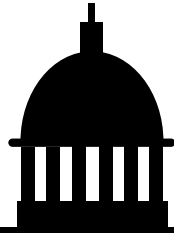


LEAGUE OF MINNESOTA CITIES



2024 Law Summaries

Regular Session Legislative Action

MINNESOTA SESSION LAWS 2024



**LEAGUE of
MINNESOTA
CITIES**

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LMC 2024 Law Summaries

The League of Minnesota Cities (LMC) annually prepares this summary of new laws that impact city operations. This document is intended to highlight relevant new laws but is not intended to be comprehensive legal advice. Each law summary includes a reference to the session chapter and bill numbers. The number of the bill that was approved by the Legislature and sent to the governor is denoted with an asterisk (*). The chapter number can be used to locate the actual text of new laws on the state Revisor of Statutes website: www.revisor.leg.state.mn.us/laws.

We have also attempted to provide effective dates for each new law; however, occasionally the legislation may not specify an effective date. If no effective date is provided, Minn. Stat. § 645.02 specifies that each act (except one making appropriations) enacted finally at any session of the Legislature takes effect on Aug. 1, unless a different date is specified in the act. An act making appropriations enacted finally at any session of the Legislature takes effect on July 1, unless a different date is specified in the act. Each act takes effect at 12:01 a.m. on the day it becomes effective, unless a different time is specified in the act.

Special laws affecting individual cities must generally be approved by the city. The law then becomes effective the day after the certificate of approval is filed with the secretary of state (as specified by Minn. Stat. § 645.021), unless a different date is specified in the act. When approval of such a special law is required by two or more local government units, the law becomes effective the day after the last of the required certificates is filed, unless a different date is specified in the act. If you have questions about a new law, an effective date, or the legislative process, contact a member of the LMC Intergovernmental Relations Department. Contact information for each staff member is provided here.

Following each law summary are the initials of the League's Intergovernmental Relations (IGR) staff who worked on that legislative issue. For more information, please refer to the list on the right for contact information. An asterisk (*) next to a bill number denotes the version of the bill that was approved by the Legislature and sent to the governor.

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BONDING

Amendments made to previous capital project appropriations

Chapter 88 (HF 3631*/SF 4307) makes necessary changes to previously funded capital investment projects, generally to modify the scope of work allowed to be done with the funds. Article 1 covers general fund and appropriation bond projects, article 2 covers state general obligation bond projects, and article 3 covers trunk highway bond projects. *Effective April 27, 2024. (CJ)*



BUILDING CODES

Residential energy code adoption requirement

Chapter 127 (HF 5247*/SF 5234) is the omnibus supplemental budget and tax bill. Article 6, section 1 amends Minn. Stat. § 326B.106, subd. 1 to require the Department of Labor and Industries to act on a new model residential energy code beginning in 2026 by adopting each new published edition of the International Energy Conservation Code or a more efficient standard. The residential energy code in effect in 2038 and thereafter must achieve a 70% reduction in annual net energy consumption or greater and residential energy codes adopted between 2026 and 2038 must incrementally move toward achieving the 70% reduction in net energy consumption. The provision also includes annual reporting requirements from the Department of Labor and Industry by Jan. 15 following each new code adoption. *Effective for codes adopted after Jan. 1, 2026. (CJ)*



CIVIL AND CRIMINAL LAW

Dissemination of personal information about a law enforcement official

Chapter 112 (HF 4772*/SF 4729) is the omnibus elections bill. Article 2, section 74 amends Minn. Stat. § 609.5151, subd. 1 to expand the definition of “personal information” beyond home address, directions to a home, or photographs of a home, to also include a home telephone number, personal cell number, personal email address, name of the official’s minor child, and photographs of the official’s minor child. *Effective Aug. 1, 2024, and applies to crimes committed on or after that date. (BB)*

Uniform Public Expression Protection Act

Chapter 123 (HF 5216*/SF 5337) is the omnibus public safety and judiciary supplemental finance and policy bill. Article 18, sections 1 through 17 create Minn. Stat. §§ 554.07 to 554.13 that establish the Uniform Public Expression Protection Act. These sections are model legislation developed by the Uniform Laws Commission, aimed at preventing “Strategic Lawsuits Against Public Participation” (SLAPPs). The new provisions permit a person to file

a special motion for expedited relief to dismiss a claim if the cause of action against a person is based on the person’s communication in a government proceeding; communication on an issue under consideration in a governmental proceeding; or exercise of the right to freedom of speech on a matter of public concern. The new law also lists several types of claims where the Uniform Public Expression Protection Act does not apply, including actions against government units or employees acting in an official capacity, claims under the Fair Labor Standards Act and other labor and employment laws, and any claim brought under federal law. *Effective July 1, 2024. (BB)*

Local governments release from liability for opiate antagonist

Chapter 125 (HF 5280/SF 5335*) is the omnibus human services supplemental appropriations bill. Article 3, section 14, amends Minn. Stat. § 604A.04, subd. 3 to provide that local units of government, if acting in good faith, can distribute and administer an opiate antagonist if obtained pursuant to law without being subject to civil or criminal liability. *Effective Jan. 1, 2025. (Research-LF)*



COMMERCE

Adult-use cannabis

Chapter 121 (HF 4757*/SF 4782) makes changes to the laws regulating cannabis and related products. The bill also modifies Department of Commerce assessed fees, adds and modifies consumer protection provisions, establishes the Minnesota Consumer Data Privacy Act, authorizes rule-making, classifies data, and appropriates money. *Effective dates noted throughout. (NJ)*

Article 2: Cannabis policy

Article 2 contains provisions pertaining to cannabis policy. *Effective May 23, 2024, unless indicated otherwise.*

- **Definitions.** Article 2, sections 1, 2, 4, 5, 7-12, 15-18, and 20-22 amend Minn. Stat. §§ 3.9224, 15A.0815, 151.72, 152.22 subd. 11, 152.25, 152.27-152.28 to make conforming changes related to eliminating the distinction between medical cannabis flower and other cannabis flower. Conforming changes reflect the change in regulation of edible cannabinoid products from the Department of Health to the Office of Cannabis Management, and the transfer of administering the Office of Medical Cannabis from the Department of Health to the Office of Cannabis Management. *Effective July 1, 2024.*
- **Sale to cannabis and hemp businesses.** Article 2, section 3 amends Minn. Stat. § 18K.03 to allow an industrial hemp grower to sell hemp to a cannabis or hemp business.
- **Sale of cannabinoids derived from hemp.** Article 2, section 6 amends Minn. Stat. § 151.72 subd. 3 to authorize edible cannabinoid products to be sold outside of the prod-

- uct's packaging if it is a beverage. *Effective July 1, 2024.*
- **Testing.** Article 2, sections 26 through 31 amend Minn. Stat. § 181.950 through 181.952 and 181.954 by updating the definitions, limitations, exceptions, and work rules that apply to cannabis and cannabis testing to reflect the changes made for cannabis and cannabis testing in the statutes addressing drug and alcohol testing in the workplace.
 - **Sales to government.** Article 2, section 36 amends Minn. Stat. § 297a.70, subd. 2 to make a conforming change related to products exempt from tax under the sales to government exemption.
 - **Lower potency hemp edible.** Article 2, section 42 amends Minn. Stat. § 342.01, subd. 50 to modify the definition of lower potency hemp edible to include products made from cannabinoids extracted from hemp where the ratio of cannabinoids is not altered except to remove THC.
 - **Powers and duties.** Article 2, section 51 amends Minn. Stat. § 342.02, subd. 2 to give the Office of Cannabis Management the authority to order a person or business to recall cannabis products if the product manufactured or produced represents a risk of causing a serious adverse incident.
 - **Personal adult use, possession, and transportation of cannabis flower and cannabinoid products.** Article 2, section 59 amends Minn. Stat. § 342.09, subd. 1 to eliminate the limit on the amount of cannabis a person enrolled in the medical cannabis patient registry program can possess if the flower or product has patient-specific labeling.
 - **Licenses; transfers; adjustments.** Article 2, section 63 amends Minn. Stat. § 342.12 to authorize the transfer of a license that is available to all applicants subject to approval by the Office of Cannabis Management. This section eliminates the restriction that a social equity applicant can only transfer a license to another social equity applicant, and establishes that a license issued as a social equity license can only be transferred to another person qualifying as a social equity applicant for three years after issuance of the license. Transfer of a social equity license must be reviewed by the Office of Cannabis Management's Division of Social Equity and is subject to written preapproval by the office.
 - **Local control.** Article 2, section 64 amends Minn. Stat. § 342.13 to clarify that the Office of Cannabis Management may not issue a license if the local unit of government informs the office that the cannabis business does not meet local zoning and land use laws. If the local unit of government does not provide the certification to the office within 30 days, the office may issue a license.
 - **Cannabis license application and renewal; procedure.** Article 2, section 65 amends Minn. Stat. § 342.14 by providing that an applicant is not required to submit information related to the physical premises where the business will operate.
 - **Licensing periods; initial application.** Subd. 2 removes the requirement that the office send notice to a local unit of government and seek confirmation that a business that has applied to the Office of Cannabis Management for a license meets local zoning requirements. It also requires the office announce each licensing period in advance of accepting applications.
 - **Review.** Subd. 3 requires that a disclosure of any violation of a license agreement or a federal, state, or local law or regulation by an applicant be disclosed in any application among other requirements.
 - **Lottery.** Subd. 4 establishes a lottery for verified social equity applicants if the number of applicants exceed the number of licenses.
 - **Completed application; final authorization; issuance of license.** Subd. 6 establishes requirements for the office when it issues notice of preliminary license approval, including that they must forward a copy of the application to the local unit of government to see if it complies with local zoning ordinances and whether the building complies with the state fire and building codes. The subdivision requires that the office notify the applicant within 90 days after completing the requirements of this section and receiving the results of the background check on the status of their application.
 - **Local units of government.** Subd. 7 requires the office to issue a license to a city or county seeking to establish a single municipal cannabis store if the city or county submits all the information required by the office and pays the applicable application and license fee. A license issued to a city or county cannot be counted against the maximum number of licenses made available in a licensing period, nor can it be included in any limitation on the number of licensed cannabis businesses that a local unit of government imposes.
 - **Revocation or expiration of preliminary approval.** If the office determines that an applicant is not eligible for a license, the office may revoke a preliminary license approval.
 - **Civil and regulatory offenses.** Article 2, section 68 amends Minn. Stat. § 342.15 by adding a subdivision that allows the office to determine whether any civil or regulatory violations determined by a state agency, local unit of government, or any other jurisdiction, disqualify a person from holding or receiving a license or from working for a licensee. This section also authorizes the office to access investigative and regulatory data from a state agency on an applicant.
 - **Social equity applicants.** Article 2, section 71 amends Minn. Stat. § 342.17 by including all military veterans as social equity applicants.
 - **Conversion to hemp business license.** Article 2, section 75 amends Minn. Stat. § 342.18 to authorize busi-

nesses registered to sell edible cannabinoid products pursuant to convert the registration into a lower-potency hemp edible retailer or lower-potency hemp edible manufacturer license. This section authorizes businesses registered to sell edible cannabinoid products to continue the sale for up to 30 days after the office begins to accept applications without converting the registration to a license, except that an entity that submits an application can continue to sell edible cannabinoid products until the office makes a decision on the application.

- **Retailers; local registration and enforcement.**

Article 2, section 78 amends Minn. Stat. § 342.22 to remove the authorization for a local unit of government to inspect the products that will be offered for sale and replace that with the authority to perform an inspection to ensure compliance with any applicable local ordinance. It removes the requirement that local units of government perform annual compliance checks, and limits compliance checks to local ordinances.

- **On-site consumption.** Article 2, section 97 amends Minn. Stat. § 342.46, subd. 8 to eliminate the prohibition on selling lower-potency hemp edibles for on-site consumption to a person who consumed alcohol in the previous five hours and replaces it with a prohibition on selling to an obviously intoxicated person.

- **License preapproval.** Article 2, section 148 adds a new section of law related to the license preapproval process.

- **Establishment.** Subd. 1 allows the office to establish a license preapproval process for social equity applicants prior to the adoption of initial rules and sets limits on the number of license preapprovals by cannabis business types.

- **Preapproval period.** Subd. 3 requires the office to begin accepting applications for preapproval no later than July 24, 2024. The application period must end on Aug. 12, 2024.

- **Application requirements.** Subd. 4 sets application requirements and prevents the office from requiring an applicant for a license preapproval to identify or have acquired property where their cannabis business would operate.

- **Lottery.** Subd. 6 sets up a lottery for applicants in the event that there are more applications than preapproved licenses for that business type.

- **License preapproval; purpose; restrictions.** Subd. 8 sets criteria for license preapprovals and the significance they will serve in the market. This subdivision requires the office to provide confirmation of the license preapproval to third parties upon request, including for gaining zoning or planning approval from a local unit of government for the site of the cannabis business, among other purposes. This subdivision clarifies that a person with a license preapproval is not yet authorized to open a cannabis business, engage in any activity that requires a full license, or

engage in a transfer of ownership. The prohibitions under this subdivision do not prohibit a person with a license preapproval from engaging in early cultivation if approved by the office.

- **Conversion of preapproval.** Subd. 10 requires the office to issue full licenses to any person that has received a license preapproval if the person has provided the location where the business will operate; the name of the local unit of government where the business will operate; an updated description, security plan, and any other additional information required by the office; confirmation from the office and the local unit of government that the proposed business complies with local zoning ordinances and the state fire and building code; the office has completed an inspection of the site and approved it; and any applicable fees have been paid. If the office confirms that any of these criteria have not been met, it must not issue a license. The office is also required to respond within 90 days of receiving the legal address and updated plans from the applicant.

- **Early cultivation.** Article 2, section 151 adds a new section of law that allows social equity applicants with license preapprovals for a cultivator's license to start growing if the applicant has provided documentation from the applicable local unit of government that states it is in compliance with local zoning ordinances and the state fire and building codes; and it complies with the current administrative rules governing medical cannabis.

Copper wire theft prevention

Chapter 121 (HF 4757*/SF 4782) is the omnibus cannabis bill. It also includes several commerce policy and consumer policy bills. Article 4 contains provisions aimed at preventing copper wire theft and the sale of stolen copper wire. *Effective Aug. 1, 2024. (AF)*

- **Documentation required.** Article 4, section 5 amends Minn. Stat. § 325E.21, subd. 1b. It requires scrap metal dealers to keep records of an employee and seller involved in a copper metal transaction. The dealer must record the identity or identifier of the employee completing the transaction and, if the seller is attempting to sell copper metal, a photocopy or electronic scan of the seller's current license to sell scrap metal copper.

- **License required for scrap metal copper sale.**

Article 4, section 5 adds a subdivision to Minn. Stat. § 325E.21. It provides that beginning Jan. 1, 2025, a person is prohibited from engaging in the sale of scrap metal copper unless the person has a valid license issued by the Department of Commerce. It prescribes how valid licenses are issued and provides exemptions. It provides that, effective Jan. 1, 2025, a person is deemed to hold a license to sell scrap metal copper if the person holds a document, certificate, or card of competency issued by a municipality to perform work in a given trade or craft

in the building trades. The document, certificate, or card must state that the individual is authorized to sell scrap metal copper.

- **Scrap metal working group authorized.** Article 4, section 9 is a 2024 Session Law. It provides that the Department of Public Safety may convene a working group of representatives designated by the Minnesota Sheriffs' Association, the Minnesota Chiefs of Police Association, and the trade association representing scrap metal recyclers. Meetings may occur monthly to discuss metal theft and share nonproprietary and nonprivileged information related to prevention, investigation, and prosecution of metal theft crimes.



DATA PRACTICES

Judicial official data classification and dissemination.

Chapter 123 (HF 5216*/SF 5337) is the omnibus public safety and judiciary supplemental finance and policy bill. Article 12, sections 1 through 4 create new sections of law related to personal information about judicial officials. *Effective Aug. 1, 2024. (BB)*

- **Judicial official data; personal information.** Article 12, section 1 creates Minn. Stat. § 13.991, which provides that the personal information of all judicial officials collected, created, or maintained by a government entity is private data on individuals. If a government entity violates provisions in the Minnesota Data Practices Act related to judicial officials, the remedies are available only if the judicial official or adult child of a judicial official who is making a claim previously provided written notification to the responsible authority confirming on a form provided by the Minnesota Judicial Branch that they are entitled to protection under the new section of law, Minn. Stat. § 480.40. The form submitted is private data on individuals and expires in five years unless renewed. This section does not apply to personal information contained in real property records as defined in Minn. Stat. § 13.045, subd. 1, clause (5), Uniform Commercial Code filings and tax liens maintained by the secretary of state; and any other records maintained by a government entity evidencing title, lien, judgment, or other encumbrance on real or personal property.
- **Dissemination of personal information of a judicial official.** Article 12, section 2 creates Minn. Stat. § 480.40, which defines terms and prohibits dissemination of personal information. "Judicial official" includes current and retired judges, and employees of the Minnesota Judicial Branch. "Personal information" does not include "publicly available information," and is defined as a residential address of the judicial official or their spouse, domestic partner, or children; a non-judicial branch issued telephone number or email address; the name of any child of a judicial official; and the name of any child care facility or school attended by the child of a judicial official. Dissemination of per-

sonal information of judicial officials is prohibited unless it is done pursuant to a specific authorization in law or with the written consent of the judicial official. Personal information must be kept in a secure manner to prevent unauthorized access. Fifteen specific exceptions are provided to the prohibition of dissemination.

- **Removal of personal information of a judicial official.** Article 12, section 3 creates Minn. Stat. § 480.45, which requires that if personal information about a judicial official is publicly posted to the internet, the judicial official may submit a sworn affidavit to the posting person or entity requesting that the publicly posted information be removed. Upon receipt of the affidavit, the person or entity must remove the publicly posted information within 30 days. The judicial official may file a civil action in court if it is not removed.
- **Crime established for publishing personal information of judicial official.** Article 12, section 4 creates Minn. Stat. § 609.476. Subd. 2 makes it a misdemeanor to knowingly publish the personal information of any judicial official in any publicly available publication, website, or media with the intent to threaten, intimidate, harass, or physically injure. Subd. 3 provides that if a person's violation of subd. 2 also causes bodily harm, the person is guilty of a felony.

Identity of complainants alleging labor standards violations.

Chapter 110 (HF 3947/SF 3852*) is the omnibus labor and industry policy bill. Article 2, section 1 amends Minn. Stat. § 13.79, subd. 1 related to data classification for individuals who make complaints for certain alleged labor standards violations to adjust for the fact that a complainant may not be an employee. References to "complaining employees" are replaced with "individuals who have complained" to the Department of Labor and Industry. This section further provides that the Department of Labor and Industry may disclose this data to other government entities with written consent from the complainant if disclosure furthers an enforcement action of the department or another government entity. *Effective Aug. 1, 2024. (BB)*

Retention of earnings statements.

Chapter 110 (HF 3947/SF 3852*) is the omnibus labor and industry policy bill. Article 2, section 5 amends Minn. Stat. § 177.30, which requires every employer subject to Minn. Stat. §§ 177.21 to 177.44, the Fair Labor Standards Act, to keep a record of certain employment information for three years. "Earnings statements for each employee for each pay period as required by section 181.032, paragraphs (a) and (b)" is added to the list of records required to be retained. *Effective Aug. 1, 2024. (BB)*



ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

Chapter 120 (HF 5205/SF 5289*) is the omnibus jobs, economic development, and supplemental appropriations bill, which provides and modifies appropriations and includes policy changes for programs under the jurisdiction of the Department of Employment and Economic Development and Explore Minnesota. *Effective July 1, 2024, unless otherwise noted. (DL)*

- **Minnesota Forward Fund grant eligibility.** Article 1, section 7 amends 2023 Minnesota Session Law, Chapter 53, article 21, section 7 to clarify that grants appropriated from the Minnesota Forward Fund account to grantees are not subject to grant limit requirements in Minn. Stat. § 116J.8752 and clarifies that grant appropriations may include land acquisition as an eligible use to construct a bioindustrial manufacturing pilot innovation facility, a biorefinery, and an aerospace center for research, development, and testing. *Effective May 23, 2024.*
- **Job creation fund policy changes.** Article 5 includes policy changes to the Minnesota Job Creation Fund under the jurisdiction of the Department of Employment and Economic Development.
 - Section 1 amends Minn. Stat. § 116J.8731, subd. 10 to allow the commissioner to transfer up to \$5 million of a fiscal year's appropriation between the Minnesota Job Creation Fund program and Minnesota Investment Fund to meet business demand.
 - Section 2 amends Minn. Stat. § 116J.8748, subd. 1 to amend the definition of “retained job equivalent” to include a position that is expected to have the equivalent of annualized expected hours of work equal to 2,080 hours of one or more employees.
 - Sections 3–5 amends Minn. Stat. § 116J.8748, subds. 3–6 to provide that business designations and job creation requirements eligible to receive designation under the program specify that metrics are based on full-time equivalent employees or jobs.
- **Innovative Business Development Public Infrastructure grant program policy changes.** Article 6 includes policy changes to the Innovative Business Development Infrastructure grant program.
 - Section 1 amends Minn. Stat. § 116J.435, subd. 3 to remove demolition of structures, remediation of hazardous conditions on the land, predesign, and land acquisition as eligible expenditures for grantees and clarifies that a grant amount cannot exceed 50% of the sum of the cost of the public infrastructure project.
 - Section 2 amends Minn. Stat. § 116J.435, subd. 4 to require that a local governmental unit must include in its application a resolution certifying that the money required to be supplied by the local governmental unit to complete the project is available and committed and clarifies grant application evaluation criteria.



ELECTIONS

Omnibus elections provisions

Chapter 112 (HF 4772*/SF 4729) is the omnibus elections bill. *Effective July 1, 2024, unless noted otherwise. (BB)*

Article 2: Elections administration

- **.gov domain name requirements.** Article 2, section 73 creates Minn. Stat. § 471.3422, which requires every county and municipality that administers absentee voting to use a .gov domain for the website address used by the county or municipality by June 1, 2026. If a municipality has applied for a .gov domain but has not fully transitioned to the .gov domain by June 1, 2026, the municipality is not in violation of this section. A municipality will be in violation of this section if the municipality has not fully transitioned by June 1, 2028. Article 2, section 1 amends Minn. Stat. § 5.305, subd. 5 to add “transitioning to a .gov domain” to the list of eligible expenditures under the Voting Operations, Technology, and Elections Resource (VOTER) Account.
- **Major political party.** Article 2, section 3 amends Minn. Stat. § 200.02, subd. 7 to modify the standard for a political party seeking to be recognized as a major political party, to provide that the party must have received votes from at least 8% of the total number of voters in an election for a statewide office. *Effective Aug. 1, 2024.*
- **Student identification.** Article 2, sections 4–5 amend Minn. Stat. § 201.061 related to student identification for voter registration. Section 4 strikes student identifications coupled with the student residential housing list from the list of ways a person may prove residency for purposes of same-day registration. Section 5 allows students in postsecondary educational institutions to use the following photo identifications coupled with the student residential housing list for purposes of same-day voter registration: a current valid photo identification issued by the postsecondary educational institution in Minnesota, a driver's license, a document approved by the secretary of state as proper identification, or a tribal identification card. *Effective June 1, 2024.*
- **Physical description of location of residence.** Article 2, sections 6–7 amend Minn. Stat. § 201.071 to update voter registration form requirements. Section 6 provides that the paper registration application must provide a space for a voter to provide a physical description of the location of their residence, if the voter resides in an area lacking a specific physical address. The description must be sufficient for the county auditor to identify the correct precinct for the voter. Section 7 provides a conforming change to the standards for determining whether a voter application is deficient to reflect the inclusion of a space for a voter to list the location of their residence. *Effective June 1, 2024.*

- **Public information lists.** Article 2, section 8 amends Minn. Stat. § 201.091, subd. 4 to provide that a recipient of a public voter information list must not make the list public on the internet on any list, database, or other similar searchable format or sell, loan, provide access to, or otherwise surrender any information from the list to any other person or entity. An individual who obtains the public information list on behalf of an organization, entity, or political subdivision may distribute the information to its volunteers or employees for purposes related to elections, political activities, or law enforcement in the case where the information is provided in response to a law enforcement inquiry from a public official concerning a failure to comply with any criminal statute or any state or local tax statute. *Effective May 18, 2024.*
- **Social Security Administration reports.** Article 2, section 9 amends Minn. Stat. § 201.13, sub. 1a to provide that the secretary of state “must” determine if any of the persons listed on the United States Social Security Death Index or reported as deceased by the vital records department of another state are registered to vote and prepare a list of those registrants for each county auditor to be updated in the statewide voter registration system. Previously, this review was optional.
- **School to provide registration forms to students.** Article 2, section 10 amends Minn. Stat. § 201.1611, subd. 1 to require all school districts to make paper or electronic voter registration applications available each May and September to all district students who are eligible to register or preregister to vote.
- **Absentee ballot application procedures for local elections.** Article 2, section 11 amends Minn. Stat. § 203B.04, subd. 1 to expand the authority for a voter to submit an absentee ballot application electronically through the website of the secretary of state to include all local elections, except for town elections held in March. *Effective Sept. 1, 2025, and applies to elections occurring on or after Nov. 4, 2025.*
- **Eligibility certificate.** Article 2, section 12 amends Minn. Stat. § 203B.07, subd. 3 to modify the witness requirements for an absentee ballot return signature envelope to provide that the witness must be a citizen of the United States and at least 18 years of age, rather than requiring that the witness must be registered to vote in Minnesota. *Effective for elections for which the absentee period begins on or after Jan. 1, 2025.*
- **Temporary polling places for postsecondary institutions.** Article 2, sections 13–14 establish new requirements within Minn. Stat. § 203B.081 related to polling places for postsecondary institutions. Section 13 provides that, at the request of a postsecondary institution or the student government of a postsecondary institution in the county or municipality, the county auditor or municipal clerk authorized to administer absentee voting under Minn. Stat. § 203B.05 must establish an additional temporary polling place for the state general election or the odd-year city general election. The polling place must be available for at least one day at a location agreed upon by the institution and the county auditor or municipal clerk that is accessible to the public, satisfies the requirements of state and federal law, and is on the institution’s campus or is within one-half mile of the institution’s campus and is reasonably accessible to the institution’s students. A request must be made no later than May 31 before an election and the request is only valid for that election. This new polling place requirement applies only to postsecondary institutions that provide on-campus student housing to 100 or more students. The county auditor or municipal clerk may engage in a dialogue with the requesting entity regarding alternative locations for a temporary polling place that is further than one-half mile from the campus. Requests made to a county auditor or municipal clerk may be withdrawn by notifying the auditor or clerk. *Effective Jan. 1, 2025, and applies to elections held on or after that date.*
- **Reimbursement for temporary polling locations.** Section 14 creates a new section of law, Minn. Stat. § 203B.0815, which establishes the framework for the secretary of state to provide reimbursements for counties and cities for the actual costs of operating temporary polling locations on postsecondary institution campuses that provide on-campus student housing to 100 or more students. The reimbursement amount for an individual city or county must not exceed \$5,000 for one polling location in the first year it applies for a reimbursement; \$3,000 for each additional polling location in the first year it applies for a reimbursement; and \$3,000 for each polling location in subsequent years. If funds appropriated for these reimbursements are insufficient to fully make all reimbursements, the secretary of state must reduce all reimbursement proportionately. Counties and cities must submit an application with required information to the secretary of state for reimbursement by Dec. 15 in the year the election was held. Reimbursements must be distributed by Feb. 15. By Feb. 1, the secretary of state must submit a report to the Legislature on the reimbursements made under this statute.
- **Candidate information requirements.** Article 2, section 16 amends Minn. Stat. § 204B.06, subd. 1b to require that when a candidate is filing an affidavit of candidacy, the candidate must present the filing officer with the candidate’s valid driver’s license or state identification card that contains the candidate’s current address or residence, or documentation of proof of residence authorized for election day registration. *Effective Jan. 1, 2025.*
- **Write-in candidate vote count notification.** Article 2, section 17 amends Minn. Stat. § 204B.09, subd. 3 to require the city clerk to notify the county auditor if the city adopts a resolution requiring that candidates who

wish to have their write-in votes be counted submit a written request for that purpose.

