of the legislature on request of the chair of the respective commission or committee.

Subd. 6. **Review of policy report.** The legislative water commission shall study the recommendations of the environmental quality board for the management and protection of water resources in the state, and hold a hearing on the groundwater policy report submitted every even-numbered year by the environmental quality board under section 103A.204.

Subd. 7. **Effects of sustainable agriculture.** The legislative water commission shall study the implementation and effects of sustainable agriculture in the state including current and potential practices and their effect on water and groundwater.

Subd. 8. **Repealer.** This section is repealed effective June 30, 1999.

History: 1989 c 326 art 2 s 1; 1989 c 335 art 1 s 269; 1991 c 337 s 2; 1994 c 557 s

1-3

3.89 [Repealed, 1974 c 470 s 43]

3.90 [Repealed, 1974 c 470 s 43]

3.91 [Repealed, 1974 c 470 s 43]

3.92 [Repealed, 1974 c 470 s 43]

STANDING COMMITTEES OF THE LEGISLATURE

3.921 STANDING COMMITTEES AS INTERIM STUDY COMMITTEES.

Subdivision 1. **Interim studies.** Each standing committee or subcommittee of the senate and house of representatives is continued during the intervals between sessions of the legislature to make studies and investigations within its general jurisdiction, as directed by the committee on rules and administration of the senate and the committee on rules and legislative administration of the house of representatives, or by resolution or law.

Subd. 2. **Vacancies.** Vacancies in a committee or subcommittee during the intervals shall be filled by the last elected speaker of the house of representatives for house committees and by the last elected senate committee on committees for senate committees.

Subd. 3. **Expenses.** A standing committee of the senate that requires money to defray expenses of its operations during the interim shall prepare and submit a budget to the senate committee on rules and administration for its approval. The money must not be spent by the standing committee without prior approval of the senate committee on rules and administration. A standing committee of the house of representatives that requires money to defray expenses of its operations during the interim shall prepare and submit a budget to the rules and legislative administration committee of the house of representatives for its approval. The money must not be spent by the standing committee without prior approval of the rules and legislative administration committee of the house of representatives.

Subd. 4. **Certification to finance commissioners.** The expenses of a committee shall be paid upon the certification to the commissioner of finance of their amount. Payment of the expenses is directed from any direct appropriation for them to the legislature or either branch of it.

History: 1963 c 887 s 1; 1973 c 492 s 14; 1973 c 720 s 69; 1988 c 469 art 1 s 1

INDIAN AFFAIRS COUNCIL

3.922 INDIAN AFFAIRS COUNCIL.

Subdivision 1. **Creation, membership.** The state Indian affairs council is created to consist of the following ex officio members:

- the governor or a member of the governor's official staff designated by the governor,
- the commissioner of children, families, and learning,
- the commissioner of human services,
- the commissioner of natural resources,
- the commissioner of human rights,
- the commissioner of trade and economic development,
- the commissioner of corrections,
- the commissioner of the Minnesota housing finance agency,
- the commissioner of iron range resources and rehabilitation,
- the commissioner of health,

each of whom may designate a staff member to serve instead, and

three members of the house of representatives appointed by the speaker, and three members of the senate appointed by its subcommittee on committees.

Voting members of the council are the elected tribal chair of:

- the Fond du Lac Reservation business committee;
- the Grand Portage Reservation business committee;
- the Mille Lacs Reservation business committee;

the White Earth Reservation business committee;
 the Bois Forte (Nett Lake) Reservation business committee;
 the Leech Lake Reservation business committee;
 the Red Lake tribal council;
 the Upper Sioux board of trustees;
 the Lower Sioux tribal council;
 the Shakopee-Mdewankanton general council;
 the Prairie Island tribal council; and
 two members to be selected under subdivision 2.

The chairs of the Indian committees, trusts, or councils may designate in writing a member who has been elected at large to an office in the committee, trust, or council, to serve instead. Members appointed to represent the house of representatives, the senate or tribal governments shall no longer serve on the council when they are no longer members of the bodies which they represent and their offices shall be vacant. A member who is a designee of a tribal chair shall cease to be a member at the end of the term of the designating tribal chair. Ex officio members or their designees on the council shall not vote.

Subd. 2. Additional members. Two members of the council shall be elected at large by Indian residents of Minnesota who are legal members and eligible voters of a federally recognized tribe in accordance with the criteria of the tribe and are not members of any federally recognized tribe with a reservation in Minnesota. The election shall be in a manner prescribed by the secretary of state. The manner of election, certification, and contest shall, as far as reasonably possible, be consistent with procedures employed in general elections in the state to ensure a fair election and ready access to the election process by eligible voters. The voting procedure shall include voting by absentee ballot. A person is eligible to serve as an at-large member of the council if at the time of the election the person is a qualified voter within the requirements of the Minnesota Constitution, article VII and a member of a federally recognized tribe that does not have a reservation in Minnesota. The election shall be certified and regulated by the secretary of state. Elections shall be held by April 14, 1981, and by every fourth April 14 thereafter. The term of office for at-large members is four years commencing on the April 20 following the election and ending at 12:01 a.m., April 20 four years later.

Subd. 3. Compensation; expenses. Compensation of nonlegislator members is as provided in section 15.059, but, because the council performs functions that are not purely advisory, the expiration dates provided in that section do not apply. Expenses of the council must be approved by two of any three members of the council designated by the council and then be paid in the same manner as other state expenses. The executive secretary shall inform the commissioner of finance in writing of the names of the persons authorized to approve expenses.

Subd. 4. Meetings. Meetings may be called by the chair or at the written request of five members of the council. A majority of the voting members of the council is a quorum.

Subd. 5. Officers; personnel; authority. The council shall annually elect a chair and other officers as it may deem necessary. The chair may appoint subcommittees necessary to fulfill the duties of the council. It shall also employ and prescribe the duties of employees and agents as it deems necessary. The compensation of the executive director of the board is as provided by section 43A.18. All employees are in the unclassified service. The chair is an ex officio member of the state board of human rights. Appropriations and other funds of the council are subject to chapter 16C. The council may contract in its own name. Contracts must be approved by a majority of the members of the council and executed by the chair and the executive director. The council may apply for, receive, and spend in its own name, grants and gifts of money consistent with the powers and duties specified in this section. The council shall maintain its primary office in Bemidji. It shall also maintain personnel and office space in St. Paul.

Subd. 6. Duties. The primary duties of the council are to:

(1) clarify for the legislature and state agencies the nature of tribal governments and the relationship of tribal governments to the Indian people of Minnesota;

(2) assist the secretary of state in establishing an election of at-large members of the council;

(3) make recommendations to members of the legislature on desired and needed legislation to benefit the statewide Indian community and communicate to the members of the legislature when legislation has or will have an adverse effect on the statewide Indian community;

(4) provide, through the elected apparatus of the council, an effective conduit to the legislature for programs, proposals, and projects submitted by tribal governments, organizations, committees, groups, or individuals;

(5) provide a continuing dialogue with members of the tribal governments to improve their knowledge of the legislative process, state agencies, and governmental due process;

(6) assist in establishing Indian advisory councils in cooperation with state agencies that deliver services to the Indian community;

(7) assist state agencies in defining what groups, organizations, committees, councils, or individuals are eligible for delivery of their respective services;

(8) assist in providing resources, tribal and other, in the delivery of services to the statewide Indian community;

(9) act as a liaison between local, state, and national units of government in the delivery of services to the Indian population of Minnesota;