- **Polling place location.** Article 2, section 17 amends Minn. Stat. § 204B.16, subd. 1 to update procedures for the maintenance of an existing polling place location to reflect a standard enacted during the 2023 legislative session only requiring a local resolution to be adopted if the local jurisdiction wishes to make a change to the location.
- **Notice to auditor.** Article 2 contains several provisions that change notice requirements to the county auditor from 74 to 84 days.
 - Section 23 amends Minn. Stat. § 204B.46 to change the deadline for a municipal clerk to notify the county auditor of a special election by mail submitting questions to the voters from 74 days prior to the election to 84 days prior.
 - Section 37 amends Minn. Stat. § 205.10, subd. 6 to provide that a special election ordered by a municipality on its own motion under Minn. Stat. § 205.10, subd. 1 may be canceled by the governing body, but not less than 84 days before the election. The previous requirement was 74 days before the election.
 - Section 39 amends Minn. Stat. § 205.16, subd. 4 to shift the deadline for a municipal clerk to provide a written notice to the county auditor at least 84 days before every municipal election. The previous requirement was 74 days before the election. Section 40 amends subd. 5 of this same section of law to change the notice requirement from 74 to 84 days before every municipal election for which notice is provided for the county auditor to notify the secretary of state.
- **Exit polling.** Article 2, sections 24–25 amend Minn. Stat. § 204C.06, subd. 1. Section 24 eliminates a definition of “exit polling” in current law. Section 25 provides standards for the conduct of individuals conducting exit polling at a polling place, requiring the individual conducting exit polling to present photo identification to the head judge along with a letter or credential from the news media, and prohibiting the conduct of exit polling in a manner that unlawfully interferes with a person going to or from the polling place, and recodifies the definition of “exit polling” that already exists in law.
- **Premature disclosure of count results.** Article 2, section 26 amends Minn. Stat. 204C.19, subd. 3 to provide standards related to the disclosure of count results after an election, to account for the inclusion of absentee ballots after the initial results reporting from a precinct. Count results from absentee ballots received by the county after 3 p.m. on election day may be added to the total count results after the initial results reporting of the precinct. If the precinct reports do not include all absentee ballots, the county must report to the secretary of state and on the county’s website the number of absentee ballots remaining to be processed. After processing the remaining ballots, the county must post on the county’s website how many of the remaining ballots were accepted and added to the totals and how many were rejected and therefore not counted.
- **Precincts with ballot tabulators.** Article 2, section 28 adds a new subdivision in Minn. Stat. § 204C.20 to require that in precincts using ballot tabulators, once the final count of ballots agrees with the number of ballots to be counted, election judges must immediately prepare the summary statement in accordance with Minn. Stat. § 204C.24 and seal the ballots in accordance with Minn. Stat. § 204C.25 for return to the county auditor. *Effective June 1, 2024.*
- **Precinct summary statement requirements.** Article 2, section 29 amends Minn. Stat. § 204C.24, subd. 1 to clarify that a precinct summary statement is only required to list data related to ballots that are produced using an assistive voting device under Minn. Stat. § 206.80, paragraph (b), clause (2), item (ii.) if the precinct uses an assistive voting device that produces this type of ballot.
- **Canvassing board meetings.** Article 2, sections 30–31 change the timeline for canvassing boards to meet following the state general election. Section 30 amends Minn. Stat. § 204C.33, subd. 1 to require the county canvassing board to meet between the third and eighth days following the state general election. Previous law required this meeting between the third and 10th days. Section 31 amends Minn. Stat. § 204C.33, subd. 3 to require the State Canvassing Board to meet on the 16th day following the state general election. If the 16th day falls on a state holiday, the State Canvassing Board will meet on the next business day. Previous law required this meeting on the third Tuesday following the state general election.
- **Discretionary candidate recounts.** Article 2, sections 33 and 35 amend Minn. Stat. 204C.35, subd. 2 and Minn. Stat. 204C.36, subd. 2 to provide that if the result of vote counting in a manual discretionary recount of a federal, state, or judicial race; or a county, municipal, or school district office race is different from the result of the vote counting reported on the election day by a margin of greater than two votes and greater than one-quarter of 1% of the number of ballots counted, the cost of the recount must be paid by the jurisdiction conducting the recount.
- **Recount for presidential electors.** Article 2, section 34 adds a new subdivision in Minn. Stat. § 204C.35 to provide that any request for recount for the election of presidential electors, whether publicly funded or discretionary, must be made by 5 p.m. on the day after the canvass is completed. Any recount of votes under this section for the election of presidential electors must be completed and certified by the canvassing board no later than six days after the recount is requested.
- **Discretionary ballot question recounts.** Article 2, section 36 amends Minn. Stat. § 204C.36, subd. 2 to modify the threshold for ballot question recounts. This section strikes references to the “difference between

the votes for and the votes against” question and establishes a threshold for requesting a recount as the difference between the votes for the question and the number required for passage.

- **Sample ballot publication.** Article 2, section 36 amends Minn. Stat. § 205.16, subd. 2 to provide that requirements for a municipal clerk to publish a notice to voters in the official newspaper of the municipality only applies to a municipal election not held in conjunction with a statewide election.
- **Official responsible for providing ballots.** Article 2, section 45 amends Minn. Stat. § 45 to require that in precincts that use assistive voting devices, voters be provided the option of voting with a paper ballot if the precincts hand counts ballots.
- **Postelection review.** Article 2, sections 46–49 make changes to the timeline for postelection review.
 - Section 46 amends Minn. Stat. § 206.89, subd. 2 to move the county canvassing board postelection review of the state general election so that it must not begin before the ninth day after the state general election and must be complete no longer than the 14th day after the state general election. Previously the timeline was the 11th day to the 18th day.
 - Section 47 amends Minn. Stat. § 206.89, subd. 3 to require that the county canvassing board postelection review be completed no later than one day before the meeting of the state canvassing board. Previously, the requirement was to be completed no later than two days before the meeting.
 - Section 48 amends Minn. Stat. § 206.89, subd. 5 to require additional review, if necessary, be completed within one day, instead of two days. Results must be reported to the secretary of state within six days, instead of one week. If there is a recount, the recount must be completed and results reported within one week, instead of two weeks after the postelection review received notice from the secretary of state.
 - Section 49 amends Minn. Stat. 206.89, subd. 6 to require the county auditor to submit the results of the postelection review to the secretary of state no later than one day, instead of two days, before the State Canvassing Board meets.
- **Dissemination of personal information about an election official.** Article 2, section 62 amends Minn. Stat. § 211B.076, subd. 4 to expand the definition of “personal information” beyond home address, directions to a home, or photographs of a home, to also include a home telephone number, personal cell number, personal email address, name of the official’s minor child, and photographs of the official’s minor child.
- **Cross references to deep fake statute in forfeiture provisions.** Article 2, sections 63–64 add cross references to a statute on use of deep fake technology to influence an election. Section 63 amends Minn. Stat.

211B.17, subd. 1 to add a cross reference to Minn. Stat. § 609.771. This addition means that if a candidate is found guilty of violating that section, the court must enter a supplemental judgment declaring that the candidate has forfeited the nomination of office. Section 64 amends Minn. Stat. § 211B.18 to add a cross reference to Minn. Stat. § 609.771. This addition means that a candidate whose election to office has been set aside for violating or who has been convicted of a violation of Minn. Stat. § 609.771 may not be appointed to fill a vacancy in that office. Article 2, section 77 makes conforming changes in Minn. Stat. § 609.771, subd. 3 to add forfeiture of nomination or office and disqualification from appointment as a penalty. *Effective July 1, 2024, and applies to crimes committed on or after that date.*

- **Use of deep fake to influence an election.** Article 2, section 76 amends Minn. Stat. § 609.771, subd. 2 to change the standard for the crime of disseminating a deep fake from “reasonably should know” to “acts with reckless disregard about whether” the item being disseminated is a deep fake. The elements for determining the crime are amended to provide that the dissemination takes place within 90 days before a political nominating convention or after the start of the absentee voting period prior to a presidential nomination primary, a regular or special state or local primary, or general election. This section also adds language stating that this subdivision does not apply to a broadcaster or cable television system that disseminates a deep fake produced by a candidate if dissemination is required by federal law.

Article 3: Minnesota Voting Rights Act

Article 3 creates new statutes related to voting rights.

Effective May 18, 2024.

- **Creation of the Minnesota Voting Rights Act.** Article 3, section 1 provides that new Minn. Stat. §§ 200.50 to 200.59 may be cited as the “Minnesota Voting Rights Act.”
- **Definitions.** Article 3, section 2 establishes a new statute, Minn. Stat. § 200.52, to create definitions within the Minnesota Voting Rights Act.
- **Construction in favor of right to vote.** Article 3, section 3 creates Minn. Stat. § 200.53, which provides that a law, rule, local law, charter provision, local ordinance, or local code relating to the right to vote must be construed or applied liberally in favor of a voter’s exercise of the right of suffrage.
- **Voter suppression and vote dilution prohibited.** Article 3, section 4 creates Minn. Stat. § 200.54, which prohibits voter suppression and vote dilution.
 - **Voter suppression.** Subd. 1 prohibits a political subdivision, or any other government official or entity responsible for election administration from adopting or applying a qualification for eligibility to vote, any law, ordinance, standard, practice, procedure, or policy regarding the administration of elections, or take any

other action or fail to take any action that results in, is likely to result in, or is intended to result in a denial of the right to vote by a member of a protected class. A violation may be established if it is shown that the challenged law, ordinance, policy, or action results in a disparate burden on members of the protected class and the burden related to social and historical conditions affecting members of the protected class.

- **Vote dilution.** Subd. 2 provides that a political subdivision, or any other government official or entity responsible for election administration must not adopt or enforce any method of election that has the effect of impairing the equal opportunity or ability of members of a protected class to nominate or elect candidates of their choice as a result of diluting the vote of members of that protected class. A violation exists when it is shown that either elections in a political subdivision exhibit polarized voting resulting in an impairment of the equal opportunity of protected class members to nominate or elect candidates of their choice, or the equal opportunity or ability of protected class members to nominate or elect candidates of their choice is impaired and one or more new methods of election exist that the court could order pursuant to the new section Minn. Stat. § 200.58 would likely mitigate the impairment. A number of additional details are provided in subd. 2, including standards for showing a violation of the law and the types of evidence that may be considered.
- **Factors for determining a violation.** Article 3, section 5 creates Minn. Stat. § 200.55, which sets out a list of 12 factors to be used in determining whether a violation of Minn. Stat. § 200.54 has occurred with respect to a protected class. No one factor is dispositive or necessary to establish the existence of a violation. To the extent a claim concerns a political subdivision, evidence of the factors delineated in this section is most probative if the evidence relates to the political subdivision in which the alleged violation occurred, but still holds probative value if the evidence relates to the geographic region. This section also lists six factors that must be excluded in determining whether a violation occurred.
- **Presuit notice to political subdivisions.** Article 3, section 6 creates Minn. Stat. § 200.56 establishing requirements for presuit notice. Before filing an action, a prospective plaintiff must send a notice letter to the political subdivision identifying the potential violation, the affected protected class, and the type of remedy the potential plaintiff believes may address the potential violation. The party may not file an action related to the violations in the notice letter until receipt of a written denial by the political subdivision or within 60 days of sending the letter, whichever is earlier. Presuit notice is not required when the party is seeking preliminary relief with respect to an upcoming election, the party is seeking to intervene or join an existing action, or the political subdivision enacted a remedy that would not remedy the violation identified in the notice. Political subdivisions must respond to a notice letter within 60 days, and must work in good faith with the party submitting the notice if it does not deny the potential violation. If the parties identify a remedy, it must be implemented within 150 days. If the political subdivision lacks authority to enact or implement an identified remedy, it may nonetheless do so upon approval of the district court after filing a petition that identifies the law that prevents the remedy from being implemented. If a political subdivision enacts or implements a remedy, it must reach an agreement with the party who sent the notice letter on a reimbursement amount to be paid by the political subdivision to that party for the reasonable costs of producing the letter and accompanying evidence, not to exceed \$30,000.
- **Right of action.** Article 3, section 7 creates Minn. Stat. § 200.57, which establishes that the attorney general, a county attorney, any individual aggrieved by a violation of this act, or entity whose membership includes individuals aggrieved or whose mission would be frustrated by a violation of this act may file an action in the district court for the county where the alleged violation occurred or in the district court of Ramsey County.
- **Remedies.** Article 3, section 8 creates Minn. Stat. § 200.58, which provides that if the court finds a violation of Minn. Stat. § 200.54, the court has authority to order remedies that are tailored to best mitigate the violation.
- **Fees and costs.** Article 3, section 9 creates Minn. Stat. § 200.59, which provides that the court may, in its discretion, allow the prevailing party costs and reasonable attorney fees. If the party against whom the action was filed prevails, the court shall not award that party any costs or attorney fees unless the court finds the action is frivolous.
- **Cost sharing account created.** Article 3, section 10 creates Minn. Stat. § 200.60, which establishes a Voting Rights Act cost sharing account. Money in the account is appropriated to the secretary of state for the purpose of reimbursing political subdivisions for presuit notice cost sharing expenses agreed to under Minn. Stat. § 200.56.
- **Change of polling place in an emergency.** Article 3, section 11 amends Minn. Stat. § 204B.175 to authorize a change in polling place after the deadline to designate a polling place when required to remedy a potential violation of Minn. Stat. § 200.54. If the change occurs more than 14 days prior to the election, the local election official must mail a notice to impacted voters.
- **Change to elect city council members by ward.** Article 3, section 13 adds a new subdivision to Minn. Stat. § 412.02 that authorizes a city to adopt an ordinance to elect its city council members by ward if the ordinance is submitted to the voters for approval at a regular or special election and the ordinance is adopted at least 180 days before that election or when approved

or ordered by a court in response to a challenge to the city's method of conducting elections. If the city is petitioned by at least 15% of the electors who voted in the last city election to bring the question of election by ward to the voters, the city must adopt an ordinance for the purpose and submit the ordinance to the voters at a regular or special election. An ordinance must designate the boundaries of the wards and state whether the city will otherwise operate as a statutory standard plan city or statutory optional plan city.

- **Legislative findings.** Article 3, section 14 contains legislative findings in session law stating that election practices, procedures, and methods that deny or impair the equal opportunity of racial, color, language minority groups, and tribal communities to participate in the political process or elect candidates of their choice are inconsistent with the fundamental right to vote.

Article 4: Campaign finance

Article 4 contains policy provisions pertaining to campaign finance and lobbyist registration and reporting.

- **Ballot question definition.** Article 4, section 1 amends Minn. Stat. § 10A.01, subd. 7 in the statute related to campaign finance and public disclosure to amend the definition of “ballot question” to include all ballot questions voted on by voters in a county, city, school district, township, and special district, instead of only those voted on by voters in Hennepin County, Minneapolis, and Special School District No. 1. *Effective Jan. 1, 2025.*
- **Local candidate definition.** Article 4, section 2 amends Minn. Stat. § 10A.01, subd. 10d in the statute related to campaign finance and public disclosure to amend the definition of “local candidate” to include county, city, school district, township, and special district offices, instead of only Hennepin County offices, Minneapolis city offices, and school board offices in Special School District No. 1. *Effective Jan. 1, 2025.*
- **Employee of a political subdivision definition.** Article 4, section 3 amends Minn. Stat. § 10A.01 in the statute related to campaign finance and public disclosure to add subd. 16b, defining “employee of a political subdivision” to include an individual hired or appointed by the political subdivision. An individual is also an employee of a political subdivision if the individual is hired to provide services as a consultant or independent contractor, or employed by a business that has contracted with the political subdivision to provide legal counsel, professional services, or policy recommendations. *Effective May 18, 2025, and applies to activities occurring on or after that date.*
- **State and local lobbying activity study and registration requirements stayed.**
 - Article 4, section 27(a) creates new session law requiring the Minnesota Campaign Finance and Public Disclosure Board to study and make recommendations to the

Legislature on the definitions of “lobbyist,” “local official,” “public official,” and “official action of a political subdivision” for the purposes of Chapter 10A, Campaign Finance and Public Disclosure. The board must submit its report by Jan. 15, 2025. *Effective May 18, 2024.*

- Article 4, section 27(b) creates new session law that stays the registration requirements under Minn. Stat. § 10A.03 for an individual attempting to influence the official action of a political subdivision that is not a metropolitan governmental unit until June 1, 2025. *Effective May 18, 2024.*

Article 5: Census and redistricting

- **Incarcerated persons in district plans.** Article 5, section 2 creates Minn. Stat. § 2.93, which provides that for purposes of redistricting, the Legislature and local governments must use the federal census data as modified by reallocating and excluding persons who are incarcerated. A person who is incarcerated in a state or federal correctional facility who has a last known address in Minnesota must be reallocated to the census block of the last known address. A person who is incarcerated who has a last known address outside of Minnesota or does not have a last known address must be excluded from the population for redistricting purposes but must be counted as a part of the statewide population total. The Department of Corrections must provide relevant data on addresses to the Legislative Coordinating Commission on or before June 1 in a year ending in zero related to persons incarcerated at a state correctional facility on April 1 in the year of the census. The Legislative Coordinating Commission must request that federal corrections facilities provide information about incarcerated individuals in federal facilities. If the information is not provided, persons incarcerated at the federal facility must only be included in the statewide population total and are not reallocated. The Legislative Coordinating Commission is charged with conducting the reallocations and exclusions required in this section and posting population counts that reflect the required reallocations and exclusions on their website. *Effective Jan. 1, 2030, and applies to population counts used for redistricting conducted on or after that date.*



EMERGENCY MEDICAL SERVICES

Office of Emergency Medical Services established and funding appropriated

Chapter 122 (HF 4738*/SF 4835) makes several changes to the state's emergency medical services (EMS) regulatory structure, authorizes and funds two sprint medic pilot programs, and provides \$24 million in emergency one-time funding for licensed ambulance services. (*Note: This legislation was also included as articles 63 and 65 of Chapter 127, the omnibus supplemental budget and tax bill.*) *Effective dates vary and are noted by section. (AF)*

Article 1: Office of Emergency Medical Services (OEMS)

Article 1 contains provisions pertaining to the newly established OEMS.

• Office of Emergency Medical Services (OEMS) established.

Article 1, section 3 creates Minn. Stat. § 144E.011. It replaces the EMS Regulatory Board (EMSRB) with a new OEMS. It requires the governor to appoint a director for the office. Powers and duties of the director include the following:

- To administer and enforce Chapter 122 and adopt rules as needed to implement this chapter. Rules for which notice is published in the Minnesota State Register before July 1, 2026, may be adopted using the expedited rulemaking process in section 14.389.
- To license ambulance services in the state and regulate their operation.
- To establish and modify primary service areas.
- To designate an ambulance service as authorized to provide service in a primary service area and to remove an ambulance service's authorization to provide service in a primary service area.
- To register medical response units in the state and regulate their operation.
- To certify emergency medical technicians, advanced emergency medical technicians, community emergency medical technicians, paramedics, and community paramedics and to register emergency medical responders.
- To approve education programs for ambulance service personnel and emergency medical responders and to administer qualifications for instructors of education programs.
- To administer grant programs related to emergency medical services.
- To report to the Legislature, by Feb. 15 each year, on the work of the office and the advisory councils in the previous calendar year and provide recommendations for any needed policy changes related to emergency medical services, including but not limited to improving access to emergency medical services, improving service delivery by ambulance services and medical response units, and improving the effectiveness of the state's emergency medical services system. The director must develop the reports and recommendations in consultation with the office's deputy directors and advisory councils.
- To investigate complaints against and hold hearings regarding ambulance services, ambulance service personnel, and emergency medical responders and to impose disciplinary action or otherwise resolve complaints.
- To perform other duties related to the provision of emergency medical services in the state. *Effective Jan. 1, 2025.*

• Medical Services Division created.

Article 1, section 4 creates Minn. Stat. § 144E.015. It creates the Medical Services Division in the OEMS. The Medical Services Division will be under the supervision of a deputy director of medical services appointed by the director. The

deputy director of medical services must be a licensed physician. The deputy director, under the direction of the director, will enforce and coordinate the laws, rules, and policies assigned by the director, which may include overseeing the clinical aspects of prehospital medical care and education programs for emergency medical service personnel. *Effective Jan. 1, 2025.*

• Ambulance Services Division created.

Article 1, section 5 creates Minn. Stat. § 144E.016. It creates the Ambulance Services Division. The Ambulance Services Division will be under the supervision of a deputy director of ambulance services appointed by the director.

The deputy director, under the direction of the director, will enforce and coordinate the laws, rules, and policies assigned by the director, which may include operating standards and licensing of ambulance services; registration and operation of medical response units; establishment and modification of primary service areas; authorization of ambulance services to provide service in a primary service area and revocation of such authorization; coordination of ambulance services within regions and across the state; and administration of grants. *Effective Jan. 1, 2025.*

• EMS Providers Division created.

Article 1, section 6 creates Minn. Stat. § 144E.017. It creates the EMS Providers Division. The EMS Providers Division will be under the supervision of a deputy director of emergency medical service providers appointed by the director. The deputy director, under the direction of the director, will enforce and coordinate the laws, rules, and policies assigned by the director, which may include certification and registration of individual emergency medical service providers; overseeing worker safety, worker well-being, and working conditions; implementation of education programs; and administration of grants. *Effective Jan. 1, 2025.*

• EMS Advisory Council created.

Article 1, section 7 creates Minn. Stat. § 144E.03. It creates the EMS Advisory Council. It will be made up of 17 appointed members, including one appointed by the League of Minnesota Cities. The advisory council must review and make recommendations to the director and the deputy director of ambulance services on the administration of Chapter 122; the regulation of ambulance services and medical response units; the operation of the emergency medical services system in the state; and other topics as directed by the director. *Effective Jan. 1, 2025.*

• EMS Physician Advisory Council created.

Article 1, section 8 creates Minn. Stat. § 144E.035. It creates the EMS Physician Advisory Council. The 11-member council must review and make recommendations to the director and deputy director of medical services on clinical aspects of prehospital medical care. In doing so, the advisory council must incorporate information from medical literature, advances in bedside clinical practice, and advisory council member experience; and serve as

subject matter experts for the director and deputy director of medical services on evolving topics in clinical medicine, including but not limited to infectious disease, pharmaceutical and equipment shortages, and implementation of new therapeutics. *Effective Jan. 1, 2025.*

- **Labor and EMS Providers Advisory Council created.** Article 1, section 9 creates Minn. Stat. § 144E.04. It creates the Labor and EMS Providers Advisory Council. The six-member council must review and make recommendations to the director and deputy director of emergency medical service providers on the laws, rules, and policies assigned to the EMS Providers Division and other topics as directed by the director. *Effective Jan. 1, 2025.*
- **Conforming changes provided.** Article 1, sections 10–11, and 14–17 amend several sections of Minn. Stat. Chapter 144E. They delete references to the EMSRB and insert the office and director of the OEMS. *Effective Jan. 1, 2025.*
- **Denial, suspension, revocation authority expanded.** Article 1, sections 12–13 amend Minn. Stat. § 144E.27 and Minn. Stat. § 144E.28. The sections authorize the director of the OEMS to deny, suspend, revoke, place conditions on, or refuse to renew the registration of an individual who the director determines fails to engage with the health professionals services program or diversion program required under Minn. Stat. § 144E.287 after being referred to the program, violates the terms of the program participation agreement, or leaves the program except upon fulfilling the terms for successful completion of the program as set forth in the participation agreement. *Effective Jan. 1, 2025.*
- **Alternative EMS response model pilot program established.** Article 1, section 18 is a 2024 Session Law. It directs the EMSRB to establish and oversee an alternative EMS response model pilot program, with one pilot program site in Otter Tail County and Grant County and one pilot program site in St. Louis County. Under the pilot program, the board may authorize primary ambulance services with primary service areas that include any portion of Otter Tail County or Grant County or any portion of St. Louis County to partner with supporting ambulance services to provide expanded advanced life support service intercept capability and staffing support for emergency ambulance calls to locations anywhere in the partnering ambulance services' primary service areas, including locations outside of Otter Tail County, Grant County, or St. Louis County. A primary ambulance service that wishes to participate in the pilot program must apply to the board. An application from a primary ambulance service must be submitted jointly with the supporting ambulance service with which the primary ambulance service proposes to partner. In administering the pilot program, the board shall collect from partnering ambulance services data needed to evaluate the impacts of the pilot program on response

times, patient outcomes, and patient experience for emergency ambulance calls. This section expires June 30, 2027. *Effective July 1, 2024.*

- **First meeting requirements provided.** Article 1, sections 19–21 are 2024 Session Laws. They require that the advisory councils established in sections 7–9 of this article must convene their first meetings by Feb. 1, 2025. *Effective July 1, 2024.*
- **Transition to OEMS provided.** Article 1, section 22 is a 2024 Session Law. It requires that by no later than Oct. 1, 2024, the governor must appoint a director-designee of the OEMS. The individual appointed as the director-designee of the OEMS will become the governor's appointee as director of the OEMS on Jan. 1, 2025. Effective Jan. 1, 2025, the responsibilities to regulate EMS in the state under Minn. Stat. § Chapter 144E, and Minnesota Rules, Chapter 4690 are transferred from the EMSRB to the OEMS and the director of the OEMS. *Effective July 1, 2024.*
- **Appropriation for pilot programs provided.** Article 1, section 23 is a 2024 Session Law. It provides \$6 million from the general fund to the EMSRB for the alternative EMS response model pilot required in section 18 of the article. This is a one-time appropriation and is available until June 30, 2027. *Effective July 1, 2024.*

Article 2: Conforming changes

Article 2 makes conforming changes to several sections of law. The changes are related to the elimination of the EMSRB and the establishment of the OEMS. *Effective Jan. 1, 2025.*

Article 3: Ambulance service personnel and emergency medical responders

Article 3 contains provisions pertaining to ambulance service personnel and emergency medical responders.

- **Ambulance service personnel definition modified.** Article 3, section 1 amends Minn. Stat. § 144E.001, subd. 3a. In the definition of ambulance service personnel, it amends the qualification requirements for registered nurses and physician assistants who may provide emergency care for an ambulance service. Instead of being required to pass a paramedic practical skills test approved by the board, it requires registered nurses and physician assistants to have been approved by the ambulance service medical director to provide emergency care for the ambulance service. It also allows registered nurses certified as a certified flight registered nurse or certified emergency nurse to provide emergency care for the ambulance service. *Effective July 1, 2024.*
- **Basic life support staffing modified.** Article 3, section 2 amends Minn. Stat. § 144E.101, subd. 6. It specifies a basic life support ambulance must be staffed by at least two individuals who are certified as an EMT, are a registered nurse who meets the qualification requirements to

staff an ambulance, or are a physician assistant who meets the qualification requirements to staff an ambulance. Previously, the law required a basic life support ambulance to be staffed by at least two EMTs. It also modifies alternative staffing for basic life support ambulances to conform with this change. It removes language limiting this alternative staffing to ambulance services operating in certain rural areas, allowing any basic life support ambulance to be staffed in compliance with the alternative staffing. It adds a reference to basic life support ambulance staffing that may be authorized by a variance from the Emergency Medical Services Regulatory Board (EMS RB). For a registered nurse staffing a basic life support ambulance as a driver, it requires the registered nurse to have successfully completed a certified emergency vehicle operator program. *Effective July 1, 2024.*

- **Variance staffing of basic life support ambulance.**

Article 3, section 3 adds a subdivision to Minn. Stat. § 144E.101. It provides that upon application from an ambulance service that includes evidence demonstrating hardship, it allows the EMS RB to grant a variance and permit a basic life support ambulance to be staffed with: (1) one individual who is an EMT, a registered nurse who meets the qualification requirements to staff an ambulance, or a physician assistant who meets the qualification requirements to staff an ambulance; and (2) one individual to drive the ambulance who holds a valid driver's license, has attended an emergency vehicle driving course, completed a CPR course, and registered with the board. It allows the EMS RB to prohibit or place conditions on an individual's ability to drive an ambulance under this subdivision for acts that are grounds for disciplinary action. *Effective July 1, 2024.*

- **Advanced life support.** Article 3, section 4 amends Minn. Stat. § 144E.101, subd. 7. It modifies the qualification requirements for registered nurses and physician assistants authorized to staff an advanced life support ambulance, to require registered nurses and physician assistants to have been approved by the ambulance service's medical director, instead of passing a paramedic practical skills test approved by the EMS RB. It also specifies a registered nurse may staff an advanced life support ambulance if the registered nurse is certified as a certified flight registered nurse or certified emergency nurse. It removes language limiting authority to seek a variance for alternative staffing of advanced life support ambulances to ambulance services operating in certain rural areas, allowing any advanced life support ambulance to seek a variance and, if approved, be staffed in compliance with the alternative staffing. For a registered nurse staffing an advanced life support ambulance as a driver, it requires the registered nurse to have successfully completed a certified emergency vehicle operator program. *Effective July 1, 2024.*

- **Renewal requirements modified.** Article 3, section 5 amends Minn. Stat. § 144E.27, subd. 3. For the EMS RB to renew a registration or renew a lapsed registration of an emergency medical responder (EMR), it requires the EMR to complete a CPR course approved by the ambulance service's medical director and specifies the CPR course may be part of a board-approved refresher course. It extends the time within which the EMS RB may renew a lapsed registration from 12 months after the registration expires to 48 months after the registration expires. *Effective July 1, 2024.*

- **Denial, suspension, revocation; emergency medical responders and drivers.** Article 3, section 6 amends Minn. Stat. § 144E.27, subd. 5. It specifies this subdivision, listing grounds for disciplinary action and providing a process for imposing discipline, applies to EMRs and to individuals seeking registration or are registered as a driver of a basic life support ambulance. *Effective July 1, 2024.*

- **Temporary suspension; EMRs and drivers.** Article 3, section 7 amends Minn. Stat. § 144E.27, subd. 6. It specifies this subdivision, which allows the EMS RB to temporarily suspend a registration, applies to EMRs and to individuals registered as a driver of a basic life support ambulance. *Effective July 1, 2024.*

- **Reinstatement.** Article 3, section 9 amends Minn. Stat. § 144E.28, subd. 8. The subdivision governing reinstatement of a lapsed EMT, advanced EMT (AEMT), paramedic, or community paramedic certification, requires community paramedics to complete training equivalent to the continuing education required for community paramedics in order to have a certification reinstated. It also allows the EMS RB, between July 1, 2024, and Dec. 31, 2025, to reinstate an EMT, AEMT, paramedic, or community paramedic certification if the certification lapsed more than four years ago but less than 10 years ago, and if the listed requirements are met. Previously, an individual was required to complete the initial certification process if more than four years passed since the individual's certification expired. *Effective July 1, 2024.*

- **Approval required.** Article 3, section 10 amends Minn. Stat. § 144E.285, subd. 1. It requires education programs for EMRs to be approved by the EMS RB (this requirement is currently in Minn. Stat. § 144E.27, subd. 1a, and that subdivision is being repealed in this bill). It modifies the information that must be included in an application to the EMS RB for approval of an EMR, EMT, AEMT, or paramedic education program and eliminates certain criteria an education program must meet to be approved by the board (some of these requirements apply only to certain education programs and are being moved to subsequent subdivisions). *Effective July 1, 2024.*

- **EMR education program requirements.** Article 3, section 11 adds a subdivision to Minn. Stat. § 144E.285. It states the National EMS Education Standards specify

the minimum knowledge and skills required for EMRs. It requires an EMR education program to meet the education program requirements that apply to all education programs, and it allows a medical director of an EMR group to establish additional knowledge and skill requirements for EMRs. *Effective July 1, 2024.*

- **EMT education program requirements.** Article 3, section 12 adds a subdivision to Minn. Stat. § 144E.285. In addition to the requirements that apply to all education programs, it requires an education program applying for approval to teach EMTs to include in the application the names and addresses of clinical sites; to maintain a written agreement with at least one clinical training site of a type recognized by the National EMS Education Standards; and to maintain a minimum average yearly pass rate set by the EMSRB. *Effective July 1, 2024.*
- **AEMT and paramedic education program requirements.** Article 3, section 13 amends Minn. Stat. § 144E.285, subd. 2. In addition to the requirements that apply to all education programs, it requires an education program applying for approval to teach AEMTs and paramedics to include in the application the names and addresses of clinical training sites, and to maintain a written agreement with a licensed hospital or licensed ambulance service designating a clinical training site. It strikes a paragraph exempting from this subdivision, a paramedic education program operated by an advanced life support ambulance service that received approval from the commissioner of health before 1991 to operate the paramedic education program. *Effective July 1, 2024.*
- **Reapproval.** Article 3, section 15 amends Minn. Stat. § 144E.285, subd. 4. It changes the timeline within which an education program must apply for reapproval from within three months before the expiration date of its approval to within 30 days before the expiration date of its approval. It requires an education program seeking reapproval to be subject to a site visit by the EMSRB, comply with the applicable education program requirements, and, for AEMT and paramedic education programs, maintain accreditation with the Commission on Accreditation of Allied Health Education Programs (CAAHEP). *Effective July 1, 2024.*

Article 4: Emergency ambulance service aid

Article 4 is a 2024 Session Law pertaining to emergency ambulance service aid. It provides \$24 million in fiscal year 2025 from the general fund to the commissioner of the Department of Revenue (DOR) for aid payments.

- **Excluded services.** The commissioner, in coordination with the executive director of the EMSRB, must exclude EMS responses by a specialized life support service as described in Minn. Stat. § 144E.101, subd. 9, when calculating EMS responses, response density, and aid payments. *Effective July 1, 2024.*

- **Certain multiple license holders excluded.** All licenses held by a multiple license holder are ineligible for aid payments if any license held by a multiple license holder is designated to serve a primary service area, any portion of which is located within the cities of Duluth, Mankato, Moorhead, Rochester, or St. Cloud, or a metropolitan county. For a multiple license holder affiliated with a private, nonprofit adult hospital that is located in Hennepin County and designated by the commissioner of the Department of Health as a Level I trauma hospital, only the licenses held by the multiple license holder and located entirely within one or more metropolitan counties are ineligible for aid payments under this section. *Effective July 1, 2024.*
- **Eligibility.** A licensed ambulance service provider is eligible for aid if the licensed ambulance service provider possessed a nonexcluded license in calendar year 2022, continues to operate under the nonexcluded license during calendar year 2024, and completes the application process. An eligible licensed ambulance service provider may apply to the commissioner of revenue, in the form and manner determined by the commissioner, for aid. *Effective July 1, 2024.*
- **Application process.** Applications must be submitted by Sept. 16, 2024. The commissioner of revenue may require an eligible licensed ambulance service provider to submit any information necessary, including financial statements, to make the calculations. An eligible licensed ambulance service provider who applies for aid must provide a copy of the application to the executive director of the EMSRB by Sept. 16, 2024. The DOR commissioner and the executive director of the EMSRB must establish a process for verifying the data submitted with applications under this section. By Sept. 20, 2024, for each eligible licensed ambulance service provider that applies for aid, the executive director of the EMSRB must certify the following information to the commissioner:
 - EMS responses by primary service area reported for calendar year 2023.
 - EMS responses by primary service area reported for calendar year 2023 that were provided by a specialized life support service.
 - Information necessary to determine the location of each primary service area, including municipalities served.
 - The square mileage of each primary service area as of Jan. 1, 2024. *Effective July 1, 2024.*
- **Commissioner calculations.** Prior to determining an aid payment amount for eligible licensed ambulance service providers, the commissioner of the DOR, in coordination with the executive director of the EMSRB, must make response density calculations. The commissioner must determine the amount equal to dividing 20% of the amount appropriated for aid payments equally among all eligible licensed ambulance service providers who possess at least one nonexcluded license.

Eligible licensed ambulance service providers who possess only one nonexcluded license do not qualify for a payment if the nonexcluded license has a response density greater than 30. For each nonexcluded license with a response density less than or equal to 30 held by an eligible licensed ambulance service provider, the commissioner must determine the amount equal to the product of 40% of the amount appropriated for aid payments under this section multiplied by the quotient of the square mileage of the primary service area served under the nonexcluded license divided by the total square mileage of all primary service areas served under nonexcluded licenses. For each nonexcluded license with a response density less than or equal to 30 held by an eligible licensed ambulance service provider, the commissioner must determine the amount equal to the product of 40% of the amount appropriated for aid payments under this section multiplied by the quotient of the number of points determined for each nonexcluded license with a response density less than or equal to 30 divided by the total points determined for all nonexcluded licenses with a response density less than or equal to 30 held by eligible licensed ambulance service providers. The commissioner must determine points as follows:

- For EMS response one to EMS response 500, a nonexcluded license is awarded 10 points for each EMS response.
- For EMS response 501 to EMS response 1,500, a nonexcluded license is awarded five points for each EMS response.
- For EMS response 1,501 to EMS response 2,500, a nonexcluded license is awarded zero points for each EMS response.
- For EMS response 2,501 and each subsequent EMS response, a nonexcluded license's points are reduced by two points for each EMS response, except a nonexcluded license's total awarded points must not be reduced below zero.

The commissioner must make an aid payment to each eligible licensed ambulance service provider in the amount equal to the sum of the amounts calculated for each nonexcluded license held by the eligible licensed ambulance service. *Effective July 1, 2024.*

- **Eligible uses.** A licensed ambulance service provider must spend aid received under this section on operational expenses and capital expenses incurred to provide ambulance services within the licensed ambulance service provider's primary service area that is located in Minnesota. *Effective July 1, 2024.*
- **Report required.** By Feb. 15, 2026, each licensed ambulance service provider that receives aid must submit a report. *Effective July 1, 2024.*



EMPLOYMENT

Salary ranges required in job postings

Chapter 110 (HF 3947/SF 3852★) is the omnibus labor and industry policy bill. Article 7, section 2 creates Minn. Stat. § 181.173, which requires an employer with 30 or more employees, including cities and governmental subdivisions with 30 or more employees, to include the starting salary range and general description of benefits or other compensation for an available position on any job posting. "Salary range" is defined as the minimum and maximum annual salary or hourly range of compensation based on the employer's good faith estimate. *Effective Jan. 1, 2025. (BB)*

Minimum wage modifications

Chapter 110 (HF 3947/SF 3852★) is the omnibus labor and industry policy bill. Article 6 contains policy provisions related to minimum wage. Sections 1 and 2 move existing definitions of large employer and small employer from Minn. Stat. § 177.24 to Minn. Stat. § 177.23. Section 3 amends Minn. Stat. § 177.24 to remove the distinction between large and small employers and minor employees of large employers. Existing law that allows employers to pay a lower training rate for the first 90 days of consecutive employment for an employee under age 20 is retained. Paragraph (c) of this section requires the Department of Labor and Industry to adjust the minimum wage rates by Sept. 30 each year by the lesser of the inflation-based percentage or 5%. Existing law provided the rate be adjusted to the lesser of the inflation-based percentage or 2.5%. *Effective Jan. 1, 2025, except the amendments to paragraph (c) are effective Aug. 1, 2024. (BB)*

Continuation of benefits for parental leave

Chapter 110 (HF 3947/SF 3852★) is the omnibus labor and industry policy bill. Article 2, sections 9-11 align continuation of benefits language in the pregnancy accommodations and pregnancy and parenting leave sections in Chapter 181 with the paid family and medical leave law. Section 9 amends Minn. Stat. § 181.939, subd. 2 and Section 10 amends Minn. Stat. § 181.941, subd. 4 to require an employer to continue group insurance and health care benefits for the employee and any dependents while on a pregnancy or parental leave, provided the employee continues to pay for the employee share of benefits. Section 11 amends Minn. Stat. § 181.943 to prohibit employers from reducing the length of pregnancy and personal leave by any period of paid or unpaid leave taken for prenatal care medical appointments. *Effective Aug. 1, 2024. (BB)*

Oral fluid testing for applicants

Chapter 110 (HF 3947/SF 3852★) is the omnibus labor and industry policy bill. Article 7, sections 4-8 permit an employer to use oral fluid testing procedures as an alternative to drug and alcohol or cannabis testing for job appli-

cants. Section 4 creates subd. 9a in Minn. Stat. § 181.950 that defines “oral fluid test.” Section 8 creates subd. 5a in Minn. Stat. § 181.953 that establishes procedures required for oral fluid testing. *Effective Aug. 1, 2024. (BB)*

Definition of “project” for state prevailing wage law
Chapter 110 (HF 3947/SF 3852★) is the omnibus labor and industry policy bill. Article 2, section 6 amends Minn. Stat. § 177.42, subd. 2 to modify the definition of “project” for purpose of clarifying the scope of work that triggers prevailing wage requirements, where applicable. This section adds “alteration, improvement, restoration,” and “any work suitable for and intended for use by the public, or for the public benefit” to the definition. *Effective Aug. 1, 2024. (BB)*

Public Employment Labor Relations Act changes
Chapter 127 (HF 5247★/SF 5234) is the omnibus supplemental budget and tax bill. Article 8 makes various changes to the Public Employment Relations Act (PELRA). Summarized below are provisions that may be of interest to cities. *Effective July 1, 2024. (BB)*

- **Bargaining unit notice of separation.** Article 8, section 7 amends Minn. Stat. § 179A.07, subd. 8 related to bargaining unit information. The notice to the exclusive representative that is required within 20 days of a bargaining unit employee’s separation must now include whether the unit departure was due to a transfer, promotion, demotion, discharge, resignation, or retirement.
- **Access to new employees.** Article 8, section 8 amends Minn. Stat. § 179A.07, subd. 9 to provide for an exclusive representative to designate an agent to meet with a new public employee. A meeting between an exclusive representative and a new employee who does not receive employer orientation must be arranged by the employer in coordination with the exclusive representative or agent during the new employee’s regular work hours. This section also eliminates “the public employer” as an allowed attendee at orientation and meetings between the exclusive representative or agent and new employee.
- **Bargaining unit mergers.** Article 8, section 9 amends Minn. Stat. § 179A.07, subd. 9 to add subd. 4, which provides that upon the request of an exclusive representative for bargaining units other than those defined in Minn. Stat. § 179A.10, subd. 2, the Bureau of Mediation Services must designate as a single unit two or more bargaining units represented by the same exclusive representative, subject to statutory bargaining unit designation.
- **Position classification.** Article 8, section 10 amends Minn. Stat. § 179A.07, subd. 9 to add subd. 5, which provides that for the purpose of determining whether a new position should be included in an existing bargaining unit, the position must be analyzed with respect to its assigned duties, without regard to title or telework status.
- **Timeline for hearing.** Article 8, section 16 amends Minn. Stat. 179A.13, subd. 1 to change the required

timeline for the Public Employment Relations Board to hold a hearing on an unfair labor practice complaint from not less than five days and not more than 20 days after the complaint is served to not more than 30 days after serving the complaint unless the parties mutually agree to a later hearing.

- **Unfair labor practices expanded.** Article 8, section 17 amends Minn. Stat. § 179A.13, subd. 2 to add to the list of practices that constitute an unfair labor practice. It is an unfair labor practice for a public employer to fail or refuse to provide information relevant to enforcement or negotiation of a contract within a reasonable time after receiving a request by an exclusive representative, not to exceed 30 days for information relevant to contract enforcement and 60 days for information relevant to contract negotiations, absent mutual agreement by the parties. It is an unfair labor practice for a public employer to refuse to allocate a position after a determination that the position was not placed in the correct bargaining unit.

Earned sick and safe time modifications

Chapter 127 (HF 5247★/SF 5234) is the omnibus supplemental budget and tax bill. Article 11 contains changes to the earned sick and safe time (ESST) law. *Effective dates vary and are noted by section. (AF)*

- **Rulemaking authorized.** Article 11, section 2 adds a subdivision to Minn. Stat. § 177.50. It provides that the commissioner of the Department of Labor and Industry (DLI) may adopt rules related to ESST. *Effective May 25, 2024.*
- **Remedies provided.** Article 11, section 3 adds a subdivision to Minn. Stat. § 177.50. It provides that if an employer does not provide ESST, or does not allow the use of ESST, the employer is liable to all employees who were not provided or not allowed to use earned sick and safe time for an amount equal to all ESST that should have been provided or could have been used, plus an additional equal amount as liquidated damages. If the employer does not possess records sufficient to determine the ESST an employee should have been provided, the employer is liable to the employee for an amount equal to 48 hours of ESST for each year ESST was not provided, plus an additional equal amount as liquidated damages. *Effective May 25, 2024.*
- **ESST base rate required.** Article 11, section 5 amends Minn. Stat. § 181.9445, subd. 4. It changes the ESST leave that is paid to a “base rate” instead of hourly rate. *Effective May 25, 2024.*
- **“Base rate” defined.** Article 11, section 6 adds a subdivision to Minn. Stat. § 181.9445. It defines “base rate” as:
 - For employees paid on an hourly basis, the same rate received per hour of work.
 - For employees paid on an hourly basis who receive multiple hourly rates, the rate the employee would have been paid for the period of time in which leave was taken.

- For employees paid on a salary basis, the same rate guaranteed to the employee as if the employee had not taken the leave.
- For employees paid solely on a commission, piece-work, or any basis other than hourly or salary, a rate no less than the applicable local, state, or federal minimum wage, whichever is greater.
- For purposes of ESST, base rate does not include commissions; shift differentials that are in addition to an hourly rate; premium payments for overtime work; premium payments for work on Saturdays, Sundays, holidays, or scheduled days off; bonuses; or gratuities. *Effective May 25, 2024.*
- **“Employee” definition modified.** Article 11, section 7 amends Minn. Stat. § 181.9445, subd. 5. It provides that for purposes of ESST, “employee” does not include:
 - An individual who is a volunteer firefighter or paid on-call firefighter, with a department charged with the prevention or suppression of fires within the boundaries of the state; is a volunteer ambulance attendant; or is an ambulance service personnel who serves in a paid on-call position.
 - An individual who is an elected official or a person who is appointed to fill a vacancy in an elected office as part of a legislative or governing body of Minnesota or a political subdivision.
 - An individual employed by a farmer, family farm, or a family farm corporation to provide physical labor on or management of a farm if the farmer, family farm, or family farm corporation employs the individual to perform work for 28 days or less each year. *Effective May 25, 2024.*
- **Expanded use of ESST authorized.** Article 11, section 9 amends Minn. Stat. § 181.9447, subd. 1. It authorizes an employee to use ESST for an employee’s need to make arrangements for or attend funeral services or a memorial, or address financial or legal matters that arise after the death of a family member. *Effective May 25, 2024.*
- **Documentation exception provided.** Article 11, section 10 amends Minn. Stat. § 181.9447, subd. 3. It applies to the requirement that when an employee uses ESST for more than three consecutive scheduled work days, an employer may require reasonable documentation that the ESST is for an allowable use. It provides that if documentation cannot be obtained in a reasonable time or without added expense, then reasonable documentation for the purposes may include a written statement from the employee indicating that the employee is using or used ESST for a qualifying purpose. *Effective May 24, 2024.*
- **Increment of time used modified.** Article 11, section 11 amends Minn. Stat. § 181.9447, subd. 5. It provides that ESST may be used in the same increment of time for which employees are paid, provided an employer is not required to provide leave in less than 15-minute increments nor can the employer require use of ESST in more than four-hour increments. *Effective May 25, 2024.*
- **Employer records and required statement to employees required.** Article 11, section 12 amends Minn. Stat. § 181.9447, subd. 10. At the end of each pay period, the employer must provide, in writing or electronically, information stating the employee’s current amount of the total number of ESST hours available to the employee for use; and the total number of ESST hours used during the pay period. Employers may choose a reasonable system for providing this information, including but not limited to listing information on or attached to each earnings statement or an electronic system where employees can access this information. An employer who chooses to provide this information electronically must provide employee access to an employer-owned computer during an employee’s regular working hours to review and print. The records required by this section must be kept for three years. All records required to be kept under this section must be readily available for inspection by DLI upon demand. The records must be either kept at the place where employees are working or kept in a manner that allows the employer to comply within 72 hours. *Effective July 1, 2024.*
- **Confidentiality and nondisclosure clarified.** Article 11, section 13 amends Minn. Stat. § 181.9447, subd. 11. It provides an exception to the confidentiality and nondisclosure provision to create an exception for when state or federal law, rule, or regulation requires the employer to retain records. *Effective May 25, 2024.*
- **Weather event exception provided.** Article 11, section 14 adds a subdivision to Minn. Stat. § 181.9447. It provides an employee may not use ESST if:
 - The employee’s preassigned or foreseeable work duties during a public emergency or weather event would require the employee to respond to the public emergency or weather event.
 - The employee is a firefighter; a peace officer, a 911 telecommunicator, a guard at a correctional facility, or a public employee holding a commercial driver’s license; and one of the following two conditions are met:
 - The employee is represented by an exclusive representative and the collective bargaining agreement or memorandum of understanding governing the employee’s position explicitly references ESST and clearly and unambiguously waives application for the employee’s position.
 - The employee is not represented by an exclusive representative, the employee is needed for the employer to maintain minimum staffing requirements, and the employer has a written policy explicitly referencing ESST that is provided to employees in a manner that meets the requirements of other earned sick and safe time notices. *Effective July 1, 2024.*
- **Effect on more generous sick and safe time policies.** Article 11, section 15 amends Minn. Stat. §