(10) assist state agencies in implementing and updating studies of services delivered to the Indian community;

(11) provide, for the benefit of all levels of state government, a continuing liaison between governmental bodies and elected tribal governments and officials;

(12) interreact with private organizations involved with Indian concerns to develop and implement programs to assist Indian people, as they affect state agencies and departments;

(13) act as an intermediary, when requested and if necessary, between Indian interests and state agencies and departments when questions, problems, or conflicts exist or arise;

(14) provide information for and direction to a program to assist Indian citizens to assume all the rights, privileges, and duties of citizenship, and to coordinate and cooperate with local, state, and national private agencies providing services to the Indian people;

(15) develop educational programs, community organization programs, leadership development programs, motivational programs, and business development programs for Indian persons who have been, are, or will be subject to prejudice and discrimination;

(16) cooperate and consult with appropriate commissioners and agencies to develop plans and programs to most effectively serve the needs of Indians; and

(17) review data provided by the commissioner of human services under section 257.072, subdivision 5, and present recommendations on the out-of-home placement of Indian children. Recommendations must be presented to the commissioner and the legislature by February 1, 1990; November 1, 1990; and November 1 of each year thereafter.

Subd. 7. State officials and departments; cooperation. In carrying out these objectives and to ascertain Indian needs, the council shall have the right to confer with state officials and other governmental units and have access to records as necessary to obtain needed information. The council also shall have the right to call upon various state departments for technical advice and service as needed to fulfill its purposes.

Subd. 8. Advisory council. An advisory council on urban Indians shall advise the board on the unique problems and concerns of Minnesota Indians who reside in urban areas of the state. The council must be appointed by the board and consist of five Indians residing in the vicinity of Minneapolis, St. Paul, and Duluth. At least one member of the council must be a resident of each city. The terms, compensation, and removal of members are as provided in section 15.059, but the expiration dates provided in that section do not apply.

Subd. 9. [Repealed, 1997 c 7 art 2 s.67]

History: 1963 c 888 s 2 subd 2-4, 6-8; 1965 c 888 s 7 subd 1, 3; 1967 c 299 s 9; Ex1967 c 55 s 1, 2; 1969 c 540 s 3; 1969 c 975 s 17; 1969 c 1005 s 1, 2; 1969 c 1129 art 3 s 1; 1974 c 539 s 1; 1975 c 54 s 1; 1975 c 271 s 6; 1976 c 314 s 1; 1980 c 374 s 1; 1981 c 356 s 68; 1983 c 260 s 1; 1983 c 289 s 115 subd 1; 1983 c 299 s 3; 1983 c 301 s 59; 1984 c 654 art 5 s 58; 1986 c 344 s 1; 1986 c 444; 1987 c 186 s 15; 1987 c 312 art 1 s 26 subd 2; 1987 c 375 s 1; 1988 c 469 art 1 s 1; 1988 c 629 s 1, 2; 1988 c 689 art 2 s 1; 1991 c 292 art 3 s 1, 2; 1Sp1995 c 3 art 16 s 13; 1996 c 420 s 1, 2; 1998 c 386 art 2 s 4

3.9221 INDIAN TRIBES; COMPACTS TO BE NEGOTIATED.

Subdivision 1. **Definition.** For purposes of this section, "act" means the Indian Gaming Regulatory Act, Public Law Number 100-497, and future amendments to it.

Subd. 2. **Negotiations authorized.** The governor or the governor's designated representatives shall, pursuant to section 11 of the act, negotiate in good faith a tribal-state compact regulating the conduct of class III gambling, as defined in section 4 of the act, on Indian lands of a tribe requesting negotiations. The agreement may include any provision authorized under section 11(d)(3)(C) of the act. The attorney general is the legal counsel for the governor or the governor's representatives in regard to negotiating a compact under this section. If the governor appoints designees to negotiate under this subdivision, the designees must include at least two members of the senate and two members of the house of representatives, two of whom must be the chairs of the senate and house of representatives standing committees with jurisdiction over gambling policy.

Subd. 3. **Time limits.** (a) In the case of negotiations undertaken pursuant to a request for negotiations received before April 20, 1989, the authority granted under subdivision 2 to negotiate with an Indian tribe expires 180 days after April 20, 1989.

(b) In the case of negotiations undertaken pursuant to a request for negotiations received after April 20, 1989, the authority granted under subdivision 2 to negotiate with an Indian tribe expires 180 days after receipt of the request by the governor.

Subd. 4. **Terms of compact; rights of parties.** A compact agreed to on behalf of the state under this section must contain:

(1) a provision recognizing the right of each party to the agreement, including the legislature by joint resolution, to request that the agreement be renegotiated or replaced by a new compact, and providing the terms under which either party, including the legislature, can request a renegotiation or the negotiation of a new compact; and

(2) a provision that in the event of a request for a renegotiation or a new compact the existing compact will remain in effect until renegotiated or replaced.

Subd. 5. **Report.** The governor, the attorney general, and the governor's designated representatives shall report to the house and senate committees having jurisdiction over gambling regulation annually. This report shall contain information on compacts negotiated, and an outline of prospective negotiations.

History: 1989 c 44 s 1; 1991 c 336 art 2 s 1; 1994 c 633 art 7 s 1, 2

LEGISLATIVE COMMISSION ON THE ECONOMIC STATUS OF WOMEN

3.9222 LEGISLATIVE COMMISSION ON THE ECONOMIC STATUS OF WOMEN.

Subdivision 1. **Creation.** A legislative commission is created to study and report on the economic status of women in Minnesota.

Subd. 2. **Members.** The commission consists of five members of the house of representatives appointed by the speaker and five members of the senate appointed by the committee on committees. Members serve until the expiration of their legislative terms.

Subd. 3. **Duties.** The commission shall study all matters relating to the economic status of women in Minnesota, including:

(1) economic security of homemakers and women in the labor force,

- (2) opportunities for education and vocational training,
- (3) employment opportunities,
- (4) the contributions of women to the economy,
- (5) women's access to benefits and services provided to citizens of this state, and
- (6) laws and business practices constituting barriers to the full participation by women in the economy.

The commission shall study also the adequacy of programs and services relating to families in Minnesota, including single-parent families and members beyond the nuclear or immediate family.

Subd. 4. Reports. The commission shall report its findings and recommendations to the governor and the legislature by December 15 of each even-numbered year and supplement its findings and recommendations by December 15 of each odd-numbered year. The report shall recommend legislation and administrative action to enable women to achieve full participation in the economy. The report shall also recommend methods to encourage the development of coordinated, interdepartmental goals and objectives and the coordination of programs, services and facilities among all state departments and public and private providers of services related to children, youth and families.

Subd. 5. Meetings; officers. The commission may hold meetings and hearings at the times and places it designates to accomplish the purposes in this section. It shall select a chair and other officers from its membership as it deems necessary.

Subd. 6. Staff, office, services. The legislative coordinating commission shall supply the commission with necessary staff, office space, and administrative services.

Subd. 7. Gifts, grants, loans. When any person, corporation, the United States government, or any other entity offers money to the commission by way of gift, grant, or loan, to assist the commission to carry out its powers and duties, the commission may accept the offer by majority vote. Upon acceptance, the chair shall receive the money subject to the terms of the offer, but no money shall be accepted or received as a loan nor indebtedness incurred except in the manner and under the limitations otherwise provided by law.

History: 1976 c 337 s 1; 1978 c 793 s 82,83; 1981 c 356 s 371-373; 3Sp1981 c 2 art 1 s 7; 1983 c 301 s 60; 1984 c 655 art 1 s 1; 1986 c 444; 1988 c 469 art 1 s 1.