181.9448, subd. 1. It provides that all paid time off and other paid leave made available to an employee by an employer in excess of the minimum amount required in the ESST law for absences from work due to personal illness or injury, but not including short-term or long-term disability or other salary continuation benefits, must meet or exceed the minimum standards and requirements provided in the ESST law, except for Minn. Stat. § 181.9446 (this is the section pertaining to accrual of ESST). For paid leave accrued prior to Jan. 1, 2024, for absences from work due to personal illness or injury, an employer may require an employee who uses such leave to follow the written notice and documentation requirements in the employer's applicable policy or applicable collective bargaining agreement as of Dec. 31, 2023, provided that an employer does not require an employee to use leave accrued on or after Jan. 1, 2024, before using leave accrued prior to that date. *Effective Jan. 1, 2025.*

- **Reinstatement of ESST.** Article 11, section 16 amends Minn. Stat. § 181.9445 to 181.9448. It clarifies that when there is a separation from employment and the employee is rehired within 180 days of separation by the same employer, previously accrued earned sick and safe time that had not been used or otherwise disbursed to the benefit of the employee upon separation must be reinstated. *Effective May 25, 2024.*

Minnesota Paid Leave Law

Chapter 127 (HF 5247*/SF 5234) is the omnibus supplemental budget and tax bill. Article 73 contains numerous technical changes and other modifications to the Minnesota Paid Leave Law, including rulemaking authority for the Department of Employment and Economic Development. Summarized below are provisions that may be of interest to cities. *Effective dates vary and are noted by section. (BB)*

- **Definition of family member expanded.** Article 73, section 10 amends Minn. Stat. § 268B.01, subd. 23 to modify the definition of family member to include a domestic partner's child and clarify that for an applicant with a relationship that creates an expectation and reliance that the applicant care for an individual, the relationship must be personal and include compensation. *Effective May 25, 2024.*
- **Initial paid week.** Article 73, section 12 adds a subdivision to Minn. Stat. § 268B.01 to define "initial paid week" as the first seven days of a leave, which must be paid as a payable period under leave types. For intermittent, initial paid week means seven consecutive or non-consecutive calendar days from the effective date of leave, of which only days when leave is taken are payable. The initial week must be paid retroactively after the applicant has met the seven-day qualifying event and included in the first benefit payment. *Effective May 25, 2024.*
- **Notice to employer.** Article 73, section 14 amends Minn. Stat. § 268B.04 to require that the Department of Employment and Economic Development must notify all employers from which the applicant is taking leave, either in writing or electronically, not more than five business days after a claim for benefits has been filed by an employee or former employee. *Effective Nov. 1, 2025.*
- **Ineligible for leave benefits in certain circumstances.** Article 73, section 17 amends Minn. Stat. § 268B.06, subd. 4 to clarify that an applicant is not eligible for leave benefits for any portion of a typical workweek in which the applicant is incarcerated or receiving or has received unemployment insurance benefits. *Effective Nov. 1, 2025.*
- **Wage replacement.** Article 73, section 18 amends Minn. Stat. § 268B.06, subd. 5 to provide that if an employer provides an employee wage replacement during an absence and the total amount of paid benefits and supplemental wages exceed the employee's usual salary, the employee must refund the excess to either the employer or the Department of Employment and Economic Development. If an employer provides wage replacement for weeks that should be paid by the Department of Employment and Economic Development, the employer may be reimbursed for those weeks. *Effective Nov. 1, 2025.*
- **Appeals process.** Article 73, section 23 creates Minn. Stat. § 268B.081, which establishes a new comprehensive appeals process to be administered by the Department of Employment and Economic Development. The provisions set out the requirements for the form and manner of appeals, establish appealable issues, and provide notice requirements and detailed hearing procedures. *Effective Nov. 1, 2025.*
- **Private plan requirements.** Article 73, sections 28–37 amend Minn. Stat. § 268B.10 related to private insurers authorized to issue an insurance product providing paid family and medical leave coverage. Any insurers applying for Department of Employment and Economic Development approval for substitution of a private plan must file every form, application, rider, endorsement, and rate used in connection with the plan at least 60 days prior to the form or rate's effective date. Under the private plan, former employee benefit coverage applies until the individual is hired by a new employer or 26 weeks pass, whichever occurs first, and private plans may not cut off eligibility for a former employee during the course of an approved leave. *Effective July 1, 2025.*
- **Small employer premium rate.** Article 73, section 39 adds a subdivision to Minn. Stat. § 268B.14 that establishes a new small employer premium rate for employers with fewer than 30 employees whose average wage is less than or equal to 150% of the state's average wage for the basis period. The small employer rate is set at 75% of the

annual premium rate set under Minn. Stat. § 268B.14, subds. 6 and 7. Employers must pay at least 25% of this rate. Employees pay the remaining portion of the premium not paid by the employer. *Effective July 1, 2024.*

- **Premium rate adjustments.** Article 73, section 42 amends Minn. Stat. § 268B.14 to allow the Department of Employment and Economic Development to adjust the premium rate prior to premiums first taking effect Jan. 1, 2026. Beginning July 31, 2026, and each July 31 thereafter, an annual premium rate adjustment is required based on the program's experience and sound actuarial principles so that the projected fund balance as a percentage of total program expenditure does not fall below 25%. An actuarial study for this purpose is required every year. Existing statutory language directing the calculation of the premium rate adjustment is deleted. *Effective May 25, 2024.*
 - *(An actuarial analysis dated Feb. 1, 2024, indicates that the premium rate necessary to meet the requirements of the program is 0.88%. Amendments to the rate adjustment provisions would authorize the Department of Employment and Economic Development to adjust the premium rate from the initial 0.7% in statute to the 0.88% rate provided in the actuarial analysis.)*
- **Data privacy.** Article 73, section 50 creates Minn. Stat. 268B.30, which establishes data privacy and disclosure requirements under the Minnesota Government Data Practices Act for paid family and medical leave benefits data. *Effective July 1, 2024.*



ENERGY

Standardized solar planning and permitting

Chapter 126 (HF 4975/SF 4942*) is the agriculture, commerce, and energy supplemental budget bill. Article 6, section 46 creates a new technical and financial assistance program at the Department of Commerce to assist local governments attempting to standardize residential solar and solar plus energy storage plan review and permitting using specified software. \$2 million is provided for that program, with \$1.5 million required to be used in the Xcel service territory and the rest required to be used outside their service area. Grants can range from \$5,00 to \$20,000. *Effective July 1, 2024. (CJ)*

Local environmental review authority for large electric power facilities

Chapter 126 (HF 4975/SF 4942*) is the agriculture, commerce, and energy supplemental budget bill. Article 7 is titled the Minnesota Energy Infrastructure Permitting Act. It creates new procedures and requirements for the siting and environmental impact assessment of these projects. Sections 7-8 list eligible projects that can seek local approval instead of approval by the Public Utilities Commission. If the project receives local approval, no state approval is required. If the project proposer has asked for

state approval, the proposer cannot change and ask for local approval. Section 9 addresses permit amendments needed by facilities not approved by the state and ties local government authority to approve those changes back to the two previous new local government authorities in sections 7 and 8. *Effective July 1, 2025. (CJ)*



ENVIRONMENT

Omnibus environment and natural resources policy bill

Chapter 90 (HF 2774/*SF 2904) in the omnibus environment and natural resources policy bill. Article 3 covers programs and statutes that fall under the jurisdiction of the Minnesota Board of Water and Soil Resources (BWSR) and contains numerous revisions to statutes and authorities governing soil and water conservation districts and watershed districts. While most of these changes are technical and modernizations of language, some may be of interest to cities. *Effective Aug. 1, 2024. (CJ)*

- **Drainage manual.** Article 3, section 1 instructs BWSR to work with drainage stakeholders on changes and best management practices included in the Minnesota Public Drainage Manual.
- **SWCD comprehensive plans.** Article 3, section 11 changes language to allow plans to include all statutory responsibilities and adds a required public hearing prior to adoption.
- **Water and soil management authority.** Article 3, section 17 clarifies that a soil and water conservation district initiate, construct, operate, and maintain water and soil resource management practices, projects, programs, and systems within the boundaries of the district and use, supplement, or otherwise coordinate contributions from state, federal, tribal, or local governments and private entities for similar purposes.
- **Engineer definition.** Article 3, section 19 clarifies the existing vague definition of 'engineer' applying to watershed district work done under Minn. Stat. section 103D to link to the definition of a licensed professional engineer under Minn. Stat. § 326.02.
- **Watershed district boundary changes.** Article 3, sections 20 through 59 apply to details of how watershed districts operate, including how area can be added or removed from their jurisdiction. Section 42, in particular, makes significant changes to watershed management plan processes under Minn. Stat. § 103D.401. Many of the changes add public hearing and notification requirements, as well as notification of cities when plans would affect them.
- **Wetland types.** Article 3, section 76 removes the current definitions of wetland types and replaces them with existing federal classifications for wetlands.
- **Wetland replacement.** Article 3, section 81 connects waivers of wetland replacement to U.S. Army Corps of Engineers permits under section 404 of the federal

Clean Water Act and removes an allowance for temporary utility maintenance permits.

- **Wetland replacement de minimis changes.** Article 3, section 82 changes the language used to be based on acreage rather than square footage and removes wetland type references that were statutorily changed in section 76.

Digital image as proof of possession of certain licenses

Chapter 92 (HF 3376*/SF 3400) provides for digital images to be used as proof of game and fish licenses and cross-country ski and horse passes. Section 2, amends subd. 2 of Minn. Stat. § 97A.405 to allow a person to use or exhibit to a conservation or peace officer a digital image of a paper license to meet the requirement to possess the proper paper license. Sections 3 and 4 allow a digital image to be used as proof of a valid cross-country ski or horse pass. These provisions expire March 5, 2025, when a new electronic licensing system is expected to be available. *Effective May 7, 2024.* (Research-LF)

Legacy funds appropriated

Chapter 106 (*HF 4124/SF 5116) is the package of appropriations for the funds generated by the constitutionally established sales tax surcharge. The Lessard-Sams Outdoor Heritage Council does annual appropriations. In even-numbered years, the Clean Water Fund, Parks and Trails Fund, and Arts and Cultural Heritage Fund typically only have budget corrections or expend resources when sales tax receipts are higher than what was budgeted, which was the case this year. *Effective May 18, 2024.* (CJ)

- **Clean Water Fund.** (Article 2) Of the \$25.4 million available, several line items are of interest for cities.
 - **Department of Agriculture.** \$4.4 million was set aside for the Department of Agriculture to monitor groundwater for nitrates and to develop nutrient best management practices and for loans through the Agriculture Best Management Practices Loan Program to implement those identified practices.
 - **Pollution Control Agency.** The agency was given \$2.3 million for surface and groundwater monitoring of nitrates and other water quality issues, \$2 million for septic system programs at the county level, and \$1 million for the reduction of chloride pollution.
 - **Department of Natural Resources.** \$90,000 was appropriated for testing of fish tissue for mercury, PFAS, and other contaminants.
 - **Board of Water and Soil Resources.** \$11.4 million was appropriated for a wide range of easement, floodplain, and water storage projects.
 - **Department of Health.** \$3.2 million was given for work to develop health-risk limits for emerging food and water contaminants and for a southeast Minnesota effort to inventory private wells, test them for nitrates, and do outreach to private property owners.

- **University of Minnesota.** \$1 million was set aside for stormwater best management practice development.
- **Parks and Trails Fund.** (Article 3) An additional \$1.8 million was made available for Greater Minnesota regionally significant park and trail projects with about \$3.6 million added on for Metropolitan Council park and trail projects in the seven-county metro area. Several city projects were also given extensions to the time their funding will be available.
- **Arts and Cultural Heritage Fund.** (Article 4) \$12.2 million was divided between existing grants programs and individual earmarks funded through the Department of Administration.

Environment and natural resources supplemental budget

Chapter 116 (*HF3911 / SF3887) is the environment and natural resources supplemental budget bill, with policy and budget changes related to the Minnesota Pollution Control Agency (MPCA), Department of Natural Resources (DNR), Board of Water and Soil Resources (BWSR), and Metropolitan Council (MC), among others. It contains numerous items of interest to cities in both the budget and policy sections of the bill. *Effective July 1, 2024, unless otherwise noted.* (CJ)

- **Analyze biosolids.** Article 1, section 2, subd. 11 provides an additional \$350,000 to the MPCA to prepare and implement a strategy to analyze PFAS levels in wastewater biosolids. Article 2, section 27 instructs the MPCA to complete development of a PFAS testing and screening program for land-applied biosolids by the end of 2024, which is very close to the timeline the agency was already on to complete that work.
- **Community tree planting.** Article 1, section 3, subd. 9 provides \$5 million in funds for grants to local and tribal governments for planting community shade trees, primarily to replace those lost to emerald ash borer. Article 1, section 5 adds another \$3.188 million through the Metropolitan Council for a similar program available to local governments in the seven-county metropolitan area. The programs to deliver those grants are established in article 3, section 9 (DNR) and in article 9, section 3 (Metropolitan Council).
- **Environmental fines.** Article 2, section 1-5 and 13-17 contain changes to the enforcement authority of the MPCA and to the fines and costs it can collect through enforcement actions. Maximum daily fines are increased and repeated violations in a 36-month period are required to have escalating fines.
- **Resilient community assistance program.** Article 2, section 21 creates a resilient community assistance program through the MPCA to assist local governments and tribal governments through technical and financial assistance for development and implementation of climate adaptation and resiliency plans.

- **Ban on sale and distribution of mercury-containing lighting products.** Article 2, section 22 makes it so that, effective Jan. 1, 2025, a person may not sell, offer for sale, or distribute in the state as a new manufactured product a screw- or bayonet-base type compact fluorescent lamp, a mercury vapor lamp, or a mercury vapor lamp ballast, whether sold separately, in a retrofit kit, or in a luminaire. Effective Jan. 1, 2026, a person may not sell, offer for sale, or distribute in the state as a new manufactured product a pin-base type compact fluorescent lamp or a linear fluorescent lamp. This requirement does not prohibit cities with current fixtures and inventory of these types of lighting from continuing to use them, but will eventually make those products unavailable for sale distribution in the state. *Law change is effective July 1, 2024, but provisions do not take effect until Jan. 1, 2025, and Jan. 1, 2026.*
- **PFAS removal study.** Article 2, section 29 requires that the MPCA and Minnesota Department of Health complete a study by Jan. 15, 2025, assessing how manufacturers and industries introducing PFAS compounds into drinking water sources or into wastewater effluent streams could be held accountable to pay the costs of removing those chemicals from drinking water and wastewater.
- **Climate adaptation and resiliency cost study.** Article 2, section 33 requires the MPCA to complete research assessing a long list of costs and impacts of climate change on Minnesota including increased severity and frequency of certain natural disasters and the impact on public infrastructure like water, wastewater, stormwater, transportation, etc.
- **Releaf.** Article 3, section 16 changes the criteria for awarding grants for community forestry through Releaf to require that it be prioritized toward targeted demographic areas based on listed social, economic, and other factors.
- **Shoreland rules.** Article 3, section 46 amends Minn. Stat. § 103F.211, subd. 1 to exempt the DNR from needing to complete shoreland rule revisions now and in the future within the 18-month period normally required for state rules. Local government groups did not object to this change, as it is sometimes best to take a little longer to work out complex rules with stakeholders than to rush them through to meet arbitrary timelines.
- **Public waters definition.** Article 3, section 47 amends Minn. Stat. § 103G, subd. 15, the definition of public waters, to clarify that whether a water is included in the public waters inventory or not does not determine whether it is a public water. *Effective July 1, 2027.*
- **Public waters inventory.** Article 3, section 48 appropriates \$1 million each year from 2025 through 2032 for the DNR to update the public waters inventory. *Effective July 1, 2024, but expires June 30, 2032.*
- **Packaging Waste and Cost Reduction Act.** Article 5 completely reorganizes how solid waste management is organized and funded to bring the costs directly to the

manufacturers and producers. It is intended to reduce the volume and cost of solid waste tied to packaging and is sometimes referred to as an extended producer responsibility system. Six other states have implemented similar programs, and several others are moving in that direction. The primary issue the League worked on in this area was to make sure existing city authority to directly provide residential solid waste and recycling service or to establish or continue organized collection contracts on behalf of their residents was not impacted. Article 5, section 15, subd. 5 contains the language crafted to preserve those options.

- **Environmental review and permitting.** Article 7 establishes a wide range of new streamlining and coordination requirements for permit and environmental review processing where the state is required to complete either permit or environmental review activities, especially where multiple state entities are involved.

Metro area comprehensive plans not subject to environmental review

Chapter 127 (HF 5247*/SF 5234) is the omnibus supplemental budget and tax bill. Article 15, section 26 pertains to whether comprehensive plans can be made subject to environmental review, as was recently ruled necessary for the City of Minneapolis' housing density plans. Minn. Stat. § 473.145 is amended to make it so that, notwithstanding any other provision of law, no decision adopting or authorizing a comprehensive plan that is reviewed and found adequate by the Metropolitan Council shall be subject to the requirements of Chapter 116D, which encompasses a variety of forms of environmental review. An additional rider is provided in article 1, section 51 that specifies that comprehensive plans for cities of the first class in the metropolitan area are deemed to not cause or be likely to cause pollution, impairment, or destruction mandating further environmental review. *Both sections are effective as of May 25, 2024. (CJ)*



GENERAL GOVERNMENT

Minnesota Advisory Council on Infrastructure established

Chapter 127 (HF 5247*/SF 5234) is the omnibus supplemental budget and tax bill. Article 3 sections 4-7 create a new section in Minn. Stat. Chapter 16B to establish the Minnesota Advisory Council on Infrastructure for the purpose of defining and maintaining a vision for the future of Minnesota's infrastructure that provides for its proper management, coordination, and investment. *Effective Aug. 1, 2024 (DL)*

- **Voting membership.** Article 3, section 5 establishes voting and nonvoting membership of the council and requires that appointing authorities may only appoint an individual who has direct and practical expertise and experience in asset management or financial management and procurement and establishes other parameters

for membership of the council including consideration of appointment recommendations made by interested stakeholders including the League of Minnesota Cities.

- **General responsibilities of the council.** Article 3, section 6 defines council responsibilities as a nonregulatory body including identification and recommendations of best practices that preserve and extend the longevity of Minnesota's public and privately owned infrastructure, provides effective and efficient management practices of infrastructure, and identify approaches to enhance and expedite infrastructure coordination across jurisdictions. Section 6 also establishes the requirement that the council must develop and recommend a plan for a statewide asset managers program and requires an annual report to the governor and legislative committees with jurisdiction over capital investment, climate, economic development, energy, and transportation due by Dec. 15 annually that summarizes the activities of the council and any recommendations.

Cybersecurity incident reporting requirements

Chapter 123 (HF 5216*/SF 5337) is the omnibus public safety and judiciary supplemental finance and policy bill. Article 17, section 24 creates Minn. Stat. § 16E.36. In part, the section requires that beginning Dec. 1, 2024, the head of or the decision-making body for a public agency must report a cybersecurity incident that impacts the public agency to the Bureau of Criminal Apprehension (BCA). A government contractor or vendor that provides goods or services to a public agency must report a cybersecurity incident to the public agency if the incident impacts the public agency. The report must be made within 72 hours of when the public agency or government contractor reasonably identifies or believes that a cybersecurity incident has occurred. *Effective Aug. 1, 2024. (DL)*



HOUSING

Rental licensing prohibition for certain group assisted living facilities

Chapter 108 (HF 4392/SF 4339*) is the omnibus human services policy bill. Article 1, section 1 amends Minn. Stat. § 144G.45 to exempt licensed assisted living facilities licensed under Chapter 144G with six or fewer residents from town, municipality, or county-imposed rental licensing requirements. Article 1, section 2 amends Minn. Stat. § 245D.02 to exempt licensed assisted living facilities licensed under Chapter 245D with six or fewer residents from town, municipality, or county-imposed rental licensing requirements. *Effective May 18, 2024. (DL)*

Relocation of assisted living facilities

Chapter 125 (HF 5280/SF 5335*) is the omnibus human services supplemental appropriations bill. Article 2, section 1 creates Minn. Stat. § 144G.195, which provides that

an assisted living facility with a licensed resident capacity of five residents or fewer may operate under its current license if it relocates a facility within the geographic boundaries of the municipality in which the facility is currently located or within the geographic boundaries of the contiguous municipality, and establishes review and notification procedures. *Effective Jan. 1, 2025. (Research-LF)*

Minnesota Cooperative Housing Act

Chapter 96 (HF 3800*/SF 4053) creates a new chapter in law, Minn. Stat. 308C, to allow for the establishment of housing cooperatives and clarifies that housing cooperatives may be formed under existing chapters 308A and 308B and may be governed as common interest communities by Chapter 515B. *Effective Aug. 1, 2024. (DL)*

Contract for deed requirements amended.

Chapter 123 (HF 5216*/SF 5337) is the omnibus public safety and judiciary supplemental finance and policy bill. Article 16 includes amendments to several statutes related to contracts for deed. The amendments define and prohibit churning; require investor sellers to make disclosure to purchases prior to the execution of a contract for deed, including disclosure of balloon payments; provide the purchaser with a right to cancel the purchase agreement and receive a refund of payments; permit the purchaser to bring an action against the investor seller; and authorize enforcement by the attorney general. *Various effective dates. (BB)*

Landlord and tenant policy

Chapter 118 (HF 3591/SF 3492*) amends Minn. Stat. Chapter 484 and Minn. Stat. Chapter 504B to establish a right for tenants to organize; provides tenants with remedies when construction delays prevent the tenant from occupying a unit; clarifies the rights of tenants who are victims of domestic abuse, sexual abuse, or harassment; clarifies the rights of tenants who seek assistance in response to a mental health or health crisis, and prohibits landlord from denying a rental application solely because the tenant provided an individual taxpayer identification number. *Effective Jan. 1, 2025, unless otherwise noted. (DL)*

- **Mandatory expungement.** Section 1 amends Minn. Stat. § 484.014, subd. 3 to require the court, upon a defendant's motion, to expunge an eviction action filed against a tenant who terminated their lease because the tenant was a victim of domestic abuse, sexual abuse, or harassment. *Effective June 21, 2024.*
- **Fee or deposit disclosure required.** Section 6 amends Minn. Stat. § 504B.113, subd. 3 to require landlords who charge a pet fee to disclose in the lease that current law prohibits fees for service or support animals and permits tenants to be reimbursed for pet fees if the landlord fails to include the disclosure when the tenant would have requested and likely received reasonable accommodation and the landlord provided the disclosure.

- **Individual taxpayer identification number use.** Section 7 amends Minn. Stat. § 504B.117 to require a landlord to provide the option for prospective tenants to submit an individual taxpayer identification number or a Social Security number in a rental application and prohibits the denial of an application solely based on a tenant opting to use an individual taxpayer identification number.
 - **Early renewal of lease requirements.** Section 8 amends Minn. Stat. § 504B.144 to clarify that a landlord may not require a tenant to renew a lease sooner than six months from the expiration of the current lease if the lease is for a period longer than 10 months.
 - **Tenant remedies for new construction delays.** Section 9 amends Minn. Stat. § 504B.153 to provide tenants with remedies when new construction for rental occupancy is not available for occupancy by the move-in date established in the lease and requires either alternative housing, payment by the landlord to the tenant of the total rent paid to mitigate costs of alternative housing secured by the tenant, or termination of the lease and a return to the tenant of all amounts paid.
 - **Tenant abandonment of dwelling.** Section 10 amends Minn. Stat. § 504B.154 to require a landlord to make reasonable efforts to rent a dwelling unit at fair rental value if a residential tenant abandons a dwelling unit during a lease term and clarifies that a prior lease is terminated on the date that new tenancy begins if the unit is rented before the expiration of the old rental agreement. The provision also clarifies that the tenant shall not be liable for rent after the termination of the tenancy.
 - **Landlord responsibilities.** Section 11 amends Minn. Stat. § 504B.161 to add language that clarifies landlords are responsible for the extermination of insects, rodents, vermin, or other pests on the premises and all common areas except if disrepair has been caused by conduct of the tenant or licensee or a person under the direction or control of the tenant or licensee.
 - **Denial based on pending cases.** Section 12 amends Minn. Stat. § 504B.173 to prohibit a landlord from denying a rental application of a tenant based on a pending eviction action, a court file that has been expunged destroyed or is not public, or any eviction action that has not resulted in a writ of recovery of premises and order to vacate.
 - **Late fees.** Section 13 amends Minn. Stat. § 504B.177 and provides that, with respect to housing assistance payment contracts, a late fee imposed by a landlord must be calculated and assessed only on the portion of rent payable by the tenant. This section defines “housing assistance payment contracts.”
 - **Emergency calls permitted and local preemption.** Sections 15–16 amend Minn. Stat. § 504B.205 to prohibit landlords from denying a tenant’s right to call police or emergency medical services for a mental health or health crisis and preempts any inconsistent local ordinance or rule.
 - **Right to terminate.** Sections 16–18 amend Minn. Stat. § 504B.206 to allow tenant’s notice to terminate be sent via a form of communication regularly used by the parties and clarifies the tenancy terminates on the date provided in the notice, but that vacation of the premises earlier does not constitute termination. *Effective June 21, 2024.*
 - **Tenant right to organize.** Section 21 amends Minn. Stat. § 504B.212 to establish tenants’ right to operate a tenant association to address living environment issues and establishes procedures and remedies for tenant organizations and requirements for landlords.
 - **Tenants right to counsel.** Section 25 amends Minn. Stat. § 504B.268 to clarify that tenants in housing subsidized under section 9 of the U.S. Housing Act of 1937 or the Rental Assistance Demonstration program are eligible for an attorney appointed by the court if they cannot afford one.
 - **Grounds for eviction.** Section 26 amends Minn. Stat. § 504B.285 to prohibit a landlord from commencing an eviction action against a tenant who terminates a lease because the tenant is a victim of domestic abuse, sexual abuse, or harassment and clarifies that a landlord may commence an eviction action if required notice is provided but the tenant fails to vacate the premises by the date identified in the notice. *Effective June 21, 2024.*
- Labor policy provisions related to residential development**
Chapter 127 (HF 5247*/SF 5234) is the omnibus supplemental budget and tax bill. Article 9 includes miscellaneous labor policy provisions. Summarized below are the provisions of interest to cities. *Effective July 1, 2024, unless otherwise specified. (DL)*
- **Prevailing wage requirements for Low-Income Housing Tax Credit projects.** Article 9, section 1 amends Minn. Stat. § 116J.871, subd. 1 to require that multifamily housing projects consisting of more than 10 units that are allocated or awarded low-income housing tax credits under Minn. Stat. § 462.222 be subject to prevailing wage requirements. *Effective for developments selected for tax credit awards or allocations on or after Jan. 1, 2025.*
 - **Wage theft prevention and use of responsible contractors.** Article 9, section 5 creates Minn. Stat. § 462A.051 to require project sponsors receiving any form of financial assistance provided by the Minnesota Housing Finance Agency, as well as the allocation and award of federal Low-Income Housing Tax Credits to verify that every contractor or subcontractor performing work on the proposed project meets responsible contractor standards under Minn. Stat. § 16C.285. The provision also requires the project applicant to have a certified contractor list at the project site, and creates wage theft remedies if a contractor or subcontractor is found to have failed to pay statutorily required wages. *Effective for applications for funding submitted after Aug. 1, 2024.*

Housing appropriations within omnibus supplemental budget and tax bill

Chapter 127 (HF 5247*/SF 5234) is the omnibus supplemental budget and tax bill. Article 14 includes appropriations for housing programs of interest to cities and their developer partners that are administered by the Minnesota Housing Finance Agency. *Effective July 1, 2024, unless otherwise noted. (DL)*

- **Family homeless prevention.** Article 14, section 2, subd. 2 appropriates \$8,109,000 in one-time funding in fiscal year 2025 for the Family Homeless Prevention and Assistance Program under Minn. Stat. § 462A.204.
- **Challenge fund grant program.** Article 14, section 7 reduces the fiscal year 2025 appropriation for the Economic Development and Housing Challenge Program under Minn. Stat. § 462A.33 and 462A.07, subd. 14 by \$7 million for a total fiscal year appropriation of \$53,425,000. *Effective May 25, 2024.*
- **Workforce homeownership grant program.** Article 14, section 8 reduces the fiscal year 2024 appropriation for the workforce homeownership program under Minn. Stat. § 462A.38 by \$3 million for a total fiscal year appropriation of \$17,250,000.
- **Supportive housing program.** Article 14, section 9 reduces the fiscal year 2024 appropriation for the supportive housing program under Minn. Stat. § 462A.12 by \$15 million for a total fiscal year appropriation of \$10 million.
- **Manufacture home lending program.** Article 14, section 10 amends 2023 Minnesota Laws, Chapter 37, article 1, section 2, subd. 25 to clarify that the manufactured home lending program is a one-time \$10 million grant to NeighborWorks Home Partners and adds new language to clarify that the funds must be used for new manufactured home financing programs, manufactured home downpayment assistance, or manufactured home repair, renovation, removal, and site preparation financing.
- **Community stabilization program.** Article 14, section 11 amends Minnesota Laws, Chapter 37, article 1, section 2, subd. 29 by increasing the appropriation from \$45 million to \$70 million in fiscal year 2025 from funding diverted from other Minnesota Housing Finance Agency programs including the challenge fund grant and workforce homeownership program. New language is inserted to set aside \$41,750,000 for multiunit rental housing, \$10 million for single-family housing, and \$50 million for recapitalization of distressed buildings with up to \$15 million set aside for recapitalization of supportive housing.

Housing policy within the omnibus supplemental budget and tax bill

Chapter 127 (HF 5247*/SF 5234) is the omnibus supplemental budget and tax bill. Article 15 includes housing-related policy changes of interest to cities. *Effective July 1, 2024, unless otherwise noted. (DL)*

Decarbonization and climate resiliency expansion.

Article 15, sections 3–10 and section 15 expand certain provisions governing Minnesota Housing Finance Agency assistance programs to include prioritization of clean energy, greenhouse gas emissions reduction, and climate resiliency.

- **Rent and income limit program flexibility.** Article 15, section 12 amends Minn. Stat. § 462A.07 to allow the Minnesota Housing Finance Agency commissioner to adjust income or rent limits for any multifamily capital funding program authorized under state law to align with federal rent or income limits in sections 42 and 142 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986.
- **Agency reporting required.** Article 15, section 13 amends Minn. Stat. § 462A.07 to require the commissioner of the Minnesota Housing Finance Agency to report by Feb. 15 of each year to the chairs and ranking minority members of the legislative committees with jurisdiction over housing finance and policy the total number of applications for funding, amounts requested and awarded, and the number of housing units that are rehabilitated or created as a result of the state resources provided. *Applies to appropriations for competitive development programs made in Laws 2023 and in subsequent laws.*
- **Eligibility for agency programs.** Article 15, section 14 amends Minn. Stat. § 462A.07 to allow the Minnesota Housing Finance Agency to determine that a household or project meets the rent or income requirements for a program if the household or unit receives or participates in income-based state or federal public assistance benefits including child care assistance programs under Chapter 119B, general assistance and Minnesota supplemental aid or food support under Chapter 256D, housing support under Chapter 256I, Minnesota family investment program under Chapter 256J, and economic assistance programs under Chapter 256P.
- **Agency debt capacity.** Article 15, section 16 amends Minn. Stat. § 462A.22, subd. 1 to increase the Minnesota Housing Finance Agency's debt ceiling from \$5 billion to \$9 billion.
- **Housing infrastructure bond policy.** Article 15, section 18 amends Minn. Stat. § 462A.37, subd. 2 to modify allowable uses of the housing infrastructure bond program to allow use of bond proceeds for affordable homeownership, reduces the fraction of housing units required to be operated as supportive housing units for a building to qualify for assistance as supportive housing, allow use of bond proceeds on cooperatively owned housing, and specifies that a roll-in shower for a recipient of housing infrastructure bonds is only required in one accessible unit in the building.
- **Housing infrastructure bond authorization.** Article 15, section 19 amends Minn. Stat. § 462A.37 to authorize up to \$50 million in housing infrastructure bonds.

- **Housing infrastructure bond debt service.** Article 15, section 20 amends Minn. Stat. § 462A.37, subd. 5 to authorize the amount necessary to pay the debt service on the housing infrastructure bonds authorized.
- **Workforce and affordable homeownership development program eligible uses.** Article 15, section 21 amends Minn. Stat. § 462A.38, subd. 2 to allow grant funds and loans awarded under the program to be used for affordability gap funding.
- **Workforce Housing Development Program.** Article 15, section 22 amends Minn. Stat. § 462A, subd. 2 to remove eligible project area requirements that limited grant eligibility to cities located outside of a metropolitan area with a population exceeding 500 or a community that has a combined population of 1,500 residents located within 15 miles of a home rule charter or statutory city located outside a metropolitan county.
- **Greater Minnesota housing infrastructure grant program changes.** Article 15, section 23 amends Minn. Stat. § 462A.395 to add counties as eligible applicants and include infrastructure supporting manufactured homes as an eligible project. The language also increases the minimum grant amount from \$30,000 to \$40,000 per lot for single family, duplex, triplex, or fourplex, and no more than \$60,000 per manufactured housing lot, and clarifies that the \$500,000 two-year cap for an individual city or county does not apply to use on manufactured housing developments.
- **Minnesota housing tax credit set-aside.** Article 15, section 24 amends Minn. Stat. § 462A.40, subd. 2 to remove the set-aside requirements that previously required the Minnesota Housing Finance Agency to set-aside at least 10% of the financing under the program for units located in a township or city with a population of 2,500 or less, 35% of financing for housing for persons and families whose income is 50% less of the area median income, and 25% of financing for single-family housing.
- **Housing tax credit eligibility, restrictions, and use of funds.** Article 15, section 25 amends Minn. Stat. § 462A.40, subd. 3 to specify that the same requirements applying to grants through the Minnesota housing tax credit program also apply to loans. It expands eligibility for grants and loans under the program to include the spouses and family members of the officers or principals of a business entity that received a credit for contributing to the program in the current or previous taxable year. It expands eligibility for grants and loans under the program to include the spouses and family members of individuals who own or control a business entity that received a credit for contributing to the program in the current or previous taxable year. It expands eligibility for grants and loans under the program to include a business entity that is indirectly owned or controlled by an individual that received a credit for contributing to the program in the current or previous taxable year. It allows the agency to rely on applicant's statements about their eligibility to determine their eligibility for grants and loans. Finally, it expands the scope of projects which a taxpayer may contribute to under Minn. Stat. § 290.0683.
- *Article 15, section 26 pertains to Minnesota Environmental Rights Act application to comprehensive plans for cities in the seven-county metropolitan area and is summarized in the Environment section.*
- **Local Affordable Housing Aid reporting and policy changes.** Article 15, sections 27–31 amend Minn. Stat. § 477A.35, subd. 2 to expand the eligible uses of aid under the program to include financing operations and management of financially distressed residential properties, supportive services or staff of supportive services providers, and costs of operating emergency shelter facilities including the costs of providing services. The language also requires the aid under the program be used to supplement and not supplant existing locally funded housing expenditures including expenditures by a public corporation or legal entity created by the local government and requires that local governments report on their locally funded housing expenditures and any cuts to those expenditures in the annual report to the Minnesota Housing Finance Agency. It also requires the aid to be returned to the agency if a recipient fails to meet the reporting requirement. *Effective beginning with aids payable in 2024.*
- **Statewide Affordable Housing Aid reporting and policy changes.** Article 15, sections 32–36 amend Minn. Stat. § 477A.36, subd. 1 to expand the eligible uses of aid under the program to include financing operations and management of financially distressed residential properties, supportive services or staff of supportive services providers, and costs of operating emergency shelter facilities including the costs of providing services. The language also requires the aid under the program be used to supplement and not supplant existing locally funded housing expenditures including expenditures by a public corporation or legal entity created by the local government and requires that local governments report on their locally funded housing expenditures and any cuts to those expenditures in the annual report to the Minnesota Housing Finance Agency. It also requires the aid to be returned to the agency if a recipient fails to meet the reporting requirement. *Effective beginning with aids payable in 2024.*
- **Community stabilization program changes.** Article 15, sections 3940 amend 2023 Minnesota Laws, Chapter 37, article 2, section 6, subd. 2 to expand eligible uses for the community stabilization program administered by the Minnesota Housing Finance Agency. Changes

include clarifying that eligible single-family housing means one to four units located in communities with market pressures or deferred rehabilitation needs and specifies affordability parameters at 115% of the greater state or area median income for owner-occupied households and 80% for rental. The language also allows recapitalization of a distressed building as an eligible use and includes deeply affordable unit prioritization for recapitalization of distressed buildings.

- **Agency report required.** Article 15, section 43 amends 2023 Minnesota Laws, Chapter 37, article 2, section 6 to require the Minnesota Housing Finance Agency to report by Feb. 15, 2025, and Feb. 15, 2026, the number of applications received, amount requested and awarded, and the number of units preserved resulting from community stabilization grants.
- **Single-egress stairway apartment building report.** Article 15, section 46 requires the commissioner of the Department of Labor and Industry to evaluate conditions under which apartment buildings with a single means of egress above three stories up to 75 feet would achieve life safety outcomes equal to or superior to currently adopted codes and provide a report for potential code updates for single-egress buildings by Dec. 31, 2025.
- **Locally funded housing expenditure report.** Article 15, section 47 requires the Minnesota Housing Finance Agency to report to the Legislature by Feb. 15, 2027, summarizing the reports received by cities who receive aid under the local or statewide affordable housing aid programs under Minn. Stat. § 477A.35 and Minn. Stat. 477A.36.
- **Working group on common interest communities and homeowners associations.** Article 15, section 48 creates a working group to study the prevalence and impact of common interest communities and homeowners associations in Minnesota and how existing laws help homeowners and tenants access safe and affordable housing, and identifies group membership, scope of work, and reporting requirements. *Effective May 24, 2024.*
- **Task force on long-term sustainability of affordable housing.** Article 15, section 49 establishes a task force to evaluate issues and provide recommendations relating to affordable housing sustainability, including displacement of tenants, preservation of housing previously developed with public financing, and long-term sustainability of new housing developments. The language establishes scope of work and task force membership and requires a report to be submitted to Minnesota Housing Finance Agency by Feb. 1, 2025. *Effective May 24, 2024.*
- **Report on Section 42 senior rental housing.** Article 15, section 50 requires the Minnesota Housing Finance Agency to gather data and produce a report on senior renters residing in properties financed by tax credits under Section 42 of the Internal Revenue Code, and Section 42 properties. The report must be submitted

by Jan. 15, 2025, and must gather data from the past 10 years and report on the number of properties and senior renters as well as the public resources allocated toward Section 42 properties and number of times rents were increased to the maximum allowable increase under U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development guidelines in Section 42 properties.

- *Article 15, section 51 includes a provision that clarifies comprehensive plans in first-class cities do not constitute as conduct that causes or is likely to cause pollution, impairment, or destruction under the Minnesota Environmental Rights Act. It is summarized in the Environment section.*
- **Expediting rental assistance.** Article 16 creates Minn. Stat. § 462A.2096 and includes policy that requires the Minnesota Housing Finance Agency to work with the commissioner of the Department of Human Services to develop criteria for measuring timeliness of processing applications for rental assistance. It also requires the agency to develop uniform e-signature options for the Family Homelessness Prevention and Assistance Program as well as recommendations to simplify the verification process for applicants.



INSURANCE/ WORKERS' COMPENSATION

Public Employees Insurance Program terms modified
Chapter 95 (HF 3182/SF 3204*) amends Minn. Stat. § 43A.316, subd. 5. It changes the term for participation in the Public Employees Insurance Program (PEIP) from two years to four years. It changes the term for automatic renewal for participation in the program from two years to four years. It allows an exclusive representative, or employer for unrepresented employees, to withdraw if premiums increase 20% or more from one insurance year to the next, a reduction from the 50% threshold in existing law. *Effective May 7, 2024. (AF)*

Workers' compensation bill

Chapter 97 (HF 4661*/SF 4745) is the workers' compensation policy and technical bill recommended by the Department of Labor and Industry (DLI) Workers' Compensation Advisory Council. It provides several increases to previous caps, and increased rates. Summarized are provisions that may be of interest to cities.

- **Temporary total disability.** Section 5 amends Minn. Stat. § 176.101, subd. 1.b.1. It increases the maximum weekly compensation payable from 102% of the statewide average weekly wage to 108% of the statewide average weekly wage for the period ending Dec. 31 of the preceding year. *Effective for dates of injury on or after Oct. 1, 2024.*
- **Permanent partial disability schedule.** Section 6 amends Minn. Stat. § 176.101, subd. 2.a. It increases the amount payable pursuant to the Permanent Partial Disability (PPD) schedule, and starting 2026, the Workers'

Compensation Advisory Council must consider whether the PPD schedule represent adequate compensation.
Effective May 9, 2024.

- **Remodeling of residence.** Section 14 amends Minn. Stat. § 176.137, subd. 2. It increases the limit for the remodeling of an injured worker's residence from \$75,000 to \$150,000. *Effective for dates of injury on or after Oct. 1, 2024.*
- **Notice of discontinuance of compensation; fines.** Section 26 amends Minn. Stat. § 176.238, subd. 10. It increases the fine from up to \$1,000 to up to \$2,500 when an employer/insurer fails to provide written notice of its intent to discontinue payment of compensation. *Effective Aug. 1, 2024. (LMCIT)*



LIBRARIES

Library book banning prohibited

Chapter 109 (HF 3782/SF 3567★) is the omnibus education policy bill. Article 7, section 2 creates Minn. Stat. § 134.51, which prohibits public libraries from banning, removing, or otherwise restricting access to a book or other material based solely on its viewpoint or the messages, ideas, or opinions it conveys. Section 2, subd. 2 defines a “public library” as a library open to the general public that provides free access to all residents of a city or county and receives at least half of its financial support from public funds, including public school libraries. Section 2, subd. 3 provides that nothing in this section limits a public library's authority to decline to purchase, lend, or shelve or to remove or restrict access to books or other materials based on legitimate reasons, including practical reasons, legitimate pedagogical concerns, or compliance with state or federal law. Similarly, this section does not limit rights of parental authority or adult students under Minn. Stat. § 120B.20. Section 2, subd. 4 prohibits retaliation or discipline by a governing body of a public library of an employee for complying with this section. Section 2, subd. 5 provides that a governing body of a public library must adopt a policy that establishes procedures for selection of, challenges to, and reconsideration of library materials in accordance with this section. On completion of a challenge or reconsideration, the governing body must provide a report of the challenge to the Department of Education that includes pertinent detail about the challenged material, information on any public hearing, the result of the challenge, and contact information of the governing body. *Effective May 18, 2024. (Research-AB)*



LIQUOR

Liquor statute changes and special legislation for liquor licensing

Chapter 114 (SF 4097★/ HF 4077) is the Department of Commerce policy bill. Article 5 contains changes to liquor laws.

- Article 5, section 1 amends the definition of ‘hotel’ in Minn. Stat. § 340A.101, subd. 13 so that the required number of rooms in cities of the second class is reduced from 25 to 15.
- Article 5, section 2 allows cities to issue an on-sale malt liquor license to a resort as defined in Minn. Stat. § 157.15, subd. 11, notwithstanding any law, local ordinance, or charter provision. A license issued under this paragraph authorizes sales on all days of the week to persons staying at the resort and their guests.
- Article 5, sections 3 (Minneapolis), 5 (St. Paul), 6 (Shakopee and Stillwater), 7 (Litchfield), 8 (Watkins), and 9 (Eagan) are all special legislation allowing certain different liquor licenses to be issued once the city council approves the change and complies with Minn. Stat. § 645.021.

Section 1 and 2 are effective Aug. 1, 2024. The special legislation in sections 3 and 5-9 is effective once the appropriate city council approves the change and complies with Minn. Stat. § 645.021. (CJ)



LOCAL LAWS

Michael Gau Memorial Bridge designated

Chapter 84 (HF 3437★/SF 3798) adds a subdivision to Minn. Stat. § 161.14. It designates the bridge over marked U.S. Highway 169 on Hennepin County State-Aid Highway 9, known as Rockford Road, in the city of Plymouth, as “Michael Gau Memorial Bridge.” *Effective Aug. 1, 2024. (AF)*

Senator David J. Tomassoni Memorial Cross Range Expressway designated

Chapter 98 (HF 4237/SF3881★) adds a subdivision to Minn. Stat. § 161.14. It designates marked U.S. Highway 169 from Itasca County State-Aid Highway 69 in the City of Marble to Saint Louis County State-Aid Highway 7 in the City of Mountain Iron as designated as “Senator David J. Tomassoni Memorial Cross Range Expressway.” *Effective May 3, 2024. (AF)*

Mayor Dave Smiglewski Memorial Bridge designated

Chapter 104 (HF 3436★/SF 3944) is the omnibus transportation policy bill. Article 1, section 8 adds a subdivision to Minn. Stat. § 161.14. It designates the bridge on marked U.S. Highway 212 over the Minnesota River in the City of Granite Falls as “Mayor Dave Smiglewski Memorial Bridge.” *Effective May 16, 2024. (AF)*

Gopher Gunners Memorial Bridge designated

Chapter 127 (HF 5247*/SF 5234) is the omnibus supplemental budget and tax bill. Article 3, section 13 adds a subdivision to Minn. Stat. § 161.14. It designates the bridge on marked Trunk Highway 55 and marked Trunk Highway 62 over the Minnesota River, commonly known as the Mendota Bridge, as “Gopher Gunners Memorial Bridge.” *Effective July 1, 2024.* (AF)



PENSIONS

Omnibus pensions and retirement bill. Chapter 102 (HF 5040*/SF 4643) is the omnibus pensions and retirement policy and supplemental finance bill. Summarized are provisions that may be of interest to cities. *Effective July 1, 2024, unless otherwise specified.* (AF) (BB)

Article 1: Teacher pensions

Article 1 contains policy provisions pertaining to teacher pensions.

Article 2: Volunteer firefighter relief associations

Article 2 contains several sections that amend Minn. Stat. Ch. 424A and 424B, which govern volunteer firefighter relief associations and reflect the recommendations of the State Auditor’s Fire Relief Association Working Group, as follows:

- **Firefighter definitions provided.** Article 2, sections 1–9 redefines “firefighter,” “volunteer firefighter,” “paid on-call firefighter,” “part-time firefighter,” “full-time firefighter,” and “career firefighter,” and deletes references to the term “volunteer” in Chapter 424A, which governs firefighter relief associations.
 - “Firefighter” is defined as a person who is a volunteer firefighter, paid on-call firefighter, part-time firefighter, full-time firefighter, career firefighter, or any combination thereof.
 - “Volunteer firefighter” is defined as a firefighter who does not receive compensation per call or hour for firefighting services but who may receive reimbursement for expenses, who has a choice of availability in providing services with the fire department, and who is eligible for membership in a relief association associated with the fire department or participates in the statewide volunteer firefighter plan under Chapter 353G.
 - “Paid on-call firefighter” is defined as a firefighter who receives compensation per call or per hour for firefighting services, who has a choice of availability regarding the firefighter’s hours or scheduled shifts in providing services with the fire department, and who is eligible for membership in a relief association associated with the fire department or participates in the statewide volunteer firefighter plan under Chapter 353G.
 - “Part-time firefighter” is defined as a firefighter who receives compensation per call or per hour for firefighting services, whose services with the fire

department are scheduled, who is considered by the firefighter’s employer to be in part-time employment, and who, as a result of providing firefighting services, is a member or is eligible to be a member of the general employees retirement plan or the public employees police and fire plan under Chapter 353.

- “Full-time firefighter” or “career firefighter” means a firefighter who receives compensation per hour or a salary for firefighting services, whose services with the fire department are scheduled and who, as a result of providing firefighting services, is a member or is eligible to be a member of the general employees retirement plan or the public employees police and fire plan under Chapter 353. *Effective Jan. 1, 2025.*
- **Requirements for amending bylaws clarified.** Article 2, section 24 amends Minn. Stat. § 424A.092, subd. 6. It clarifies the requirements a relief association must meet to amend its bylaws to allow for a benefit level increase without municipal ratification. *Effective Jan. 1, 2025.*
- **Investment report card certification modified.** Article 2, section 27 amends Minn. Stat. § 424A.095, subd. 2. It changes the certification requirements for the “Investment Report Card” so that instead of requiring the entire board of trustees to certify the Investment Report Card, only one member of the board of trustees needs to certify the report. *Effective May 16, 2024.*
- **Involuntary dissolution requirements modified.** Article 2, section 29 amends Minn. Stat. § 424B.22, subd. 2. It requires the board of trustees of a relief association being involuntarily dissolved to comply with the same requirements that normally apply to dissolutions and gives the state auditor the authority to waive the requirements if the board of trustees requests a waiver. *Effective Jan. 1, 2025.*

Article 3: Statewide volunteer firefighter plan; adding a defined contribution plan

Article 3 amends Chapter 353G, which governs the Public Employees Retirement Association (PERA) Statewide Volunteer Firefighter Plan (SVF Plan), to add a defined contribution plan and make other changes.

- **Defined contribution plan established.** Most Article 3, sections 2–27 and 30–44, establishes and integrates a defined contribution plan as part of the SVF Plan, including the following:
 - Revises and adds new definitions in Minn. Stat. § 353G.01.
 - Revises the composition of the SVF Plan Advisory Board to require that one of the three representatives of volunteer firefighters appointed by the Minnesota State Fire Department Association must be a member of the defined contribution plan.
 - Adds new Minn. Stat. § 353G.082, which establishes the new defined contribution plan and requires the establishment of individual accounts and annual allo-

cation of state aid, contributions, forfeitures, expense deductions, and investment earnings and losses.

- Revises the section on distribution to firefighters who are vested but have not reached retirement age and adds a provision permitting firefighters in the defined contribution plan to take a distribution of the firefighter's individual account immediately following termination of active service.
- Establishes a procedure for converting from coverage by the defined benefit plan to coverage by the defined contribution plan. *Effective Jan. 1, 2025.*
- **Vesting service credit moved.** Article 3, section 28 revises and moves the current law definition of "vesting service credit" to a new section, Minn. Stat. § 353G.075. The revised provision requires a volunteer firefighter who wants to have past service with another fire department not in the SVF Plan count toward vesting in the firefighter's retirement benefit in the SVF Plan to make a request to the executive director of PERA, rather than to the fire chief, to have the prior service counted and provide documentation to verify that past service.
- **Biennial funding requirement modified.** Article 3, section 29 amends Minn. Stat. § 353G.08, subd. 1. It changes the frequency with which PERA must determine the funding requirements for the fire department accounts in the lump sum division of the defined benefit plan, from annually to biennially. *Effective Jan. 1, 2025.*

Article 4: Public Employees Retirement Association

Article 4 contains provisions related to the Public Employees Retirement Association (PERA).