COUNCIL ON AFFAIRS OF CHICANO/LATINO PEOPLE

3.9223 COUNCIL ON AFFAIRS OF CHICANO/LATINO PEOPLE.

Subdivision 1. Membership. The state council on affairs of Chicano/Latino people consists of 11 members appointed by the governor, including eight members representing each of the state's congressional districts and three members appointed at large. The demographic composition of the council members must accurately reflect the demographic composition of Minnesota's Chicano/Latino community, including migrant workers, as determined by the state demographer. Membership, terms, compensation, removal of members, and filling of vacancies are as provided in section 15.0575. Because the council performs functions that are not purely advisory, the council is not subject to the expiration date in section 15.059. Two members of the house of representatives appointed by the speaker and two members of the senate appointed by the subcommittee on committees of the committee on rules and administration shall serve as nonvoting members of the council. The council shall annually elect from its membership a chair and other officers it deems necessary.

Subd. 2. Chicano/Latino people. For purposes of subdivisions 3 to 7, the term "Chicano/Latino person" means a person who was born in, or whose ancestors are from, Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Mexico, Nicaragua, Peru, Panama, Paraguay, Puerto Rico, Uruguay, or Venezuela.

Subd. 3. Duties. The council shall:

- (1) advise the governor and the legislature on the nature of the issues confronting Chicano/Latino people in this state, including the unique problems encountered by Chicano/Latino migrant agricultural workers;

(2) advise the governor and the legislature on statutes or rules necessary to ensure Chicano/Latino people access to benefits and services provided to people in this state;

(3) recommend to the governor and the legislature legislation to improve the economic and social condition of Chicano/Latino people in this state;

(4) serve as a conduit to state government for organizations of Chicano/Latino people in the state;

(5) serve as a referral agency to assist Chicano/Latino people to secure access to state agencies and programs;

(6) serve as a liaison with the federal government, local government units, and private organizations on matters relating to the Chicano/Latino people of this state;

(7) perform or contract for the performance of studies designed to suggest solutions to problems of Chicano/Latino people in the areas of education, employment, human rights, health, housing, social welfare, and other related programs;

(8) implement programs designed to solve problems of Chicano/Latino people when authorized by other statute, rule, or order; and

(9) publicize the accomplishments of Chicano/Latino people and their contributions to this state.

Subd. 4. Review and recommendation authority. All applications for the receipt of federal money and proposed rules of a state agency that will have their primary effect on Chicano/Latino people must be submitted to the council for review and recommendation at least 15 days before submission to a federal agency or initial publication in the State Register.

Subd. 5. Powers. The council may contract in its own name. Contracts must be approved by a majority of the members of the council and executed by the chair and the executive director. The council may apply for, receive, and expend in its own name grants and gifts of money consistent with the power and duties specified in this section.

The council shall appoint an executive director who is experienced in administrative activities and familiar with the problems and needs of Chicano/Latino people. The council may delegate to the executive director powers and duties under this section that do not require council approval. The executive director and council staff serve in the unclassified service. The executive director may be removed at any time by a majority vote of the entire council. The executive director shall recommend to the council the appropriate staffing necessary to carry out its duties. The commissioner of administration shall provide the council with necessary administrative services.

Subd. 6. State agency assistance. Other state agencies shall supply the council upon request with advisory staff services on matters relating to the jurisdiction of the council. The council shall cooperate and coordinate its activities with other state agencies to the highest possible degree.

Subd. 7. Report. The council shall prepare and distribute a report to the governor and legislature by November 15 of each even-numbered year. The report shall summarize the activities of the council since its last report, list receipts and expenditures, identify the major problems and issues confronting Chicano/Latino people, and list the specific objectives that the council seeks to attain during the next biennium.

History: 1978 c 510 s 1-7; 1981 c 356 s 374,375; 1983 c 260 s 2; 1983 c 305 s 2; 1Sp1985 c 13 s 67; 1986 c 444; 1988 c 469 art 1 s 1; 1988 c 629 s 3; 1988 c 686 art 1 s 33; 1988 c 689 art 2 s 2; 1991 c 292 art 3 s 3; 1996 c 420 s 3

COUNCIL ON BLACK MINNESOTANS

3.9225 COUNCIL ON BLACK MINNESOTANS.

Subdivision 1. Creation. A state council on Black Minnesotans consists of 11 members appointed by the governor. The members of the council must be broadly representative of the Black community of the state and include at least five males and at least five females. Membership terms, compensation, removal of members, and filling of vacancies for nonlegislative members are as provided in section 15.0575. Because the council performs functions that are not purely advisory, the council is not subject to the expiration date in section 15.059.

Two members of the house of representatives appointed by the speaker and two members of the senate appointed by the subcommittee on committees of the committee on rules and administration shall serve as nonvoting members of the council. The council shall annually elect from its membership a chair and other officers it deems necessary.

Subd. 2. Definitions. For the purpose of this section, the term "Black" describes persons who consider themselves as having origin in any of the black racial groups of Africa.

Subd. 3. Duties. The council shall:

(a) advise the governor and the legislature on the nature of the issues confronting Black people in this state;

(b) advise the governor and the legislature on statutes or rules necessary to ensure that Black people have access to benefits and services provided to people in this state;

(c) recommend to the governor and the legislature any revisions in the state's affirmative action program and other steps that are necessary to eliminate underutilization of Blacks in the state's work force;

(d) recommend to the governor and the legislature legislation to improve the economic and social condition of Black people in this state;

(e) serve as a conduit to state government for organizations of Black people in the state;

(f) serve as a referral agency to assist Black people to secure access to state agencies and programs;

(g) serve as a liaison with the federal government, local government units, and private organizations on matters relating to the Black people of this state;

(h) perform or contract for the performance of studies designed to suggest solutions to problems of Black people in the areas of education, employment, human rights, health, housing, social welfare, and other related areas;

(i) implement programs designed to solve problems of Black people when authorized by other statute, rule, or order;

(j) review data provided by the commissioner of human services under section 257.072, subdivision 5, and present recommendations on the out-of-home placement of Black children. Recommendations must be presented to the commissioner and the legislature by February 1, 1990; November 1, 1990; and November 1 of each year thereafter; and

(k) publicize the accomplishments of Black people and their contributions to this state.

Subd. 4. Review of grant applications. All applications by a state department or agency for the receipt of federal funds which will have their primary effect on Black Minnesotans shall be submitted to the council for review and recommendation at least 30 days before submission to a federal agency.

Subd. 5. Powers. The council may contract in its own name, but no money shall be accepted or received as a loan nor indebtedness incurred except as otherwise provided by law. Contracts shall be approved by a majority of the members of the council and executed by the chair and the executive director. The council may apply for, receive, and expend in its own name grants and gifts of money consistent with the power and duties specified in subdivisions 1 to 7.

The council shall appoint an executive director who is experienced in administrative activities and familiar with the problems and needs of Black people. The council may delegate to the executive director powers and duties under subdivisions 1 to 7 which do not require council approval. The executive director serves in the unclassified service and may be removed at any time by the council. The executive director shall recommend to the council, and the council may appoint the appropriate staff necessary to carry out its duties. Staff members serve in the unclassified service. The commissioner of administration shall provide the council with necessary administrative services.

Subd. 6. State agency assistance. Other state agencies shall supply the council upon request with advisory staff services on matters relating to the jurisdiction of the council. The council shall cooperate and coordinate its activities with other state agencies to the highest possible degree.

Subd. 7. Report. The council shall prepare and distribute a report to the governor and legislature by November 15 of each even-numbered year. The report shall summarize the

activities of the council since its last report, list receipts and expenditures, identify the major problems and issues confronting Black people, and list the specific objectives which the council seeks to attain during the next biennium.

History: 1980 c 614 s 187; 1981 c 20 s 1; 1986 c 444; 1988 c 469 art 1 s 1; 1988 c 629 s 4; 1988 c 686 art 1 s 34; 1988 c 689 art 2 s 3; 1991 c 292 art 3 s 4; 1992 c 408 s 1; 1996 c 420 s 4

COUNCIL ON ASIAN-PACIFIC MINNESOTANS

3.9226 COUNCIL ON ASIAN-PACIFIC MINNESOTANS.

Subdivision 1. Membership. The state council on Asian-Pacific Minnesotans consists of 23 members. Nineteen members are appointed by the governor and must be broadly representative of the Asian-Pacific community of the state. Each Asian-Pacific ethnic community from the area described in subdivision 2 may be represented by no more than one council member. In making appointments, the governor shall consider an appointee's proven dedication and commitment to the Asian-Pacific community and any special skills possessed by the appointee that might be beneficial to the council, including at a minimum experience in public policy, legal affairs, social work, business, management, or economics. Terms, compensation, and filling of vacancies for appointed members are as provided in section 15.0575. Because the council performs functions that are not purely advisory, the council is not subject to the expiration date in section 15.059. Two members of the house of representatives appointed under the rules of the house of representatives and two members of the senate appointed under the rules of the senate shall serve as nonvoting members of the council. In making legislative appointments, the speaker of the house of representatives and the subcommittee on committees of the committee on rules and administration of the senate shall consult with the council in an effort to select appointees knowledgeable and interested in the affairs of the Asian-Pacific community. The council shall annually elect from its membership a chair and other officers it deems necessary. The council shall encourage Asian-Pacific ethnic communities and organizations to designate persons to serve as liaisons with the council. Liaisons may participate in council meetings, but may not vote, and may serve on council committees.

The council shall adopt rules to implement designation of Asian-Pacific ethnic communities to be represented with seats on the council.

Subd. 2. Definition. For the purpose of this section, the term Asian-Pacific means a person whose ethnic heritage is from any of the countries in Asia east of, and including, Afghanistan, or the Pacific Islands.

Subd. 3. Duties. The council shall:

(1) advise the governor and the legislature on issues confronting Asian-Pacific people in this state, including the unique problems of non-English-speaking immigrants and refugees;

(2) advise the governor and the legislature of administrative and legislative changes necessary to ensure that Asian-Pacific people have access to benefits and services provided to people in this state;

(3) recommend to the governor and the legislature any revisions in the state's affirmative action program and other steps that are necessary to eliminate underutilization of Asian-Pacific people in the state's work force;

(4) recommend to the governor and the legislature legislation to improve the economic and social condition of Asian-Pacific people in this state;

(5) serve as a conduit to state government for organizations of Asian-Pacific people in the state;

(6) serve as a referral agency to assist Asian-Pacific people to secure access to state agencies and programs;

(7) serve as a liaison with the federal government, local government units, and private organizations on matters relating to the Asian-Pacific people of this state;

(8) perform or contract for the performance of studies designed to suggest solutions to the problems of Asian-Pacific people in the areas of education, employment, human rights, health, housing, social welfare, and other related areas;

(9) implement programs designed to solve the problems of Asian-Pacific people when authorized by other law;

(10) publicize the accomplishments of Asian-Pacific people and their contributions to this state;

(11) work with other state and federal agencies and organizations to develop small business opportunities and promote economic development for Asian-Pacific Minnesotans;

(12) supervise development of an Asian-Pacific trade primer, outlining Asian and Pacific customs, cultural traditions, and business practices, including language usage, for use by Minnesota's export community;

(13) cooperate with other state and federal agencies and organizations to develop improved state trade relations with Asian and Pacific countries; and

(14) assist recent immigrants in adaptation into the culture and promote the study of English as a second language.

Subd. 4. Review of grant applications and budget requests. State departments and agencies shall consult with the council concerning any application for federal money that will have its primary effect on Asian-Pacific Minnesotans before development of the application. The council shall advise the governor and the commissioner of finance concerning any state agency request that will have its primary effect on Asian-Pacific Minnesotans.

Subd. 5. Powers. (a) The council may contract in its own name but may not accept or receive a loan or incur indebtedness except as otherwise provided by law. Contracts must be approved by a majority of the members of the council and executed by the chair and the executive director. The council may apply for, receive, and expend in its own name grants and gifts of money consistent with the powers and duties specified in this section.

(b) The council shall appoint an executive director who is experienced in administrative activities and familiar with the problems and needs of Asian-Pacific people. The council may delegate to the executive director powers and duties under this section that do not require council approval. The executive director serves in the unclassified service and may be removed at any time by the council. The executive director shall appoint the appropriate staff necessary to carry out the duties of the council. All staff members serve in the unclassified service. The commissioner of administration shall provide the council with necessary administrative services.

Subd. 6. State agency assistance. At its request, state agencies shall supply the council with advisory staff services on matters relating to its jurisdiction. The council shall cooperate and coordinate its activities with other state agencies to the highest possible degree.

Subd. 7. Report. The council shall prepare and distribute a report to the governor and legislature by November 15 of each even-numbered year. The report shall summarize the activities of the council since its last report, list receipts and expenditures, identify the major problems and issues confronting Asian-Pacific people, and list the specific objectives that the council seeks to attain during the next biennium.

Subd. 8. [Repealed, 1987 c 404 s 191]

History: *1Sp1985 c 13 s 68; 1986 c 444; 1988 c 469 art 1 s 1; 1988 c 629 s 5; 1988 c 686 art 1 s 35; 1988 c 689 art 2 s 4; 1989 c 343 s 1; 1991 c 292 art 3 s 5; 1992 c 408 s 2; 1996 c 420 s 5-8.*

3.9227 [Repealed, 1995 c 248 art 2 s 8]

3.923 [Repealed, 1973 c 377 s 1]

3.924 [Renumbered 129B.01]

3.925 [Renumbered 129B.02]

3.9251 [Renumbered 129B.03]

3.926 [Renumbered 129B.04]

3.927 [Renumbered 129B.05]

3.9271 [Repealed, 1979 c 334 art 7 s 7]

3.9272 [Repealed, 1979 c 334 art 7 s 7]

3.9273 [Repealed, 1979 c 334 art 7 s 7]

3.9274 [Repealed, 1979 c 334 art 7 s 7]

3.9275 [Repealed, 1979 c 334 art 7 s 7]

3.9276 [Renumbered 129B.06]

3.9277 [Renumbered 129B.07]

3.9278 [Renumbered 129B.08]

3.9279 Subdivision 1. [Renumbered 129B.09 subdivision 1]

Subd. 2. [Renumbered 129B.09 subd 2]

Subd. 3. [Renumbered 129B.09 subd 3]

Subd. 4. [Renumbered 129B.09 subd 4]

Subd. 5. [Renumbered 129B.09 subd 5]

Subd. 6. [Renumbered 129B.09 subd 6]

Subd. 7. [Renumbered 129B.09 subd 7]

Subd. 8. [Renumbered 129B.09 subd 8]

Subd. 9. [Renumbered 129B.09 subd 9]

Subd. 10. [Renumbered 129B.09 subd 10]

Subd. 11. [Renumbered 129B.09 subd 11]

Subd. 12. [Renumbered 129B.09 subd 12]

Subd. 13. [Repealed, 1981 c 358 art 6 s 45]

CONTINUITY OF THE LEGISLATURE

3.93 DEFINITIONS.

As used in sections 3.93 to 3.96 "attack" means an action or series of actions taken by an enemy of the United States resulting in substantial damage or injury to persons or property in this state through sabotage, bombs, missiles, shellfire, or atomic, radiological, chemical, bacteriological, or biological means.