- **Federal conformity.** Article 4, sections 1–4 amend Minn. Stat. § 353.028; section 12 amends Minn. Stat. § 353D.01; and section 13 amends Minn. Stat. § 353D.02. These changes bring the PERA Defined Contribution Plan and the General Plan into compliance with federal law prohibiting cash or deferred arrangements (CODAs) for governmental plans by amending statutes governing eligibility for the plans to shorten the period for electing participation or nonparticipation in the plan and eliminating the right to revoke that election. Section 17 creates a new session law that permits city managers, local government officials, and ambulance personnel hired within six months before Aug. 1, 2024, to make an election during the month of October 2024 to participate in the General Plan or Defined Contribution Plan, as applicable. *Effective Aug. 1, 2024.*
- **Workers' compensation offset.** Article 4, sections 5–7 amend Minn. Stat. § 353.33 and section 16 amends Minn. Stat. § 353E.06 to modify the limitation on disability payments by eliminating an offset for income received from workers' compensation to match the changes made in 2023 to the PERA Police and Fire Plan. A member receiving disability benefits will no longer need to report workers' compensation benefits to

PERA nor will the member's disability be reduced due to income received from workers' compensation. Section 18 repeals Minn. Stat. § 353.33, subd. 5 and Minn. Stat. § 353.335, subd. 2 to conform to these changes to the offset for workers' compensation. *Effective Jan. 1, 2025.*

- **PERA Police and Fire Plan eligibility requirements.** Article 4, sections 8–11 amend Minn. Stat. § 353.64 to modify the eligibility requirements for the PERA Police and Fire Plan to include certain employees that work in fire service but are not currently included in the plan by including supervisors of firefighters, recognizing job duties that exist within fire service in addition to "firefighting," including fire prevention, suppression, or investigation, and adding the phrase "or exposed to" to the requirement that firefighters and others be "engaged in" the hazards of firefighting.
- **PERA Correctional Plan.** Article 4, section 15 amends Minn. Stat. 353E.04, subd. 3 to increase the multiplier used to calculate the annuity amount for members of the PERA Local Government Correctional Plan from 1.9% to 2.2% for service earned after June 30, 2025. Section 14 amends Minn. Stat. § 353E.03 to increase the employee contribution rate for the PERA Correctional Plan by 1% of pay, from 5.83% to 6.83%, and the employer contribution rate by 1.5% of pay, from 8.75% to 10.25%. The increases are intended to fund the increase in the multiplier. *Effective July 1, 2025.*

Article 5: Minnesota State Retirement System

Article 5 contains policy provisions pertaining to the Minnesota State Retirement System.

Article 6: Minnesota Secure Choice Retirement program

Article 6 contains policy provisions that relate to the Secure Choice Retirement Program.

Article 7: Supplemental plans

Article 7 revises the requirement for supplemental plans, which are retirement plans other than the primary pension or retirement plan in which public employees are required to participate. Governmental subdivisions are prohibited from contributing public funds to a supplemental plan unless the plan satisfies the requirements in Minn. Stat. § 356.24. Section 1 reinstates a provision in Minn. Stat. § 356.24, subd. 1 that was inadvertently deleted in 2020 and provides that contributions are permitted to a supplemental plan solely funded by the value of sick and vacation leave and severance pay. Section 2 amends the definition of "deferred compensation plan" related to employer matching contributions based on qualified student loan repayments authorized in federal law, and it revises investment disclosure requirements. *Effective May 16, 2024.*

Article 8: Applicable to all plans; amortization; internal revenue code compliance

Article 8 contains provisions related to amortization and federal tax code compliance.

- Section 1 resolves a conflict in statute related to amortization periods by making the fixed date (June 30, 2048) the established date for full funding unless the calculation method results in an earlier date for full funding. *Effective June 30, 2024.*
- Sections 2–11, and 14–16 restructure and update statutes that set forth and require compliance with provisions in the U.S. Internal Revenue Code. *Effective May 16, 2024.*
- Section 13 establishes a work group consisting of the executive director and a staff person from each of the statewide pension funds, the executive director of St. Paul Teachers, and the executive director of the Legislative Commission on Pensions and Retirement to propose legislation that will update Minn. Stat. § 356.215, subd. 11 to conform to actuarial best practices for amortizing liabilities. The proposal must be completed by Jan. 10, 2025. *Effective May 16, 2024.*

Article 9: State aid clarification

Article 9 contains policy provisions related to state aid for some of the plans.

- Section 1 amends Minn. Stat. § 353.65, subd. 3b to modify the expiration of annual state aid to the PERA Police and Fire Plan to the earlier of July 1, 2048, or the first day of the fiscal year following three consecutive fiscal years in which the plan is at least 100% funded, rather than just one fiscal year, as under current law. *Effective May 16, 2024.*
- Section 7 amends Minn. Stat. 423A.022, subd. 5 to modify the expiration of annual supplemental state aid to the PERA Police and Fire Plan and Minnesota State Retirement System State Patrol plans to the earlier of July 1, 2048, or the first day of the fiscal year following three consecutive fiscal years in which both plans are at least 90% funded, rather than just one fiscal year, as under current law. *Effective May 16, 2024.*
- Section 8 amends Minn. Stat. § 477B.02, subd. 3 related to the requirements that must be met in order to qualify for fire state aid by permitting a fire department to qualify for fire state aid if the department has part-time firefighters. *Effective beginning with aides payable in 2025.*

Article 10: Changes to executive director qualifications and compensation

Article 10 amends executive director qualifications and compensation. Section 1 amends Minn. Stat. § 353.03, subd. 3a to modify the qualifications for the executive director of PERA to align with the qualifications for the executive directors of the Minnesota State Retirement System and Teachers Retirement Association and provides that the PERA board must review the performance of the

executive director on an annual basis and may grant salary adjustments based on the review. *Effective May 16, 2024.*

Article 11: St. Paul Teachers Retirement Association technical changes

Article 11 contains policy provisions that relate to the St. Paul Teacher's Retirement Association.

Article 12: Miscellaneous changes

Article 12 contains provisions that remove or revise obsolete references or terms no longer used and make technical changes.

Article 13: One-time appropriations and fund transfers

Article 13 contains finance provisions that transfer and appropriate funds to the Teachers Retirement Association and St. Paul Teachers Retirement Fund Association.



PUBLIC SAFETY

School resource officer authority clarified and training required

Chapter 78 (HF 3489*/SF 3534) makes several changes to sections of law pertaining to school resource officers (SROs).

- **“Employee or agent of district” definition modified.** Section 1 amends Minn. Stat. 2023 Supplement, § 121A.58, subd. 1 by providing that “employee or agent of a district” does not include an SRO.
- **Prone restraint and certain physical holds not allowed.** Section 2 amends Minn. Stat. 2023 Supplement, § 121A.58, subd. 2a. It removes a clause stating that an employee or agent of a district includes an SRO. This removes SROs from the list of employees who are not authorized to use prone restraints and certain physical holds.
- **Reasonable force standard modified.** Section 3 amends Minn. Stat. 2023 Supplement, § 121A.582, subd. 1. It removes the word “imminent,” providing that a teacher or school principal may use reasonable force when it is necessary to correct or restrain a student to prevent bodily harm or death to the student or to another.
- **Definition of “school resource officer” clarified.** Section 4 adds a subdivision to Minn. Stat. § 121A.582. It provides that an SRO as defined in Minn. Stat. § 626.8482, subd. 1, para. (C), is not a school employee or agent of the school district.
- **SRO contracts required.** Section 5 adds a subdivision to Minn. Stat. § 123B.02. It requires a school board that contracts for the services of a SRO to ensure the contract meets the requirements of Minn. Stat. § 626.8482 (see section 9 of this summary).
- **Charter school compliance required.** Section 6 adds a subdivision to Minn. Stat. § 124E.03. It requires a charter school board that contracts for the services of an SRO to ensure the contract meets the requirements of Minn. Stat. § 626.8482 (see section 9 of this summary).

- **When reasonable use of force is authorized clarified.** Section 7 amends Minn. Stat. § 609.06, subd. 1. It amends the statute authorizing the use of force in certain circumstances to remove teachers from the category of individuals including parents, guardians, and lawful custodians. It amends the statute authorizing the use of force in certain circumstances to add teachers, principals, and other agents of a district to the category of individuals that includes other school employees and school bus drivers.
- **Reasonable force authorization clarified.** Section 8 amends Minn. Stat. § 609.379, subd. 1. It amends the statute that establishes a defense to certain offenses involving the maltreatment, neglect, or endangerment of a child by removing teachers from the category of individuals including parents, guardians, and lawful custodians. It adds school principals, school employees, school bus drivers, and other agents of a district to the category of individuals that includes teachers and other members of the instructional, support, or supervisory staff of a school. It authorizes the second category of individuals to use force in situations where it is necessary to restrain the child or pupil to prevent bodily harm or death to the child, pupil, or another. It states that nothing in this section limits other authorizations to use reasonable force in Minn. Stat. § 609.06 or 121A.582, which has the impact of allowing SROs to use force when an individual is committing a crime.
- **SRO duties, training and model policy provided.** Section 9 creates Minn. Stat. § 626.8482 which defines SROs, specifies SRO duties, and requires training and a model policy.
 - **“SRO” defined.** Subd. 1 defines “school resource officer” as a peace officer who is assigned to work in an elementary school, middle school, or secondary school during the regular instructional school day as one of the officer’s regular responsibilities through the terms of a contract entered between the peace officer’s employer and the designated school district or charter school.
 - **Duties required.** Subd. 2 provides that an SRO’s contractual duties with a school district or charter must include:
 - Fostering a positive school climate through relationship building and open communication.
 - Protecting students, staff, and visitors to the school grounds from criminal activity.
 - Serving as a liaison from law enforcement to school officials.
 - Providing advice on safety drills.
 - Identifying vulnerabilities in school facilities and safety protocols.
 - Educating and advising students and staff on law enforcement topics.
 - Enforcement of criminal laws.
- The subdivision provides that a school district or charter school may contract with an SRO’s employer for the officer to perform additional duties. The subdivision also provides that an SRO must not use force or the authority of their office solely to enforce school rules or policies or participate in the enforcement of discipline for violations of school rules. Finally, it provides that nothing in the subdivision limits any other duty or responsibility imposed on peace officers; limits the expectation that peace officers will exercise professional judgment and discretion to protect the health, safety, and general welfare of the public when carrying out their duties; or creates a duty for school resource officers to protect students, staff, or others on school grounds that is different from the duty to protect the public as a whole.
 - **Instruction required.** Subd. 3 states that, beginning on Sept. 1, 2025, any peace officer assigned to serve as an SRO must complete a training course that meets the requirements of this section prior to assuming the duties of an SRO. It provides that a peace officer who has completed either the Minnesota School Safety Center standardized Basic School Resource Officer Training or the National SRO Basic School Resource Officer course prior to Sept. 1, 2025, must complete the mandated training by June 1, 2027, and may complete a supplemental training course to satisfy the training requirement. It establishes that, in cases where an officer’s employer is unable to provide the required training prior to the officer assuming the duties of an SRO, that officer must complete the training within six months of assuming the duties of an SRO. Until the officer completes that training, the officer is not required to perform the duties that include providing advice on safety drills and identifying vulnerabilities in school facilities and safety procedures. The officer must review and comply with any policy on school resource officers adopted by the officer’s employer before assuming the duties. It further provides that an officer serving as a substitute SRO for fewer than 60 student contact days within a school year is not obligated to complete training or perform the duties that include providing advice on safety drills and identifying vulnerabilities in school facilities and safety procedures. It requires chief law enforcement officers of an SRO to retain a copy of the most recent training certificate issued to the officer for completing the training mandated under this section.
 - **Training course required.** Subd. 4 requires the Peace Officer Standards and Training (POST) Board in consultation with the Department of Public Safety’s School Safety Center, to prepare learning objectives for training courses to instruct peace officers in serving as an SRO. At a minimum, the learning objectives must ensure officers receive training on 14 topics including the juvenile justice system, legal standards for

peace officers to use force to detain or arrest students in schools, de-escalation techniques, and using the least restrictive physical intervention strategies for handling conflicts in schools.

- **Model policy required.** Subd. 5 states that, beginning Dec. 31, 2024, the POST Board must develop a model school resource officer policy. In developing the policy, the board must convene a group consisting of representatives from the Department of Public Safety's School Safety Center, the Minnesota School Boards Association, the Minnesota Association of Secondary School Principals, Education Minnesota, the Minnesota Sheriffs' Association, the Minnesota Chiefs of Police Association, the Minnesota Police and Peace Officers Association, the Minnesota Juvenile Officers Association, the National Association of School Resource Officers, Solutions Not Suspensions Coalition, the Minnesota Youth Council, the Minnesota Council on Disability, and one community organization supporting the rights of students receiving special education services. The group must meet at least three times to discuss the topics identified in paragraph (b), address any related issues, and provide advice and direction regarding development of the model policy. The model policy must cover, at a minimum, seven components including issues that should be addressed in a contract, considerations for the proper use of force on school grounds, alternative procedures that can be used to de-escalate conflicts in schools and students and others in crisis, and proper procedures and limitations placed on school districts and charter schools to ensure school resource officers are being utilized appropriately and not for school disciplinary purposes.
- **Agency policies required.** Subd. 7 provides that by Sept. 1, 2025, each law enforcement agency with an SRO program must develop, adopt, and implement a written policy regarding SRO's that is identical or, at a minimum, substantially similar to the model policy adopted by the POST Board.
- **Licensing sanctions; injunctive relief.** Subd. 8 states that the POST Board may impose licensing sanctions and seek injunctive relief for failure to comply with the requirements of this section.
- **Department of Public Safety appropriation provided.** Section 10 is a 2024 Session Law. It provides \$150,000 in fiscal year 2024 and \$490,000 in fiscal year 2025 from the general fund to the commissioner of the Department of Public Safety to increase staffing in the department's School Safety Center and perform the duties required by this act. The general fund base for this appropriation is \$490,000 in fiscal year 2026 and fiscal year 2027.

Effective March 15, 2024. (AF)

Omnibus judiciary and public safety bill

Chapter 123 (HF 5216*/SF 5337) is the omnibus public safety and judiciary supplemental finance and policy bill. Summarized are provisions that may be of interest to cities. *Effective dates noted throughout. (BB)*

Article 1: Appropriations

Article 1 contains a short list of appropriations that adjust appropriations approved for the fiscal biennium in 2023. Supplemental appropriations include increases for forensic examiners, court interpreters, and jury programs. New appropriations include:

- \$50,000 for the Task Force on Domestic Violence and Firearms.
- \$133,000 for the motor vehicle registration compliance working group.
- \$9.667 million for direct assistance to crime victim survivors.
- \$50,000 for a report on violence against Latina women.
- \$100,000 for a law enforcement and fire department therapy dog grant program.
- \$7 million for a new digital geographic information system mapping for school facilities.
- \$150,000 for the Office of Addiction and Recovery for the Task Force on Holistic and Effective Responses to Illicit Drug Use.

Effective July 1, 2024.

Article 2: Crime victim provisions

Article 2 contains policy provisions pertaining to crime victims.

- **End-of-confinement review modified.** Article 2, section 2 amends Minn. Stat. § 244.052, subd. 3. It requires that the commissioner of the Department of Corrections provide notice of the risk level assignment to the victim, if requested, at least 60 days before an offender is released from confinement. *Effective May 25, 2024.*

Article 3: Law enforcement provisions

Article 3 contains law enforcement provisions.

- **Traffic stop questioning limited.** Article 3, section 1 creates Minn. Stat. § 169.905. It prohibits a peace officer making a traffic stop from asking if the operator can identify the reason for the stop. A peace officer making such a traffic stop must inform the vehicle's operator of a reason for the stop unless it would be unreasonable to do so under the totality of the circumstances. A peace officer's failure to comply with this section must not serve as the basis for exclusion of evidence or dismissal of a charge or citation. *Effective July 1, 2024.*
- **Railroad peace officers authorized.** Article 3, section 3 creates Minn. Stat. § 219.995. It authorizes railroads to employ railroad peace officers. It requires railroads that employ railroad peace officers to appoint a chief law enforcement officer and prescribes duties for the chief law enforcement officer. It provides responsibilities of railroad company that employs railroad peace officers. *Effective July 1, 2024.*

- **“Peace officer” definition expanded.** Article 3, section 4 amends Minn. Stat. § 626.05, subd. 2 to include “railroad peace officer” in the statutory definition of “peace officer.” *Effective July 1, 2024.*
- **Odor of cannabis; search prohibited.** Article 3, section 5 creates Minn. Stat. § 626.223. It provides that a peace officer’s perception of the odor of cannabis shall not serve as the sole basis to search a motor vehicle, or to search the driver, passengers, or any of the contents of a motor vehicle. *Effective Aug 1, 2024.*
- **Independent investigation required for any officer-involved death.** Article 3, section 6 amends Minn. Stat. § 626.5534. It provides The Use of Force Investigations Unit within the Bureau of Criminal Apprehension (BCA) must investigate any officer-involved death as defined in Minn. Stat. § 299C.80, subd. 1, para. (c), unless the subject of the investigation is a peace officer employed by the BCA. Law enforcement agencies must fully cooperate with and promptly respond to requests for information from the entity conducting an investigation. An entity that conducts an investigation must prepare a report detailing the entity’s investigation and promptly deliver the report to the prosecutor for the county in which the incident occurred. If a prosecuting authority determines that there is no basis to file charges against a peace officer involved in the incident, the prosecutor must simultaneously publicly disclose the prosecutor’s determination and all inactive investigative data in the report that are public under Minn. Stat. § 13.82, subd. 7, or other applicable law. The prosecutor must cooperate with the entity that conducted the investigation in determining what data in the report must be publicly disclosed. *Effective July 1, 2024.*
- **Railroad peace officers licensed by Peace Officer Standards and Training (POST) Board.** Article 3, section 7 amends Minn. Stat. § 626.84, subd. 1. It adds railroad peace officers to the list of agents licensed by the POST Board. *Effective July 1, 2024.*
- **Training in excited delirium and similar terms prohibited.** Article 3, section 8 creates Minn. Stat. § 626.8437. It defines “excited delirium” as “a description of a person’s state of agitation, excitability, paranoia, extreme aggression, physical violence, and apparent immunity to pain that is not listed in the most current version of the Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders, or for which there is insufficient scientific evidence or diagnostic criteria to be recognized as a medical condition. Excited delirium includes excited delirium syndrome, hyperactive delirium, agitated delirium, exhaustive mania, and similar terms.” It prohibits the POST Board from certifying a continuing education course that includes training on the detection or use of the term excited delirium. It provides a law enforcement agency may not provide, directly or through a third party, to a peace officer any course that includes training on the detection or use of

excited delirium. This section does not prohibit peace officer training in responding to and the proper care of a person in crisis. *Effective July 1, 2024.*

Article 4: Miscellaneous criminal justice provisions

Article 4 contains miscellaneous criminal justice provisions.

- **Criminal penalties for preventing mandated reporting provided.** Article 4, section 7 amends Minn. Stat. § 260E.08. It provides that a person who intentionally prevents or attempts to prevent a person who is mandated to report maltreatment of a child is guilty of a misdemeanor. *Effective July 1, 2024.*
- **Immunity from prosecution expanded.** Article 4, section 11 amends Minn. Stat. § 604A.05, subd. 1. It provides a person who acts in concert with a person seeking medical assistance for another person who is experiencing a drug-related overdose may not be charged or prosecuted for the possession, sharing, or use of a controlled substance. Current law provides protection only for a person acting in good faith who seeks medical assistance for a person experiencing a drug-related overdose. *Effective Aug. 1, 2024.*
- **Criminal sexual conduct; mentally incapacitated; asleep or not conscious.** Article 4 section 15 creates Minn. Stat. § 627.16. It provides criminal action arising out of an incident of alleged criminal sexual conduct may be prosecuted either in the county where any element of the alleged sexual penetration or sexual contact was committed or the county where the complainant is found when the complainant was, at the time of the act mentally incapacitated or physically helpless, as the result of being asleep or not conscious. *Effective July 1, 2024.*
- **Confession by a juvenile; inadmissible when deception is used.** Article 4, section 16 creates Minn. Stat. § 634.025. It provides any admission, confession, or statement, whether written or oral, made by a person under 18 years of age during a custodial interrogation by a law enforcement agency official or their agent, is presumed to have been made involuntarily and is inadmissible in any proceeding if, during the interrogation, a law enforcement agency official or that person’s agent used deceptive tactics to gain information. *Effective Jan. 1, 2025.*

Article 5: Public safety

Article 5 contains provision related to public safety.

- **Motor vehicle registration compliance working group established.** Article 5, section 16 is a 2024 Session Law. It requires the commissioner of the Department of Public Safety to convene a working group by Sept. 1, 2024, to examine motor vehicle registration and registration tax collection and compliance. The working group will have 14 members, including one appointed by the League of Minnesota Cities. The working group must identify and evaluate potential methods for enforcement of motor vehicle registration and registration tax payment

requirements that would replace enforcement through the use of criminal penalties. They must also develop recommendations, a legislative proposal, or both, related to motor vehicle registration and registration tax compliance through methods other than the use of criminal penalties. In evaluating methods, the working group must use criteria that include effectiveness, administrative efficiency, equity, burdens on motor vehicle owners, and substantial elimination of vehicle registration enforcement through traffic stops performed by peace officers. The commissioner must submit a report by Feb. 15, 2025, to the chairs and ranking minority members of the legislative committees and divisions with jurisdiction over transportation and public safety. The working group expires June 30, 2025. *Effective July 1, 2024.*

- **Task Force of Holistic and Effective Responses to Illicit Drug Use established.** Article 5, section 17 is a 2024 Session Law. It establishes the Task Force on Holistic and Effective Responses to Illicit Drug Use to review the reports on approaches to address illicit drug use in Minnesota prepared and submitted pursuant to Laws 2023, Chapter 52, article 2, section 3, subd 8, para. (v); develop a phased timeline for implementation of policy changes; and make policy and funding recommendations to the Legislature. The task force will have 15 members. The task force must make recommendations, including specific plans and timeline goals to implement and fund policies addressing illicit drug use, with the goal of reducing and, where possible, preventing harm to users of illicit drugs and promoting the health and safety of individuals and communities. The task force must submit a report to the chairs and ranking minority members of the legislative committees and divisions with jurisdiction over public safety, health, and human services on the work, findings, and recommendations of the task force by Feb. 15, 2025. The task force expires on June 30, 2025. *Effective July 1, 2024.*
- **Task Force on Domestic Violence and Firearm Surrender established.** Article 5, section 18 is a 2024 Session Law. It establishes the Task Force on Domestic Violence and Firearm Surrender to review existing laws that require the surrender of firearms by individuals subject to an order for protection, subject to an extreme risk protection order, or convicted of domestic assault, harassment, or stalking. It will also identify best practices to ensure the surrender of firearms that prioritize the safety of peace officers, victims, and others; identify policies and procedures that reduce the danger to peace officers and other emergency responders called to an incident involving domestic violence; and make policy and funding recommendations to the Legislature. The task force will have 11 members. The task force may issue recommendations and reports at any time during its existence. By Feb. 1, 2025, the task force must submit a report to the chairs and ranking minority members of the legis-

lative committees and divisions with jurisdiction over public safety finance and policy on the findings and recommendations of the task force. The task force expires the day after submitting its report. *Effective July 1, 2024.*

Article 6: Criminal provisions

Article 6 contains criminal provisions.

- **Referral to local service provider authorized.** Article 6, section 2 amends Minn. Stat. § 152.025, subd. 4. It provides if a peace officer encounters a person who is suspected of committing a controlled substance crime in the fifth degree (Minn. Stat. § 152.025), the peace officer may refer the person to a local service provider that can offer substance use assistance to the person. Upon request at the time of initial contact, a peace officer must, if practicable and available, provide a person suspected of violating this section with a referral to local service providers. For purposes of this paragraph, “local service provider” includes but is not limited to substance use disorder treatment and recovery providers, peer support groups and systems, homeless shelters, detoxification centers, hospital systems, mental health crisis centers, naloxone providers, syringe service providers, and harm reduction programs. *Effective July 1, 2024.*
- **Use of force not authorized; reaction to victim’s sexual orientation or identity.** Article 6, section 5 adds a subdivision to Minn. Stat § 609.06. It provides force may not be used against another based on the discovery of, knowledge about, or potential disclosure of the victim’s actual or perceived sexual orientation, gender identity, or gender expression. *Effective Aug. 1, 2024.*
- **Defenses; reaction to victim’s sexual orientation or gender identity.** Article 6, section 6 adds a subdivision to Minn. Stat. § 609.075. It provides it is not a defense to a crime that the defendant acted based on the discovery of, knowledge about, or potential disclosure of the victim’s actual or perceived sexual orientation, gender identity, or gender expression. *Effective Aug. 1, 2024.*
- **Felony offense; reporting fictitious emergency.** Article 6, section 17 adds a subdivision to Minn. Stat. § 609.78. It provides that reporting a fictitious emergency resulting in response to the home of certain officials (commonly known as “swatting”) is a felony and someone found guilty of swatting may be sentenced to imprisonment for not more than one year or to payment of a fine of not more than \$5,000, or both, if the person places the call with the intent of prompting an emergency response to the home of an elected official, a judge, a prosecuting attorney, an employee of a correctional facility, or a peace officer. *Effective Aug. 1, 2024.*
- **Sale of human remains prohibited.** Article 6, section 19 creates Minn. Stat. § 609.84. It makes it a felony to sell human remains. It defines “human remains” as “any part of a dead human body, the cremated remains of a dead human body, or the hydrolyzed remains of a dead human body.” *Effective May 25, 2024.*

Article 7: Predatory offenders

Article 7 contains provisions related to predatory offenders.