History: 1961 c 572 s 1; 1988 c 469 art 1 s 1

3.94 PLACE OF SESSION.

Whenever, in the event of an attack, or a finding by the executive council that an attack may be imminent, the governor deems the place of the legislative session then prescribed to be unsafe, the governor may change it to any other place within or without the state which the governor deems safe and convenient.

History: 1961 c 572 s 2; 1986 c 444; 1988 c 469 art 1 s 1

3.95 SPECIAL SESSION IN EVENT OF ATTACK.

In the event of an attack, if the legislature is not in session, the governor shall convene a special session as soon as practicable, but within 30 days after the inception of the attack. If the governor fails to issue the call, the legislature, on the first Tuesday after the first Monday more than 30 days after the inception of the attack, shall convene without call at the place where the governor then maintains official office.

History: 1961 c 572 s 3; 1986 c 444; 1988 c 469 art 1 s 1

3.96 QUORUM AND VOTE REQUIREMENTS.

In the event of an attack the quorum requirement for the legislature is a majority of the members of each house who convene for the session. If the affirmative vote of a specified

proportion of members of the legislature would otherwise be required to approve a bill, resolution, or for any other action, the same proportion of the members of each house convening at the session is sufficient.

History: 1961 c 572 s 4; 1988 c 469 art 1 s 1.

3.965 Subdivision 1. [Renumbered 14.39]

Subd. 2. [Renumbered 14.40]

Subd. 3. [Renumbered 14.41]

Subd. 4. [Renumbered 14.42]

Subd. 5. [Renumbered 14.43]

Subd. 6. [Repealed; 3Sp1981 c 2 art 1 s 75]

LEGISLATIVE AUDIT COMMISSION

3.97. AUDIT POLICY; CREATION OF COMMISSION; TRANSFER OF FUNCTIONS OF PUBLIC EXAMINER; ACCESS TO DATA.

Subdivision 1. Continuous legislative review of the effect of grant-in-aid programs, the spending of public funds and their financing at all levels of government is required in the public interest to enable the enactment of appropriate legislation.

Subd. 2. The legislative audit commission is created. The commission consists of:

- (1) the majority leader of the senate and the president of the senate or their designees;
- (2) the chair of the senate committee on taxes or a designee who is a member of the committee;
- (3) the chair of the senate committee on governmental operations and reform or a designee who is a member of the committee;
- (4) the chair of the senate committee on finance or a designee who is a member of the committee;
- (5) five members of the senate appointed by the senate minority leader;
- (6) the speaker of the house and the chair of the house committee on rules or their designees;
- (7) the chair of the house committee on taxes or a designee who is a member of the committee;
- (8) the chair of the house committee on governmental operations and gaming or a designee who is a member of the committee;
- (9) the chair of the house ways and means committee or a designee who is a member of the committee; and
- (10) five members of the house appointed by the house minority leader.

The appointed members of the commission shall serve for a term commencing upon appointment and expiring at the opening of the next regular session of the legislature in the odd-numbered year and until a successor is appointed. A vacancy in the membership of the commission shall be filled for the unexpired term in a manner that will preserve the representation established by this subdivision.

The commission shall meet in January of each odd-numbered year to elect its chair and other officers as it may determine necessary. A chair shall serve a two-year term, expiring on January 1 in the odd-numbered year following election, and until a successor is elected. The chair shall alternate biennially between the senate and the house. The commission shall meet at the call of the chair or the executive secretary. The members shall serve without compensation but be reimbursed for their reasonable expenses as members of the legislature. The commission may exercise the powers prescribed by section 3.153.

Subd. 3. The department of public examiner is transferred from the executive to the legislative branch.

Subd. 4. The legislative auditor is the executive secretary of the commission. The legislative auditor shall be appointed by the commission for a six-year term and serve in the unclassified service. The legislative auditor shall not at any time while in office hold any other

public office. The legislative auditor shall not be removed from office before the expiration of the term of service except for cause after public hearing.

Subd. 5. The legislative auditor shall establish a financial audits division and a program evaluation division to fulfill the duties prescribed in this section. Each division shall be supervised by a deputy auditor, appointed by the legislative auditor, with the approval of the commission, for a term coterminous with the legislative auditor's term. The deputy auditors may be removed before the expiration of their terms only for cause. The legislative auditor and deputy auditors may each appoint a confidential secretary to serve at pleasure. The commission shall fix the salaries of the deputy auditors and confidential secretaries. The deputy auditors may perform and exercise the powers, duties and responsibilities imposed by law on the legislative auditor when authorized by the legislative auditor. The deputy auditors and the confidential secretaries serve in the unclassified civil service, but all other employees of the legislative auditor are in the classified civil service.

Subd. 6. All the powers, duties, and responsibilities of the department of public examiner relating to the state of Minnesota, its departments and agencies as described in Minnesota Statutes 1971, section 215.03, and any other law concerning powers, duties, and responsibilities of the public examiner not otherwise dealt with by Laws 1973, chapter 492, are transferred to the legislative auditor. Nothing in this subdivision shall supersede the powers conferred upon the commissioner of finance under section 16A.055.

Subd. 7. In addition to the legislative auditing duties concerning state financial matters, the legislative auditor shall also exercise and perform duties prescribed by rule of the legislature or either body of it or by the commission. The legislative auditor shall review department policies and evaluate projects or programs requested by the commission. Any standing legislative committee having legislative jurisdiction may request the commission to review projects or programs.

Subd. 8. The legislature may, by rule, provide to the legislative auditor the testimonial powers that are conferred by law on legislative standing commissions or committees.

Subd. 9. The legislative auditor is subject to the Government Data Practices Act, chapter 13. If data provided by the legislative auditor to the commission is disseminated by the commission or its members or agents in violation of section 13.05, subdivision 4, the commission is subject to liability under section 13.08, subdivisions 1 and 3.

Subd. 10. Members of the commission have access to data that is collected or used by the legislative auditor and classified as not public or as private or confidential only as authorized by resolution of the commission. The commission shall not authorize its members to have access to private or confidential data on individuals collected or used in connection with the collection of any tax.

Subd. 11. "Audit" as used in this subdivision means a financial audit, a program evaluation, a best practices review, or an investigation. Data relating to an audit are not public or with respect to data on individuals are confidential until the final report of the audit has been published or the audit is no longer being actively pursued. Data that support the conclusions of the report and that the legislative auditor reasonably believes will result in litigation are not public and with respect to data on individuals are confidential until the litigation has been completed or is no longer being actively pursued. Data on individuals that could reasonably be used to determine the identity of an individual supplying data for an audit are private if the data supplied by the individual were needed for an audit and the individual would not have provided the data to the legislative auditor without an assurance that the individual's identity would remain private, or the legislative auditor reasonably believes that the subject would not have provided the data. The definitions of terms provided in section 13.02 apply for purposes of this subdivision.

Subd. 12. The commission shall periodically select topics for the legislative auditor to evaluate. Topics may include any agency, program, or activity established by law to achieve a state purpose, or any topic that affects the operation of state government, but the commission shall give primary consideration to topics that are likely, upon examination, to produce

recommendations for cost savings, increased productivity, or the elimination of duplication among public agencies.

History: 1973 c 492 s 12; 1973 c 720 s 76 subd 2; 1975 c 204 s 90; 1980 c 484 s 1-3; 1981 c 311 s 39; 1982 c 545 s 24; 1983 c 317 s 1; 1985 c 248 s 70; 1986 c 444; 1988 c 469 art 1 s 1; 1989 c 351 s 1; 1991 c 345 art 1 s 38; 1993 c 4 s 5; 1994 c 632 art 3 s 15; 1997 c 184 s 1

LEGISLATIVE AUDITOR

3.971 POWERS AND DUTIES OF LEGISLATIVE AUDITOR.

Subdivision 1. To perform financial audits the legislative auditor shall postaudit and make a complete examination and verification of all accounts, records, inventories, vouchers, receipts, funds, securities, and other assets of the University of Minnesota, all state departments, boards, commissions, and other state agencies at least once a year, if money and personnel permit, and oftener if deemed necessary or as directed by the legislature or the legislative audit commission. Audits may include detailed checking of every transaction or test checking as the legislative auditor deems best. The books of the state treasurer and commissioner of finance may be examined monthly. The legislative auditor shall see that all provisions of law respecting the appropriate and economic use of public funds are complied with by all departments and agencies of the state government.

A copy of all postaudits, reports, and results of examinations made by the legislative auditor shall be deposited with the legislative reference library.

Subd. 2. To perform program evaluation, the legislative auditor shall determine the degree to which the activities and programs entered into or funded by the state are accomplishing their goals and objectives, including a critical analysis of goals and objectives, measurement of program results and effectiveness, alternative means of achieving the same results, and efficiency in the allocation of resources. The legislative auditor shall recommend ways to reduce the cost of providing state services and to eliminate services of one agency that overlap with or duplicate the services performed by another agency. At the direction of the commission the legislative auditor may perform program evaluations of any state department, board, commission, or agency and any metropolitan agency, board, or commission created under chapter 473.

Subd. 3. [Repealed, 1998 c 366 s 90]

Subd. 4. (a) To perform best practices reviews, the legislative auditor through the program evaluation division shall examine the procedures and practices used to deliver local government services, including those of municipalities and counties, determine the methods of local government service delivery, identify variations in cost and effectiveness, and identify practices to save money or provide more effective service delivery. The legislative auditor shall recommend to local governments service delivery methods and practices to improve the cost-effectiveness of services. The legislative auditor and the board of government innovation and cooperation shall notify each other of projects being conducted relating to improving local government services.

(b) The commission shall identify local government services to be reviewed with advice from an advisory council appointed by the legislative auditor and consisting of:

- (1) three representatives from the Association of Minnesota Counties;
- (2) three representatives from the League of Minnesota Cities;
- (3) two representatives from the Association of Metropolitan Municipalities;
- (4) one representative from the Minnesota Association of Townships; and
- (5) one representative from the Minnesota Association of School Administrators.

(c) This subdivision expires June 30, 1999.

History: (53-13,3286-9,3286-16) 1925 c 426 art 3 s 10; 1939 c 431 art 4 s 2,9; 1949 c 33 s 1; 1973 c 492 s 27; 1975 c 204 s 91; 1984 c 638 s 1; 1988 c 469 art 1 s 1; 1988 c 703 art 1 s 7; 1991 c 345 art 1 s 39; 1993 c 192 s 35; 1994 c 632 art 3 s 16; 1997 c 184 s 2; 1998 c 325 s 1

3.972 AGENCIES; AUDITS; DEFINITIONS.

Subdivision 1. **Public accountant.** For the purposes of this section, "public accountant" means a certified public accountant, certified public accounting firm, or a licensed public accountant licensed by the board of accountancy under sections 326.17 to 326.229.

Subd. 2. **Audits of state and semistate agencies.** The legislative auditor shall make a constant audit of all financial affairs of all departments and agencies of the state, and of the financial records and transactions of public boards, associations, and societies supported, wholly or in part, by state funds. Once in each year, if funds and personnel permit, without previous notice, the legislative auditor shall visit each state department and agency, association or society and, so far as practicable,

- (1) inspect;
- (2) thoroughly examine its books and accounts, verifying the funds, securities, and other assets;
- (3) check the items of receipts and disbursements with its voucher records;
- (4) ascertain the character of the official bonds for its officers and the financial ability of the bonding institution;
- (5) inspect its sources of revenue and the use and disposition of state appropriations and property;
- (6) investigate the methods of purchase and sale and the character of contracts on public account;
- (7) ascertain proper custody and depository for its funds and securities;
- (8) verify the inventory of public property and other assets held in trust; and
- (9) ascertain that all financial transactions and operations involving the public funds and property of the state comply with the spirit and purpose of the law, are sound by modern standards of financial management and are for the best protection of the public interest.

Subd. 3. **Audit contracts.** Notwithstanding any other law, a state department, board, commission, or other state agency shall not negotiate a contract with a public accountant for an audit, except a contract negotiated by the state auditor for an audit of a local government, unless the contract has been reviewed by the legislative auditor. The legislative auditor shall not participate in the selection of the public accountant but shall review and submit written comments on the proposed contract within seven days of its receipt. Upon completion of the audit, the legislative auditor shall be given a copy of the final report.

History: (3276) 1913 c 555 s 3; 1949 c 33 s 2; 1973 c 492 s 28; 1983 c 317 s 2; 1986 c 444; 1988 c 469 art 1 s 1; 1992 c 542 s 4

3.973 STATE TREASURER; AUDIT.

At least once each year, and at other times that the legislative auditor deems appropriate, without previous notice to the state treasurer, the legislative auditor shall examine and audit the accounts, books, and vouchers of the state treasurer, ascertain the amounts of the several funds which should be in the treasury, count the sums actually on hand, and make a record of the facts found. The legislative auditor shall report to the legislature, on or before the third day of each regular session, the results of the examinations and the legislative auditor's doings in the premises.

The legislative auditor shall witness and attest the transfer of books, accounts, vouchers, and funds from the outgoing treasurer to a successor in office, and verify the official record of all redeemed bonds, certificates of indebtedness, and interest coupons issued by the state. From time to time, the legislative auditor shall cause to be destroyed all obligations which have been redeemed for at least one year. A notation shall be made by the treasurer in the treasurer's records of all obligations destroyed and the legislative auditor shall certify to its correctness. A copy of each certificate shall be filed with the commissioner of finance and treasurer.

History: (96) 1925 c 150 s 1; 1953 c 14 s 1; 1961 c 586 s 1; 1973 c 492 s 12 subd 6; 1977 c 347 s 1; 1986 c 444; 1988 c 469 art 1 s 1

3.974 TO FILE WRITTEN REPORTS.

For each audit done, the legislative auditor shall file a written report with the department, agency, society, or association concerned, and the legislative audit commission for its consideration and action.

Each audit report shall set forth:

- (1) whether all funds have been expended for the purposes authorized in their appropriation;
- (2) whether all receipts have been accounted for and paid into the state treasury as required by law;
- (3) all illegal and unbusinesslike practices, if any;
- (4) an assessment of the financial control practices used in the agency, a measurement of performance, and recommendations for improved effectiveness; and
- (5) other data, information, and recommendations as the legislative auditor may deem advisable and necessary.