- **Law enforcement agency; disclosure of information to the public modified.** Article 7, section 6 amends Minn. Stat. 244.052, subd. 4. It allows a law enforcement agency to disclose level II predatory offenders to property assessors, property inspectors, code enforcement officials, and child protection officials who are likely to visit the offender's home in the course of their duties. *Effective July 1, 2024.*
- **Level III offenders; location of residence modified.** Article 7, section 7 amends Minn. Stat. § 244.052, subd. 4a. It provides that when an offender assigned to risk level III is released from confinement or a residential facility to reside in the community or changes residence while on supervised or conditional release, the agency responsible for the offender's supervision shall:
 - Take into consideration the proximity of the offender's residence to that of other level III offenders and if the proximity presents a risk of reoffending.
 - Take into consideration the proximity of the offender's residence to the following locations if the locations present a risk of reoffending: child care facilities or family or group family day care programs; licensed residences for vulnerable adults; attractions within public parks that are regularly used by minors, including but not limited to playgrounds or athletic fields; and community centers and recreation centers that are regularly used in youth athletic activities or offer regularly scheduled indoor playtimes or access to gymnasiums and other facilities that are restricted to minors.
 - To the greatest extent feasible, shall mitigate the concentration of level III offenders and concentration of level III offenders near schools when the concentration presents a risk of reoffending. *Effective July 1, 2024.*

Article 8: Corrections provisions

Article 8 contains provisions related to state and county corrections.

Article 9: Restorative practices restitution program

Article 9 contains provisions related to restitution.

Article 10: Protective orders

Article 10 contains provisions related to protective orders.

- **Notice to custodian of petitioner's minor children required.** Article 10 amends sections of Minn. Stat. § 518B.01 related to orders for protection. These changes include a requirement that notice of an order for protection be provided to any custodian of the petitioner's minor children. "Custodian" is defined as any person other than the petitioner or respondent who is under a legal obligation to care for a minor child or who is in fact caring for a minor child of a petitioner, unless the petitioner's parental rights have been terminated. *Effective July 1, 2024.*

Article 11: State Board of Civil Legal Aid

Article 11 contains provisions related to the State Board of Civil Legal Aid.

- **State Board of Civil Legal Aid established.** Article 11 creates Minn. Stat. § 480.2415, which establishes a State Board of Civil Legal Aid charged with working to ensure access to high-quality civil legal services in every Minnesota county. Specifically, the board must recommend to the Legislature a budget and distribution of funding for civil legal services grants distributed subject to Minn. Stat. § 480.242, and propose statutory changes to the Legislature and rule changes to the supreme court that are in the best interests of persons unable to afford private counsel. *Effective July 1, 2025.*

Article 12: Judicial data privacy

Article 12 contains provision related to judicial data privacy. It is summarized in the Data Practices section.

Article 13: Judicial branch policy

Article 13 contains provision related to judicial branch policy.

Article 14: Public defense and other criminal justice policy

Article 14 contains provisions related to public defense and other criminal justice policy.

Article 15: Civil law provisions

Article 15 contains provisions related to civil law. Summarized are provisions that may be of interest to cities.

- **Safe at Home program eligibility and modifications.** Article 15, section 1 amends Minn. Stat. § 5B.02 to expand the definition of "eligible person" for the Safe at Home program to include persons who certify that they intend to reside in Minnesota within 60 days in addition to persons who currently reside in Minnesota. Section 2 amends Minn. Stat. § 5B.03 to provide that applicants from outside Minnesota must be certified for 60 days. Upon notice the person has moved to Minnesota, the person is certified for four years. Section 3 amends Minn. Stat. 5B.04 to add a subdivision (f) stating that the secretary of state shall cancel certification if the person does not reside in Minnesota within 60 days. Section 4 amends Minn. Stat. § 5B.05 to allow a Safe at Home program participant to use an alternative address (rather than the program's designated address) if the address concerns real property owned through a trust or LLC. Section 5 amends Minn. Stat. § 13.045, subd. 3 to make a technical clarification regarding the classification of a Safe at Home program participant to have public government data about the participant classified as private. *Effective July 1, 2024.*
- **Conciliation court jurisdictional amount.** Article 15, section 6 amends Minn. Stat. § 491A.01, subd. 3a to increase the jurisdictional dollar amount for cases that may be heard in conciliation court from \$15,000 to \$20,000. *Effective July 1, 2024.*

- **Restriction on child care prohibitions.** Article 15, section 7 creates Minn. Stat. § 500.217, which prevents a homeowners association (HOA), condo association, housing cooperative, or covenant on real property from prohibiting the owner from having a licensed in-home daycare. This section only applies to a single-family detached dwelling whose owner is the sole owner of the entire building in which the dwelling is located and who is solely responsible for the maintenance and insurance of the entire building; or a multifamily attached dwelling whose owner is the sole owner of the entire building in which the dwelling is located and who is solely responsible for the maintenance and insurance of the entire building. *Effective July 1, 2024.*

Article 16: Contracts for deed

Article 15 contains provision related to contracts for deed. It is summarized in the Housing section.

Article 17: State government data and policy.

Article 17 includes a provision requiring local units of government to report cybersecurity incidents. It is summarized in the General Government section.

Article 18: Uniform Public Expression Protection Act

Article 18 establishes the Uniform Public Expression Protection Act. It is summarized in the Civil and Criminal Law section.

Straw purchase of firearms prohibited

Chapter 127 (HF 5247*/SF 5234) is the omnibus supplemental budget and tax bill. Article 36, section 3 amends Minn. Stat. § 624.7141 related to transfer of firearms. Previously, a person was guilty of a gross misdemeanor if the person transferred a pistol or semiautomatic military-style assault weapon to another and the person making the transfer knew that person receiving the firearm was ineligible to possess the firearm, or a felony if the firearm was used to commit a felony crime of violence within a year. This section expands the crime to include the transfer of all firearms to an ineligible person, not only a pistol or semiautomatic military-style assault weapon; increases the penalty for a transfer to an ineligible person from a gross misdemeanor to a felony; and changes the standard of proof to include situations where the transferring party reasonably should have known that the person receiving the firearm is ineligible to possess a firearm. *Effective Aug. 1, 2024, and applies to crimes committed on or after that date. (BB)*



TAXES

Article 70: Tax forfeited property

Article 70 creates a process for individuals to file a claim for compensation of excess proceeds from the sale of their property after the property forfeits and is sold for nonpayment of property taxes. *Effective for forfeitures occurring after December 31, 2023. (NJ)*

- **Tax forfeited land; initial sale.** Article 70, section 4 creates a new section in Minn. Stat. 282.005 that sets up a process of the initial sale of any tax forfeited property.
 - **Public auction required.** Subd. 1 requires the sale at a public auction of all tax forfeited land upon forfeiture, except that mineral interests are reserved for the state and any parcel withdrawn from sale by the commissioner of the Department of Natural Resources must not be sold.
 - **Definitions.** Subd. 2 defines that the minimum bid on tax forfeited property means the sum of delinquent taxes, special assessments, penalties, interests, and costs assigned to the parcel.
 - **Public auction.** Subd. 4 requires the sale of tax-forfeited land to occur at a public auction. The sale must occur within six months of the expiration of the period of redemption. Notice of the sale must be provided by website publication at least 30 days before the sale. At auction, the county auditor must calculate and make available the minimum bid.
 - **Sale proceeds.** Subd. 5 requires the amount of the minimum bid shall be deposited into a county's forfeited tax sale fund. Any proceeds above the minimum bid are distributed according to subd. 6.
 - **Claims for surplus proceeds.** Subd. 6 states that after the sale, the county auditor has 60 days to notify the parties that the sale resulted in a surplus. Interested parties have six months to submit a claim for the proceeds.
 - **Expiration of surplus.** Subd. 9 states that when a sale results in a surplus and no one makes a claim for the proceeds within the time allowed or no claimant was entitled to the proceeds, then the proceeds must be returned to the county's forfeited tax sale fund.



TELECOMMUNICATIONS

Removal of supermajority voter approval for municipal broadband

Chapter 114 (HF 4077/SF 4097*) is the omnibus commerce policy bill. Article 4, section 2 amends Minn. Stat. § 237.19 by removing previous statutory language that required a municipality seeking to construct, purchase, or acquire a telephone exchange within its borders to initiate a general election or special election ballot measure and receive 65% of the vote in favor before being authorized to construct, purchase, or acquire a telephone exchange. Article 4, section 2 includes new language that clarifies when a municipality may acquire an existing plant through condemnation only if a provider ceases to offer telephone service without another provider option or a negative impact to public safety or 911 service as determined by the commission and prohibits a municipality's condemnation authority to intervene in a transfer or sale of a telecommunications service provider's assets. *Effective Aug. 1, 2024. (DL)*

Removal of barriers for cities to construct, extend, and maintain facilities for internet access

Chapter 114 (HF 4077/SF 4097★) is the omnibus commerce policy bill. Article 4, section 4 amends Minn. Stat. § 429.021 by removing previous anti-competitive language that prohibited a city from improving, constructing, extending, or maintaining facilities for internet access and other communications purposes if the facilities were available for other providers or the private market in the reasonably foreseeable future and competed with service provided by private entities. Subd. 19 (i)–(iii) inserts new language that limits municipal authority to improve, construct, extend, and maintain facilities for internet access and other communications provided that the municipality does not discriminate in favor of its own facilities, maintains separation between the municipality’s role as regulator and provider, and does not share inside information between employees or contractors involved in its role as regulator with those involved in the provision of the service. *Effective Aug. 1, 2024. (DL)*

Net neutrality requirements for internet service providers

Chapter 114 (HF 4077/SF 4097★) is the omnibus commerce policy bill. Article 4, section 3 establishes a new section under Chapter 325F, Minn. Stat. § 325F.6945, to include the prohibition of certain activities that were previously prohibited under the net neutrality rules adopted by the Federal Communications Commission that have since been restored as of April 25, 2024. Article 4, section 3, subds. 1–5 requires internet service providers to provide content neutral services and prohibits paid prioritization of traffic when providing internet service and establishes enforcement mechanisms through investigation by the Department of Commerce. *Effective July 1, 2025. (DL)*

Broadband grant program transfer authority

Chapter 126 (HF 4975/SF 4942★) is the omnibus agriculture, commerce, energy, utilities, environment, and climate supplemental appropriations bill. Article 3, section 1 adds a new subdivision, Minn. Stat. § 116J.396, to allow the commissioner of the Department of Employment and Economic Development to transfer up to \$5 million each fiscal year between the Border-to-Border Broadband Grant Program, Lower Population Density Grant Program, and Broadband Line Extension Connection Program and requires notification to the Legislature in writing when the authority is exercised. *Effective May 23, 2024. (DL)*

Prevailing wage requirements and best labor practice and standards for broadband grants and telecommunications infrastructure installation

Chapter 127 (HF 5247★/SF 5234) is the omnibus supplemental budget and tax bill. Article 13 includes labor provisions related to broadband and pipeline safety. *Effective Jan. 1, 2026, unless otherwise noted. (DL)*

- **Broadband grant labor and workforce best practices.** Article 13, section 1 amends Minn. Stat. § 116J.395, subd. 6 to require the Office of Broadband Development to endeavor to award no less than 50% of grant awards from general fund appropriations and prioritize applications for Border-to-Border Broadband Grants from applicants that commit to implementation of workforce best practices; or those that pay the prevailing wage rate as defined in Minn. Stat. § 177.42, subd. 6; or utilize contractors that provide at least 40 hours of hands-on skills training, offer employer-paid family health insurance, and offer employer-paid retirement benefits.
- **Workforce plan data.** Article 13, section 2 amends Minn. Stat. § 116J.395 to require grantees that serve more than 10,000 broadband customers that are receiving a Border-to-Border Broadband Grant to provide annual reporting information on the workforce performing the broadband infrastructure installation funded by the grant.
- **Penalty for failure to meet data reporting requirements.** Article 13, section 3 amends Minn. Stat. § 116J.395 to require the commissioner of the Department of Employment and Economic Development to investigate any failure to report workforce plan data and provides the commissioner authority to investigate and issue an appropriate action, up to and including making the applicant ineligible for future participation in broadband grant programs funded by the department.
- **Investigations on impacts to public utilities or cooperative electric association infrastructure.** Article 13, section 4 amends Minn. Stat. § 216B.17 to allow the Public Utilities Commission the ability to investigate any negative impact on public utility or cooperative electric association infrastructure as a result of broadband infrastructure deployment. *Effective July 1, 2024.*
- **Undergrounding of telecommunications infrastructure safety requirements.** Article 13, section 5 creates Minn. Stat. § 326B.198 to require various installation requirements for telecommunications infrastructure that is underground and located within 10 feet of existing underground utilities, or that crosses the existing underground utilities including location of existing utilities and directional drilling installation of utilities, be performed by a safety-qualified underground telecommunications installer. The language also requires that beginning July 1, 2025, all installations are subject to the requirements in section 5 within the seven-county metropolitan area and in all areas beginning July 1, 2026. Subd. 3 requires the commissioner of the Department of Labor and Industry in consultation with the Office of Broadband to establish and approve standards for a safety-qualified underground telecommunications installer. *Effective May 25, 2024.*



TRANSPORTATION

Omnibus transportation policy bill

Chapter 104 (HF 3436*/SF 3944) is the omnibus transportation policy bill. Summarized below are provisions that may be of interest to cities. *Effective dates vary and are noted by section. (AF)*

- **Railroad accident report contact modified.** Article 1, section 4 amends Minn. Stat. § 115E.04, subd. 4. It provides that within 15 minutes of a rail incident involving a confirmed discharge or release of oil or other hazardous substances, a railroad must contact the applicable emergency manager and applicable fire department through the local public safety answering point. This modifies the current law that requires the railroad to contact the fire chief. *Effective Aug. 1, 2024.*
- **Towing for expired tabs and expired meters prohibited.** Article 1, section 25 amends Minn. Stat. § 168B.035, subd. 3. It prohibits a towing authority from towing a motor vehicle because the vehicle has expired registration stickers. It also prohibits towing a vehicle that is at a parking meter on which the time has expired. Prior law allowed the towing of a vehicle at an expired parking meter if the vehicle has more than five unpaid parking tickets. *Effective Aug. 1, 2024.*
- **Officer to report accident to commissioner.** Article 1, section 31 amends Minn. Stat. § 169.09, subd. 8. It requires a peace officer, who investigates in the regular course of duty certain accidents, to submit an electronic or written report of the accident to the commissioner of the Department of Public Safety within 10 days after the date of the accident. Within two business days after identification of a fatality that resulted from an accident, the reporting agency must notify the commissioner of the basic circumstances of the accident. An accident involving a school bus or commercial vehicle must also be reported under the requirements. A report or notification must be in the format prescribed. Accidents on streets, highways, roadways, sidewalks, shoulders, shared-use paths, or any other portion of a public right-of-way must be reported under the requirements if the accident results in:
 - A fatality.
 - Bodily injury to a person who, because of the injury, immediately receives medical treatment away from or at the scene of the accident.
 - One or more of the motor vehicles incurring disabling damage that requires a vehicle to be transported away from the scene of the accident by tow truck or other vehicle.
 - Damage to fixtures, infrastructure, or any other property alongside or on a highway.*Effective Aug. 1, 2024.*
- **Child passenger restraint requirements modified.** Article 1, section 42 adds a subdivision to Minn. Stat. § 169.685. It modifies requirements for child restraints when a child is transported in a motor vehicle, and sets out a series of requirements that vary with the circumstances for the child. *Effective Aug. 1, 2024.*
- **Sewage septic tank trucks weight limits modified.** Article 1, section 48 adds a subdivision to Minn. Stat. § 169.829. It creates exemptions from various vehicle weight limits for sewage septic tank trucks in situations involving emergency pumping services. *Effective June 1, 2024.*
- **Special sugar beet hauling vehicle permit authorized.** Article 1, section 49 creates Minn. Stat. § 169.8655. It authorizes a road authority to issue a special hauling permit for vehicles transporting sugar beets on certain specified roads and subject to various requirements. The fee for permits issued under this section is \$300 and must be deposited in the trunk highway fund. It sets an expiration of July 1, 2027, for permit issuance. *Effective Aug. 1, 2024.*
- **Recycling, garbage, and waste collection vehicles.** Article 1, section 50 amends Minn. Stat. § 169.87, subd. 6. It modifies weight restriction exemptions for some recycling and garbage trucks to include a sewage septic tank truck in specified circumstances involving emergency pumping services. *Effective June 1, 2024.*
- **Test refusal; driving privilege lost modified.** Article 1, section 53 amends Minn. Stat. § 169A.52, subd. 7. It eliminates the requirement that invalidating a driver's license or permit card be accomplished by clipping the upper corner of the card. *Effective Aug. 1, 2024.*
- **Utility locate for excavation modified.** Article 1, sections 85-91 make changes to utility locate for excavation under Minn. Stat. Ch. 216D. These provisions are summarized in the Utilities section of the 2024 Law Summaries.
- **City speed limit analysis study required.** Article 1, section 106 is a 2024 Session Law. It directs the Minnesota Department of Transportation (MnDOT) to perform a study on city speed limit changes under authority established in 2019. It specifies study elements. It requires a report by March 15, 2025. *Effective May 16, 2024.*
- **Traffic engineering studies and investigations requirements modified.** Article 1, section 107 is a 2024 Session Law. It directs MnDOT, when performing traffic engineering studies to set or adjust speed limits, to use the latest version of the federal Manual on Uniform Traffic Control Devices rather than the current equivalent state manual. *Effective May 16, 2024.*

Transportation provisions in omnibus supplemental budget and tax bill

Chapter 127 (HF 5247*/SF 5234) is the omnibus supplemental budget and tax bill. Articles 1-3 contain provisions pertaining to transportation. Summarized are provisions that may be of interest to cities. *Effective dates vary and are noted by section. (AF)*

Article 1: Transportation appropriations

Article 1 contains provisions pertaining to transportation supplemental appropriations. New appropriations include:

- \$1 million from the general fund for the traffic safety camera pilot program under Minn. Stat. § 169.147, and the evaluation and legislative report under article 3, sections 116 and 117.
- \$4.8 million for predesign, design, engineering, environmental analysis and remediation, acquisition of land or permanent easements, and construction of one or more truck parking safety projects for the trunk highway system. Each truck parking safety project must expand truck parking availability in proximity to a trunk highway and be located in the Minnesota Department of Transportation (MnDOT) metropolitan district. In developing each project, the commissioner of MnDOT must seek partnerships with local units of government, established truck stop businesses, or a combination.
- \$1.4 million from the Driver and Vehicle Services Operating Account in the special revenue fund for the Lights On grant program under Minn. Stat. § 169.515.
- \$15.56 million appropriated from the general fund to the commissioner of MnDOT for trunk highway and local road projects, which may include but are not limited to feasibility and corridor studies, project development, predesign, preliminary and final design, engineering, environmental analysis and mitigation, right-of-way acquisition, construction, and associated infrastructure improvements. This appropriation is available for grants to local units of government. The commissioner may establish that a grant under this section does not require a nonstate contribution.
- \$41,000 in fiscal year 2025 is appropriated from the general fund to the commissioner of the Department of Administration for purposes of the Minnesota Advisory Council on Infrastructure as provided under article 3, section 121, and Minn. Stat. § 16B.357 to 16B.359. The base for this appropriation is \$475,000 in fiscal year 2026 and \$471,000 in fiscal year 2027.
- \$11.35 million in fiscal year 2025 is transferred from the general fund to the Small Cities Assistance Account under Minn. Stat. § 162.145, subd. 2. This is a one-time transfer. The amount transferred under this section must be allocated and distributed in the July 2024 payment. *(Note: City-by-city distribution amounts are included as an appendix to the 2024 Law Summaries.)*

Effective July 1, 2024.

Article 2: Trunk highway bonds

Article 2 contains provisions authorizing trunk highway bonds. New appropriations include the following:

- \$15 million for the Corridors of Commerce program under Minn. Stat. § 161.088.
- \$15 million is provided to MnDOT for construction, reconstruction, and improvement of trunk highways,

including design-build contracts, internal department costs associated with delivering the construction program, and consultant usage to support these activities. *Effective July 1, 2024.*

Article 3: Transportation policy

Article 3 contains transportation policy provisions.

- **Minnesota Advisory Council on Infrastructure established.** Article 3, sections 4-7 create Minn. Stat. § 16B.356 to 16B.359. The provisions establish the Minnesota Advisory Council on Infrastructure. The purpose of the council is to define and maintain a vision for the future of Minnesota's infrastructure that provides for its proper management, coordination, and investment. The council will be comprised of 24 voting members, including one appointed by the League of Minnesota Cities, and 15 nonvoting members. *Effective July 1, 2024.*
- **Transportation greenhouse gas emissions impact assessment provisions modified.** Article 3, section 14 amends Minn. Stat. § 161.178. It moves the requirements from a project-by-project assessment to a portfolio approach. It establishes the transportation impact assessment and mitigation account and requires MnDOT to prioritize offset actions interlinked to trunk highway projects that reduce traffic fatalities or severe injuries. *Effective Feb. 1, 2025.*
- **Transportation impact assessment technical advisory committee established.** Article 3, section 15 establishes Minn. Stat. § 161.1782. It requires the commissioner of MnDOT to establish a technical advisory committee to assist in implementation review related to the transportation greenhouse gas emissions impact assessment law. The advisory committee must perform technical review and validation of processes and methodologies used for impact assessment and impact mitigation, make certain recommendations, and advise on the approach used to determine the area of influence for a project or portfolio for a geographic or transportation network area. *Effective May 25, 2024.*
- **Pedestrian malls on county state-aid highway system prohibited.** Article 3, section 23 adds a subdivision to Minn. Stat. § 162.02. It provides that the county state-aid highway system must not include a segment of a county highway that is designated as a pedestrian mall under Chapter 430. *Effective July 1, 2024.*
- **Pedestrian malls on municipal state-aid street system prohibited.** Article 3, section 25 adds a subdivision to Minn. Stat. § 162.09. It provides the municipal state-aid street system must not include a segment of a city street that is designated as a pedestrian mall under Chapter 430. *Effective July 1, 2024.*
- **Allowable use of Small Cities Assistance funds expanded.** Article 3, section 26 amends Minn. Stat. § 162.145. It provides that Small Cities Assistance Account funds can be used for debt service for obligations issued

by the city in accordance with Chapter 475, provided that the obligations are issued for an allowable use. *Effective July 1, 2024.*

- **Allowable use of Larger Cities Assistance funds provided.** Article 3, section 27 adds a subdivision to Minn. Stat. § 162.146. It provides that Larger Cities Assistance Account funds are available only for construction and maintenance of roads located within the city, including:
 - Land acquisition, environmental analysis, design, engineering, construction, reconstruction, and maintenance.
 - Road projects partially located within the city.
 - Projects on municipal state-aid streets located within the city.
 - Projects on county state-aid highways located within the city.
 - Cost participation on road projects under the jurisdiction of another unit of government.
 - Debt service for obligations issued by the city in accordance with Chapter 475, provided that the obligations are issued for an allowable use.