History: (3286-10) 1939 c 431 art 4 s 3; 1973 c 492 s 29; 1986 c 444; 1988 c 469 art 1 s 1

3.9741 COST OF EXAMINATION, BILLING, PAYMENT.

Subdivision 1. Metropolitan commission. Upon the audit of the financial accounts and affairs of a commission under section 473.595, 473.604, or 473.703, the affected metropolitan commission is liable to the state for the total cost and expenses of the audit, including the salaries paid to the examiners while actually engaged in making the examination. The legislative auditor may bill the metropolitan commission either monthly or at the completion of the audit. All collections received for the audits must be deposited in the general fund.

Subd. 2. Post-secondary education board. The legislative auditor may enter into an interagency agreement with the board of trustees of the Minnesota state colleges and universities to conduct financial audits, in addition to audits conducted under section 3.972, subdivision 2. All payments received for audits requested by the board shall be added to the appropriation for the legislative auditor.

History: 1984 c 638 s 2; 1988 c 469 art 1 s 1; 1993 c 13 art 2 s 2; 1Sp1993 c 2 art 3 s 1; 1995 c 212 art 4 s 1; 1995 c 254 art 1 s 37

3.975 DUTIES WHEN VIOLATIONS ARE DISCOVERED.

If a legislative auditor's examination discloses malfeasance, misfeasance, or nonfeasance in office on the part of an officer or employee, a copy of the report shall be signed and verified, and it shall be the duty of the legislative auditor to file the report with the legislative audit commission and the attorney general. It shall be the duty of the attorney general to institute and prosecute civil proceedings against the delinquent officer or employee, or upon the officer's or employee's official bond, or both, as appropriate to secure to the state the recovery of funds or other assets misappropriated. The attorney general shall cause criminal proceedings to be instituted by the proper authorities as the evidence may warrant.

History: (3286-11) 1939 c 431 art 4 s 4; 1973 c 492 s 30; 1986 c 444; 1988 c 469 art 1 s 1

3.976 [Renumbered 6.74]

3.977 [Renumbered 6.75]

3.978 LEGISLATIVE AUDITOR; SUBPOENA POWERS; PENALTIES.

In all matters relating to official duties, the legislative auditor has the powers possessed by courts of law to issue and have subpoenas served. All public officials and their deputies and employees, and all corporations, firms, and individuals having business involving the receipt, disbursement, or custody of public funds shall at all times afford reasonable facilities for examinations by the legislative auditor, make returns and reports required by the legislative auditor, attend and answer under oath the legislative auditor's lawful inquiries, produce

and exhibit all books, accounts, documents, and property that the legislative auditor may desire to inspect, and in all things aid the legislative auditor in the performance of duties. If a person refuses or neglects to obey any lawful direction of the legislative auditor, a deputy or assistant, or withholds any information, book, record, paper or other document called for by the legislative auditor for the purpose of examination, after having been lawfully required by order or subpoena, upon application by the auditor, a judge of the district court in the county where the order or subpoena was made returnable shall compel obedience or punish disobedience as for contempt, as in the case of a similar order or subpoena issued by the court. A person who swears falsely concerning any matter stated under oath is guilty of a gross misdemeanor.

History: 1974 c 118 s 1; 1986 c 444; 1988 c 469 art 1 s 1

FISCAL NOTES

3.98 FISCAL NOTES.

Subdivision 1. The head or chief administrative officer of each department or agency of the state government, including the supreme court, shall prepare a fiscal note at the request of the chair of the standing committee to which a bill has been referred, or the chair of the house ways and means committee, or the chair of the senate committee on finance.

For purposes of this subdivision, "supreme court" includes all agencies, committees, and commissions supervised or appointed by the state supreme court or the state court administrator.

Subd. 2. The fiscal note, where possible, shall: (1) cite the effect in dollar amounts; (2) cite the statutory provisions affected; (3) estimate the increase or decrease in revenues or expenditures; (4) include the costs which may be absorbed without additional funds; and (5) specify any long-range implication. The fiscal note may comment on technical or mechanical defects in the bill but shall express no opinions concerning the merits of the proposal.

Subd. 3. A copy of the fiscal note shall be delivered to the chair of the appropriations committee of the house of representatives, the chair of the finance committee of the senate, the chair of the standing committee to which the bill has been referred, to the chief author of the bill and to the commissioner of finance.

Subd. 4. The commissioner of finance shall prescribe a uniform procedure to govern the departments and agencies of the state in complying with the requirements of this section.

History: 1974 c 355 s 34; 1978 c 793 s 33, 34; 1986 c 444; 1988 c 469 art 1 s 1; 1991 c 292 art 8 s 1; 1993 c 4 s 6

3.981 [Repealed, 1Sp1989 c 1 art 1 s 13]

3.982 [Repealed, 1997 c 231 art 11 s 8]

3.983 [Repealed, 1Sp1989 c 1 art 1 s 13]

3.984 [Repealed, 1994 c 629 s 6]

3.985 RULE NOTES.

The governor or the chair of a standing committee to which a bill delegating rulemaking authority has been referred may require an agency to which the rulemaking authority is granted under a bill to prepare a rulemaking note on the proposed delegation of authority. The rulemaking note shall contain any of the following information requested by the governor or the chair of the standing committee: the reasons for the grant of authority; the person or groups the rules would impact; estimated cost of the rule for affected persons; estimated cost to the agency of adopting the rules; and any areas of controversy anticipated by the agency. The rulemaking note must be delivered to the governor and to the chair of the standing committee to which the bill delegating the rulemaking authority has been referred.

History: 1994 c 629 s 4

LOCAL FISCAL IMPACT NOTES

3.986 DEFINITIONS.

Subdivision 1. **Scope.** The terms used in sections 3.986 to 3.989 have the meanings given them in this section.

Subd. 2. **Local fiscal impact.** (a) "Local fiscal impact" means increased or decreased costs or revenues that a political subdivision would incur as a result of a law enacted after June 30, 1997, or rule proposed after December 31, 1998:

(1) that mandates a new program, eliminates an existing mandated program, requires an increased level of service of an existing program, or permits a decreased level of service in an existing mandated program;

(2) that implements or interprets federal law and, by its implementation or interpretation, increases or decreases program or service levels beyond the level required by the federal law;

(3) that implements or interprets a statute or amendment adopted or enacted pursuant to the approval of a statewide ballot measure by the voters and, by its implementation or interpretation, increases or decreases program or service levels beyond the levels required by the ballot measure;

(4) that removes an option previously available to political subdivisions, or adds an option previously unavailable to political subdivisions, thus requiring higher program or service levels or permitting lower program or service levels, or prohibits a specific activity and so forces political subdivisions to use a more costly alternative to provide a mandated program or service;

(5) that requires that an existing program or service be provided in a shorter time period and thus increases the cost of the program or service, or permits an existing mandated program or service to be provided in a longer time period, thus permitting a decrease in the cost of the program or service;

(6) that adds new requirements to an existing optional program or service and thus increases the cost of the program or service because the political subdivisions have no reasonable alternative other than to continue the optional program;

(7) that affects local revenue collections by changes in property or sales and use tax exemptions;

(8) that requires costs previously incurred at local option that have subsequently been mandated by the state; or

(9) that requires payment of a new fee or increases the amount of an existing fee, or permits the elimination or decrease of an existing fee mandated by the state.

(b) When state law is intended to achieve compliance with federal law or court orders, state mandates shall be determined as follows:

(1) if the federal law or court order is discretionary, the state law is a state mandate;

(2) if the state law exceeds what is required by the federal law or court order, only the provisions of the state law that exceed the federal requirements are a state mandate; and

(3) if the state law does not exceed what is required by the federal statute or regulation or court order, the state law is not a state mandate.

Subd. 3. **Mandate.** A "mandate" is a requirement imposed upon a political subdivision in a law by a state agency or by judicial authority that, if not complied with, results in:

(1) civil liability;

(2) criminal penalty; or

(3) administrative sanctions such as reduction or loss of funding.

Subd. 4. **Political subdivision.** A "political subdivision" is a county or home rule charter or statutory city.

Subd. 5. **Requiring an increased level of service.** "Requiring an increased level of service" includes requiring that an existing service be provided in a shorter time.

History: 1997 c 231 art 11 s 1; 1998 c 389 art 16 s 1,2

3.987 LOCAL IMPACT NOTES FOR STATE-MANDATED ACTIONS.

Subdivision 1. **Local impact notes.** The commissioner of finance shall coordinate the development of a local impact note for any proposed legislation introduced after June 30, 1997, or any rule proposed after December 31, 1998, upon request of the chair or the ranking minority member of either legislative tax committee. Upon receipt of a request to prepare a

local impact note, the commissioner must notify the authors of the proposed legislation or, for an administrative rule, the head of the relevant executive agency or department, that the request has been made. The local impact note must be made available to the public upon request. If the action is among the exceptions listed in section 3.988, a local impact note need not be requested nor prepared. The commissioner shall make a reasonable and timely estimate of the local fiscal impact on each type of political subdivision that would result from the proposed legislation. The commissioner of finance may require any political subdivision or the commissioner of an administrative agency of the state to supply in a timely manner any information determined to be necessary to determine local fiscal impact. The political subdivision, its representative association, or commissioner shall convey the requested information to the commissioner of finance with a signed statement to the effect that the information is accurate and complete to the best of its ability. The political subdivision, its representative association, or commissioner, when requested, shall update its determination of local fiscal impact based on actual cost or revenue figures, improved estimates, or both. Upon completion of the note, the commissioner must provide a copy to the authors of the proposed legislation or, for an administrative rule, to the head of the relevant executive agency or department.

Subd. 2. Mandate explanations. Before a committee hearing on a bill that seeks to impose program or financial mandates on political subdivisions, the chair or ranking minority member of the committee may request that the author must provide the committee with a note that gives appropriate responses to the following guidelines. The note must state and list:

(1) the policy goals that are sought to be attained and any performance standards that are to be imposed on political subdivisions;

(2) any performance standards that will allow political subdivisions flexibility and innovation of method in achieving those goals;

(3) the process by which each standard governs input such as staffing and other administrative aspects of the program;

(4) the sources of additional revenue, in addition to existing funding for similar programs, that are directly linked to imposition of the mandates that will provide adequate and stable funding for their requirements;

(5) the reasons why financial incentives or voluntary compliance would not yield the equity, efficiency, or desired level of statewide uniformity in the proposed program;

(6) what input has been obtained to ensure that the implementing agencies have the capacity to carry out the delegated responsibilities; and

(7) the efforts put forth, if any, to involve political subdivisions in the creation or development of the proposed mandate.

Subd. 3. [Repealed, 1998 c 389 art 16 s 36]

Subd. 4. No mandate restriction. Except as specifically provided by this article, nothing in this article restricts or eliminates the authority of the state to create or impose programs by law upon political subdivisions.

History: 1997 c 231 art 11 s 2; 1998 c 300 art 3 s 1; 1998 c 389 art 16 s 3,4

3.988 EXCEPTIONS TO LOCAL IMPACT NOTES.

Subdivision 1. Costs resulting from inflation. A local impact note need not be prepared for increases in the cost of providing an existing service if the increases result directly from inflation. "Resulting directly from inflation" means attributable to maintaining an existing level of service rather than increasing the level of service. A cost-of-living increase in welfare benefits is an example of a cost resulting directly from inflation.

Subd. 2. Costs not the result of a new program or increased service. A local impact note need not be prepared for increased local costs that do not result from a new program or an increased level of service.

Subd. 3. Miscellaneous exceptions. A local impact note or an attachment as provided in section 3.987, subdivision 2, need not be prepared for the cost of a mandated action if the law, including a rulemaking, containing the mandate:

(1) accommodates a specific local request;

(2) results in no new local government duties;

- (3) leads to revenue losses from exemptions to taxes;
- (4) provided only clarifying or conforming, nonsubstantive charges on local government;
- (5) imposes additional net local costs that are minor (an amount less than or equal to one-half of one percent of the local revenue base as defined in section 477A.011, subdivision 27, or \$50,000, whichever is less for any single local government if the mandate does not apply statewide or less than \$1,000,000 if the mandate is statewide);
- (6) is a law or executive order enacted before July 1, 1997, or a rule initially implementing a law enacted before July 1, 1997;
- (7) implements something other than a law or executive order, such as a federal, court, or voter-approved mandate;
- (8) results in savings that equal or exceed costs;
- (9) requires the holding of elections;
- (10) ensures due process or equal protection;
- (11) provides for the notification and conduct of public meetings;
- (12) establishes the procedures for administrative and judicial review of actions taken by political subdivisions;
- (13) protects the public from malfeasance, misfeasance, or nonfeasance by officials of political subdivisions;
- (14) relates directly to financial administration, including the levy, assessment, and collection of taxes;
- (15) relates directly to the preparation and submission of financial audits necessary to the administration of state laws; or
- (16) requires uniform standards to apply to public and private institutions without differentiation.

History: 1997 c 231 art 11 s 3; 1998 c 389 art 16 s 5

3.989 REIMBURSEMENT TO LOCAL POLITICAL SUBDIVISIONS FOR COSTS OF STATE MANDATES.

Subdivision 1. **Definitions.** In this section:

- (1) "Class A state mandates" means those laws under which the state mandates to political subdivisions, their participation, the organizational structure of the program, and the procedural regulations under which the law must be administered; and
- (2) "Class B state mandates" means those mandates resulting from legislation enacted after July 1, 1998, that specifically reference this section and that allow the political subdivisions to opt for administration of a law with program elements mandated beforehand and with an assured revenue level from the state of at least 90 percent of full program and administrative costs.

Subd. 2. **Report.** The commissioner of finance shall prepare by September 1, 2000, and by September 1 of each even-numbered year thereafter, a report of the costs of local mandates established after June 30, 1997.

The commissioner shall include the statewide total of the statement of costs of local mandates after June 30, 1997, as a notation in the state biennial budget.

Subd. 3. **Certain political subdivisions; report.** The political subdivisions that have opted to administer class B state mandates shall report to the commissioner of finance by September 1, 1998, and by September 1 of each year thereafter, identifying each instance when revenue for a class B state mandate has fallen below 85 percent of the total cost of the program and the political subdivision intends to cease administration of the program.

The commissioner shall forward a copy of the report to the chairs of the appropriate funding committees of the senate and the house for proposed inclusion of the shortfall as a line item appropriation in the state budget for the next fiscal year.

The political subdivision may exercise its option to cease administration only if the legislature has failed to include the shortfall as an appropriation in the state budget for the next fiscal year.

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Subd. 4. **Exemptions.** Laws and executive orders enumerated in section 3.988 are exempted from this section.

History: 1997 c 231 art 11 s 4; 1998 c 389 art 16 s 6,7