Except for projects on county state-aid highways or municipal state-aid streets, funds distributed are not subject to state-aid requirements, including but not limited to engineering standards adopted by the commissioner of the Department of Transportation in rules. *Effective July 1, 2024.*

- **Towing prohibited for camera-enforced violations.** Article 3, section 39 amends Minn. Stat. § 168B.035, subd. 3. It provides a towing authority may not tow a motor vehicle because the vehicle is identified in conjunction with a citation to the vehicle owner for a violation captured by a red light camera or a speed safety camera. It also provides that citations issued for violations caught by a red light camera or a speed safety camera do not apply to the provision that states a vehicle can be towed if a law enforcement official has probable cause to believe that the owner, operator, or person in physical control of the vehicle has failed to respond to five or more citations for parking or traffic offenses. *Effective July 1, 2024.*
- **“Electric-assisted bicycle” definition modified.** Article 3, section 40 amends Minn. Stat. § 169.011, subd. 27. It provides a vehicle is not an electric-assisted bicycle if it is designed, manufactured, or intended by the manufacturer or seller to be configured or modified to not meet the requirements for an electric-assisted bicycle or operate within the requirements for an electric-assisted bicycle class. *Effective July 1, 2024.*
- **“Red light camera system” defined.** Article 3, section 42 adds a subdivision to Minn. Stat. § 169.011. It defines “red light camera system” as an electronic system of one or more cameras or other motor vehicle sensors that is specifically designed to automatically produce recorded images of a motor vehicle operated in violation of a traffic-control signal, including related information technology for recorded image storage, retrieval, and transmission. *Effective July 1, 2024.*

- **“Speed safety camera system” defined.** Article 3, section 43 adds a subdivision to Minn. Stat. § 169.011. It defines “speed safety camera system” as an electronic system of one or more cameras or other motor vehicle sensors that is specifically designed to automatically produce recorded images of a motor vehicle operated in violation of the speed limit, including related information technology for recorded image storage, retrieval, and transmission. *Effective July 1, 2024.*
- **“Traffic safety camera system” defined.** Article 3, section 44 adds a subdivision to Minn. Stat. § 169.011. It defines “traffic safety camera system” as a red light camera system, a speed safety camera system, or both in combination. *Effective July 1, 2024.*
- **“Vulnerable road user” defined.** Article 3, section 45 adds a subdivision to Minn. Stat. § 169.011. It defines “vulnerable road user” as a person in the right-of-way of a highway, including but not limited to a bikeway and an adjacent sidewalk or trail, who is:
 - A pedestrian.
 - On a bicycle, including an electric-assisted bicycle, or on another nonmotorized vehicle or device.
 - On an electric personal assistive mobility device.
 - On an implement of husbandry.
 - Riding an animal.A vulnerable road user includes the operator and any passengers for a vehicle, device, or personal conveyance identified in this subdivision. *Effective July 1, 2024.*
- **Minneapolis temporarily authorized to implement photo enforcement.** Article 3, section 46 amends Minn. Stat. § 169.04, which authorizes cities with populations above 500,000 and a land area of not more than 600 square miles to exercise certain police power related to traffic enforcement. The provision adds “regulating speed limits through the use of a speed safety camera system” and “regulating traffic control through the use of a red light camera system” to the section. *Effective after Aug. 1, 2025, and before Aug. 1, 2029.*
- **Photo enforcement pilot program authorized for Minneapolis and Mendota Heights.** Article 3, sections 49–52 create several new sections of statute. They allow the cities of Minneapolis and Mendota Heights to implement traffic safety camera system pilot programs and prescribe authority, obligations, limits, and penalties. *Effective Aug. 1, 2025 to July 31, 2029.*
- **Electric-assisted bicycle changes.** Article 3, sections 55–57 amend Minn. Stat. § 169.222 and 169.223. They provide technical changes, equipment requirements, and limitations to provisions related to electric-assisted bicycles and multiple mode electric-assisted bicycles. *Effective July 1, 2024.*
- **Uniform disability parking sign required.** Article 3, section 59 amends Minn. Stat. § 169.346, subd. 2. It provides that by Aug. 1, 2024, the Minnesota Council on Disability must select and propose a statewide

uniform disability parking space sign that is consistent with the Americans with Disabilities Act. The selected and proposed sign must not display any variation of the word “handicapped.” As part of selecting and proposing a statewide uniform disability parking space sign, the Minnesota Council on Disability may encourage owners or managers of property to replace existing disability parking space signs at the owner’s earliest opportunity once the sign is made available for distribution. Beginning on Aug. 1, 2025, an applicable owner or manager of property on which a disability parking sign may be located must install and display the new uniform disability parking sign required at newly created on-site parking facilities and existing on-site parking facilities when the manager or owner replaces existing disability parking space signs. *Effective May 25, 2024.*

- **Lights On grant program established.** Article 3, section 60 creates Minn. Stat. § 169.515. It establishes the Lights On grant program to provide drivers on Minnesota roads with vouchers of up to \$250 to use at participating auto repair shops to repair or replace broken or malfunctioning lighting equipment required under Minn. Stat. § 169.49 to 169.51. Counties, cities, towns, the Minnesota State Patrol, and local law enforcement agencies, including law enforcement agencies of a federally recognized tribe, are eligible to apply for grants through the Department of Public Safety. *Effective July 1, 2024.*
- **Driving record; traffic safety camera system.** Article 3, section 69 amends Minn. Stat. § 171.12. It provides that citations for violations issued under provisions authorized in traffic safety camera systems sections must not be recorded on an individual’s driving record. This does not apply to a violation that occurs in a commercial motor vehicle; or a violation committed by a holder of a class A, B, or C commercial driver’s license or commercial driver learner’s permit, without regard to whether the violation was committed in a commercial motor vehicle or another vehicle. *Effective after Aug. 1, 2025, and before Aug. 1, 2029 (during the pilot authorized in the cities of Minneapolis and Mendota Heights).*
- **Complete streets policy requirements expanded.** Article 3, section 84 amends Minn. Stat. § 174.75, subd. 2. It provides that MnDOT’s complete streets policy must include but is not limited to:
 - Integration of related principles of context-sensitive solutions.
 - Integration throughout the project development process.
 - Methods to evaluate inclusion of active transportation facilities in a project, which may include but are not limited to sidewalks, crosswalk markings, pedestrian accessibility, and bikeways.
 - Consideration of consultation with other road authorities regarding existing and planned active transportation network connections. *Effective July 1, 2024.*
- **Complete streets implementation guidance required.** Article 3, section 85 adds a subdivision to Minn. Stat. § 174.75. It requires MnDOT to maintain guidance that accompanies the complete streets policy. The guidance must include sections on an analysis framework that provides for: identification of characteristics of a project; highway system categorization based on context, including population density, land use, density and scale of surrounding development, volume of highway use, and the nature and extent of active transportation; and relative emphasis for different road system users in each of the categories in a manner that supports safety and mobility of vulnerable road users, motorcyclists or other operators of two- or three-wheeled vehicles, and public transit users. The guidance must also provide an analysis of speed limit reductions and associated roadway design modifications to support safety and mobility in active transportation. *Effective July 1, 2024.*
- **Motor vehicle sales tax revenue directed to local bridge program.** Article 3, section 92 amends Minn. Stat. § 297A.815, subd. 3. It directs 13% of the motor vehicle lease sales tax revenue to the Local Bridge Replacement Program account in the special revenue fund. Previously these funds were directed to the Minnesota State Transportation Fund. *Effective July 1, 2024.*
- **Traffic camera safety citations exempt from surcharges on criminal and traffic offenders.** Article 3, section 96 amends Minn. Stat. § 357.021, subd. 6. It exempts citations for violations issued under provisions authorized in traffic safety camera systems sections from being subject to the surcharge on criminal and traffic offenders. *Effective Aug. 1, 2025.*
- **Cities authorized to designate pedestrian malls.** Article 3, section 98 amends Minn. Stat. § 430.01, subd. 2. It provides that a city council may by resolution designate land to be acquired, improved, and operated for motor vehicle parking lots. By resolution, the council may designate lands to be acquired, improved, and operated for pedestrian malls. By ordinance adopted, the council may designate any property within a city right-of-way to be improved primarily for pedestrian uses. Prior law provided this authority to cities of the first class and restricted pedestrian malls to central business districts. *Effective July 1, 2024.*
- **Pedestrian mall ordinances authorized.** Article 3, section 101 amends Minn. Stat. § 430.011, subd. 3. It provides that a pedestrian mall ordinance may be adopted if the city council finds that:
 - A street or a part of a street is not a part of any trunk highway, is located within a city right-of-way, is improved to its maximum width, and except for a city of the first class, is not part of a residence district.
 - The movement of police and fire equipment and other emergency vehicles would not be impeded.
 - Reasonably convenient alternate routes exist for private vehicles to other parts of the city and state.

- Continued unlimited use of the street or part of the street by private vehicles may endanger pedestrians.
- Abutting properties can reasonably and adequately receive and deliver merchandise and materials from other streets and alleys or through arrangements for limited use of the streets by carriers of merchandise and materials.
- It would be in the best interests of the city and the public and of benefit to adjacent properties to use the street primarily for pedestrian purposes and pedestrian use is the highest and best use of the street or part of it.

In addition to meeting the criteria, a pedestrian mall ordinance may be adopted relating to property that is immediately adjacent to at least one side of an intersection with a road that is under the jurisdiction of another road authority only if the city has consulted with the other road authority, which must include consideration of changes to traffic flow. If the other road authority is opposed to the location of the proposed pedestrian mall, the city must make publicly available a detailed written response to the road authority before adopting the ordinance. A pedestrian mall ordinance may be adopted relating to property that borders another city only if the city developing the ordinance has received the approval of the bordering city. As relevant, the city must collaborate with the state and local units of government in the pedestrian mall planning process. *Effective July 1, 2024.*

• **Legislative report on speed safety cameras required.** Article 3, section 115 amends 2023 Session Laws, Chapter 68, article 4, section 126. It requires that by Jan. 15, 2025, the commissioner of the Department of Public Safety (DPS) must submit a report to the chairs and ranking minority members of the legislative committees with jurisdiction over transportation policy and finance that identifies a process and associated policies for issuance of a mailed citation to the owner or lessee of a motor vehicle that a speed safety camera system detects is operated in violation of a speed limit. It must also provide an analysis of authority of individuals who are not peace officers to issue citations electronically; judicial and court administrative capacity to process violations issued under the pilot program authorized in the cities of Minneapolis and Mendota Heights under Minn. Stat. § 169.147; and the appropriate legal classification of citations issued under a camera-based traffic enforcement system. *Effective May 25, 2024.*

• **Traffic safety camera systems evaluation and reporting required.** Article 3, section 116 is a 2024 Session Law. It requires the commissioners of MnDOT and DPS to submit a report on traffic safety camera systems to the members of the legislative committees with jurisdiction over transportation policy and finance by Jan. 15, 2029. They must also collect data during the authorized Minneapolis and Mendota Heights pilot programs. At a minimum, the report must:

- Provide a review of the pilot program.
- Provide data on citations issued under the pilot program, with breakouts by year and location.
- Summarize the results of the independent evaluation under subd. 2.
- Evaluate any disparities in impacts under the pilot programs, including by income, by race, and in communities that are historically underrepresented in transportation planning.
- Identify fiscal impacts of implementation of traffic safety camera systems.
- Make any recommendations regarding ongoing traffic safety camera implementation, including but not limited to any draft legislative proposal. *Effective July 1, 2024.*

• **Work Zone Safety Pilot Project report required.** Article 3, section 117 is a 2024 Session Law. It requires MnDOT and the DPS to submit a report on the results and findings of the Work Zone Pilot Project that utilized camera-based speed enforcement to issue warnings as provided in Minn. Stat. § 169.147, subd. 17, by Oct. 1, 2029. At a minimum, the report must:

- Provide a review of the Work Zone Pilot Project.
- Provide data on warning notices issued by the pilot project, with breakouts by year, location, and trunk highway type.
- Evaluate any disparities in impacts under the Work Zone Pilot Project.
- Make recommendations on the calibration, installation, enforcement, administration, adjudication, and implementation of speed camera traffic enforcement in trunk highway work zones, including any statutory or legislative changes needed.
- Make recommendations on how to integrate trunk highway work zone speed camera enforcement into the DPS commissioner's strategies, practices, and methods to reduce vehicle speeds and enhance worker safety in work zones. *Effective Aug. 1, 2025.*

• **Dynamic transportation options in Greater Minnesota transit plans report required.** Article 3, section 124 is a 2024 Session Law. It requires the commissioner of MnDOT, in collaboration with identified stakeholders, to study increasing access to transit and transportation options, including ridesharing or other dynamic transportation options in rural, nonmetropolitan areas. The report must identify existing gaps in transportation service in Greater Minnesota. The commissioner may include the results of the report required in the 2025 Greater Minnesota Transit Investment Plan. The commissioner must outline and make recommendations on establishing a proposed rural dynamic transportation options pilot program in coordination with a rural transportation coordinating council. The proposed pilot program must attempt to increase service in the rural transportation coordinating council's area by identifying gaps in service and propose options to increase mobil-

ity, including but not limited to the use of transportation network companies or taxis with access to wheelchair accessible vehicles. The proposed pilot project plan must compare the regional transportation coordinating council's current service area versus its proposed new service area, the cost differential, and the anticipated new users of the pilot program. The proposed pilot project plan must include a timeline for deployment and what resources may be needed to implement the pilot for at least two years. At a minimum, the study must identify and analyze:

- Inefficiencies in route connections and demand response.
- Improvements in coordination across different public, private, and individual sources of transportation.
- Existing gaps in service in Greater Minnesota.
- Improvements in dispatch and service time for public and private service, including an analysis of digital and voice technology commercially available to transportation providers.
- Areas of coordination to maximize the availability and use of vehicles for ambulatory people and maximizing the number of wheelchair-accessible vehicles in the program.
- The impact of Federal Transit Administration rules on mobility service improvements.
- The impact of Medicare services on transportation availability and options.
- Nonemergency medical transportation issues.
- The impact of the MnDOT commissioner's shared mobility work with the Moving Greater Minnesota Forward program.
- Rural and small urban transportation funding sources and their limitations for use of each relevant source.

By Feb. 15, 2025, the commissioner must report the results of the study to the chairs and ranking minority members of the legislative committees with jurisdiction over transportation policy and finance. *Effective May 25, 2024.*

- **Electric-assisted bicycle youth operation study required.** Article 3, section 127 is a 2024 Session Law that requires the commissioners of MnDOT and the DPS to conduct a study and develop recommendations on the operation of electric-assisted bicycles by persons under the age of 18 to increase the safety of riders, other cyclists, and all other users of active transportation infrastructure. The commissioners must conduct the study jointly with the Active Transportation Advisory Committee and the Advisory Council on Traffic Safety. The study must:
 - Identify challenges to the safe operation of electric-assisted bicycles by those under the age of 18.
 - Evaluate existing legal authority for strategies, practices, and methods to reduce the availability of modifications to the electric motor of electric-assisted bicycles.
 - Make recommendations on whether to change state law to improve electric-assisted bicycle safety on roads, trails, and other areas where safe operation of electric-assisted bicycles is needed.

- Propose educational and public awareness campaigns to educate the public about electric-assisted bicycles, promote their safe operation, and raise awareness of their unique characteristics when operating on roadways.

By Feb. 1, 2026, the commissioners must submit the study conducted to the chairs and ranking minority members of the legislative committees with jurisdiction over transportation policy and finance. *Effective May 25, 2024.*

- **Deputy registrar and driver's license agent locations competitive bidding study required.** Article 3, section 128 is a 2024 Session Law. It requires the commissioner of DPS to conduct a driver's license agent and deputy registrar open bidding process study. The study must evaluate and analyze the appointment process for a replacement deputy registrar or driver's license agent when an appointed deputy registrar or driver's license agent closes an approved office location. The study must include:

- The DPS commissioner's proposal to establish a competitive bidding process to appoint a replacement deputy registrar or driver's license agent at an existing approved office location or approved replacement location.
- Recommended legislation to establish, implement, administer, and enforce a competitive bidding process and its requirements in statute.
- An analysis of how the competitive bidding process would interact with the commissioner's existing rules on deputy registrar and driver's license agent office locations and propose recommendations to reconcile any issues.
- The effect of a competitive bidding process on service outcomes, financial sustainability, and needed financial assistance for deputy registrars and driver's license agents.
- How a competitive bidding process would initiate business development for persons who are seeking appointment as a deputy registrar or driver's license agent.
- The expected fiscal impact for creating and administering a competitive bidding process.
- An evaluation and recommendations on the impact of implementing a competitive bidding process on existing deputy registrar and driver's license agent locations.
- Feedback solicited from existing deputy registrars and driver's license agents on the commissioner's proposal.

By Feb. 1, 2025, the commissioner must complete the study and report the results of the study to the chairs and ranking minority members of the legislative committees with jurisdiction over transportation policy and finance. The report must include proposed legislation to establish and implement the competitive bidding process. *Effective July 1, 2024.*

- **Wayside detectors study required.** Article 3, section 29 is a 2024 Session Law. It requires the commissioner of MnDOT to conduct a comprehensive study on wayside detector systems and other rail inspection technologies.

The commissioner must engage with the Governor's Council on Freight Rail to consider and review issues related to wayside detectors, including analyzing existing federal regulations and guidance, incidents and performance data, safety complaints, and best practices. The study must:

- Identify current practices for defect notification to train crews.
- Identify current practices for wayside detector systems or other inspection technology deployment and maintenance.
- Analyze deployed and emerging wayside detector system technology, including known detector types and quantities and may include inspection technologies.
- Analyze wayside detector systems' impacts on railroad safety and identify accidents and incident trends of rolling stock or other conditions monitored by wayside detectors.
- Estimate costs of requiring wayside detector systems for Class II and Class III railroads and rail carriers and identify potential state funding mechanisms to institute the requirements.
- Include a federal preemption analysis of mandating wayside detector systems under state law that includes an analysis and examination of federal law, case law, and federal guidance.
- Analyze the costs and impacts, if any, on the transport of goods on certain Minnesota industries and sectors, including agriculture, taconite mining, manufacturing, timber, retail, and automotive, if implementation of a wayside detector system is required in Minnesota.
- Review current and anticipated Federal Railroad Administration efforts to regulate wayside detector systems, including guidance from the federal Railroad Safety Advisory Committee on wayside detectors.

By Jan. 15, 2026, the commissioner must submit a joint report with the Governor's Council on Freight Rail on the study to the chairs and ranking minority members of the legislative committees with jurisdiction over transportation, commerce, and civil law policy and finance.

Effective May 25, 2024.

• **Commercial driver workforce study required.**

Article 3, section 130 is a 2024 Session Law. It requires the commissioners of MnDOT and DPS to conduct a study to address commercial driver shortages in transportation and transit sectors and propose recommendations to address the challenges posed by driver shortages and the attrition rate of commercial vehicle drivers in Minnesota. The study must comprehensively examine challenges in test access, workforce development, driver compensation and retention, training and certification offered by postsecondary institutions, and how each of those challenges may be addressed by the Legislature or other state regulatory action. By Feb. 15, 2025, the commissioners must submit the results of the study, stakeholder and public comments, and recommended legislative changes to

the chairs and ranking minority members of the legislative committees with jurisdiction over transportation policy and finance. *Effective May 25, 2024.*

Transportation network companies regulated

Chapter 127 (HF 5247*/SF 5234) is the omnibus supplemental budget and tax bill. Article 17 represents the agreement between representatives of drivers and transportation network companies (TNCs) Uber and Lyft. It contains provisions pertaining to working conditions, compensation, insurance, and drivers' rights. The following provisions may impact cities:

- **Revocation of license authorized.** Article 17, section 10 creates Minn. Stat. §181C.09. It provides that a local unit of government may refuse to issue a license or may revoke a license and right to operate issued to a TNC by the local unit of government for a TNC's failure to comply with the requirements of the new TNC regulations. Notwithstanding Minn. Stat. § 13.39, the commissioner of the Department of Labor and Industry may provide data collected related to a compliance order to a local unit of government for purposes of a revocation. *Effective July 1, 2024.*

- **Statewide regulations/local preemption.** Article 17, section 11 creates Minn. Stat. § 181C.10. It provides that notwithstanding any other provision of law and except as provided in Minn. Stat. § 181C.09, no local governmental unit may enact or enforce any ordinance, local law, or regulation that regulates any matter relating to TNCs or TNC company drivers. An ordinance, local law, or regulation existing on the effective date that is prohibited under this section is void and unenforceable as of that date. *Effective May 25, 2024.*

Effective dates vary and are noted by section. (AF)

Incorporation of plain language standards for written driver's examination

Chapter 89 (HF 3071*/SF 3094) establishes requirements on use of plain language in the written part of the knowledge test for a driver's license. Section 1 adds subd. 10 to Minn. Stat. § 171.13 to require incorporation of plain language standards and create a new written portion of the driver's knowledge examination to ensure the examination is a fair assessment of the state's traffic and driving laws.

Effective July 1, 2024. (Research-LF)



UTILITIES

New laws on single-metered utility service in residential buildings

Chapter 107 (HF 4558*/SF 4579) contains a wide range of new provisions related to how utility billing is handled between landlords and tenants when landlords wish to implement separate meters for each unit in their property. Most of the changes deal with how that must be managed,

what information must be provided to tenants, and how disputes between the parties are handled. Cities should be aware of these provisions as they could impact city utilities. The new laws define what types of meters can be used by landlords and how tenants must be notified, including processes for disagreements. The laws also limit the types of fees or charges that can be added by a landlord.

- Section 7 creates Minn. Stat. § 504B.216.
 - Subd. 2 includes clarification that the landlord of a shared-metered residential property is the bill payer and customer of record and cannot remove (or request the removal of) a directly metered tenant from the existing utility account.
 - Subds. 3-4 include specific requirements for what sort of submeters a landlord can use, tying that to both other electric and natural gas utility statutes and to adopted local water and sewer utility meter standards.
 - Subd. 12 requires that insufficient payment amounts must first be applied to rent before being applied to unpaid utility charges. While a landlord can enter a process to declare a breach of the lease if utility bills are missed for two consecutive months, they have significant requirements and limitations on how that is handled, including tenants being eligible for protection from shut-off under the cold weather rule.
 - Subd. 13 most directly applies to city utilities, as it describes how billing must be handled in cases where the landlord fails to meet their payment requirements and what options must be afforded to tenants to continue utility service if they choose.

Sections 1-6, 8, and 9 are effective Jan. 1, 2025. Section 7 is effective Jan. 1, 2025, for leases entered into or renewed on or after that date. (CJ)

Excavation locating and mapping requirements changed

Chapter 104 (HF 3436*/SF 3944), Article 1, Sections 86-91 contain a number of changes to Minn. Stat. § 216B related to how excavation requests are handled in terms of meetings between operators and excavators, the content and format of location and mapping information, and reporting requirements of operators to the Office of Pipeline Safety. *Effective Aug. 1, 2024, unless otherwise noted. (CJ)*

- **Locate period.** Article 1, section 86 changes the start time of a 48-hour locate period to 12:01 a.m. on the day after a locate request is submitted to Gopher State One Call. If a request is submitted more than 72 hours before the time of excavation identified on the ticket, the locate period is that longer time period. Alternatively, the excavator and operator may establish a time period for conducting a locate by mutual agreement and specify it in written documentation provided to Gopher State One Call.
- **Damage reporting.** Article 1, section 89 adds a new requirement under Minn. Stat. § 216D.03. Underground utility operators who receive 5,000 or more locate requests in the previous year must submit quar-

terly reports to the Minnesota Office of Pipeline Safety (MNOPS) containing the following information:

- The total number of notifications, itemized by type.
- For each notification type, the percentage of notifications marked by the start time on the notice.
- The number of utility damages, itemized by the cause of the damages.
- MNOPS must annually publish a report on the data collected and make it available on its website. Gas utilities of all sizes must continue to submit currently required quarterly reports.
- **Meets.** Article 1, section 90 includes changes to Minn. Stat. § 216D.04. At preconstruction meetings, excavators must communicate project scope and timelines in addition to reporting project design, which is currently required.
 - On-site meets may be requested for any excavation at the discretion of the excavator. Meet requests must include the entire geographic area of the proposed excavation and the specific location of the meet. Unless otherwise agreed between an excavator and operator, an on-site meet is required for any excavation notice or combination of notices that involves excavation of one mile or more in length. The excavator must provide a precise geographic area of the proposed excavation using white markings. An affected operator must:
 - Attend the on-site meet at the proposed date and time; or contact the excavator before the meet and:
 - › Reschedule the meet for a mutually agreed date and time, or reach an agreement with the excavator that a meet is not required.
 - At the meet, the operator and the excavator must reach an agreement on any subsequent planned meets or further communication. The on-site meet date and time must occur at least 48 hours after the notice, excluding Saturdays, Sundays, and holidays. The excavation start time must be at least 48 hours after the proposed meet date and time specified on the notice, excluding Saturdays, Sundays, and holidays.
 - The excavator and the operator must submit documentation of each on-site meet to Gopher State One Call, in the manner specified by Gopher State One Call. The documentation must include:
 - The date and time of the meet.
 - The names, company affiliations, and contact information of the attendees of each meet.
 - A diagram, sketch, or description of the precise excavation locations, dates, and times.
 - The agreed schedule of any future on-site meets or communications.
- **Locating and mapping.** Article 1, section 90 also includes changes to Minn. Stat. § 216D.04, subd. 3. All locating markers must be within a 2-foot tolerance and be a combination of paint markings and, for non-hard surfaces, at least one of the following, which must indicate the name of the operator: flags, stakes, or whisksers.

In addition, an operator must use geospatial location information or an equivalent technology to develop as-built drawings of newly installed or newly abandoned facilities if exposed in the excavation area. *Effective Jan. 1, 2026, unless operator provides service for less than 10,000 customers in calendar year 2025, in which case the requirements take effect on Jan. 1, 2027.*

- **White — or black — pre-marking.** Article 1, section 91 amends Minn. Stat. § 216D.05. “White” markings are now required to be black “in wintery conditions.” Electronic markings, if used, must provide “at least as much proposed excavation information as equivalent physical markings” and must be accompanied by physical markings until Jan. 1, 2026. Beginning Jan. 1, 2026, electronic markings may be used in place of physical markings. However, “following submission of electronic marking, an operator may require the excavator to use physical markings.”

New customer identification

Chapter 126 (HF 4975/SF 4942★) is the agriculture, commerce, and energy supplemental budget bill. Article 6, section 5 includes a new requirement under Minn. Stat. § 216B.098 that if a utility requires a new customer to provide a Social Security number, they must accept an individual tax identification number in place of that and that the utility application explicitly state that as an option. *Effective July 1, 2024. (CJ)*

BILLS THAT DID NOT BECOME LAW**DNBL – BONDING****Legislature fails to pass funding for public infrastructure**

Funding for public infrastructure projects is typically a major component of even-year legislative sessions. This session, the plan developed as a state general obligation bond package (HF 5220/SF 5251, Rep. Fue Lee, DFL–Minneapolis and Sen. Sandy Pappas, DFL–St. Paul) and a smaller general fund package (HF 5162/SF 5201, Rep. Fue Lee, DFL–Minneapolis and Sen. Sandy Pappas, DFL–St. Paul). The state debt limit for the bonding bill was initially set at \$980 million but was lowered to \$930 million after the February 2024 budget forecast. The bonding bill requires significant bipartisan support, as it needs a supermajority to pass. Those votes were never garnered. The DFL majority tried a last-minute attempt to pass a \$71 million general fund infrastructure bill, which needed only a simple majority to pass, but it failed to be voted on in the Senate before the midnight constitutional deadline for legislative activity. This leaves over a billion dollars of badly needed state and local infrastructure projects unfunded, including roads, bridges, water and wastewater systems, flood control projects, and dozens of individual city projects. The Legislature will be under considerable pressure to pass a bonding bill during the 2025 session. **(CJ)**

Local government replacement account mandate

HF 3582/SF 3782 (Rep. Fue Lee, DFL–Minneapolis and Sen. Sandy Pappas, DFL–St. Paul) was a continuation of a multiyear effort to require local governments receiving any amount of state funds for infrastructure, whether cash or state bonds, to establish a state-supervised account that sets aside enough funds to both maintain and replace the infrastructure being built. After extensive opposition by cities and negotiations with the House author, the language changed significantly to target only projects receiving a direct appropriation from the state, not those being funded through established state funding programs. It allowed cities that are already heavily indebted and those that have annual capital improvement or budget plans that look at infrastructure maintenance and upgrade needs to also be exempted. Further, the requirement no longer required replacement value be set aside, only enough for upkeep and preservation of the asset, limited to the amount covered to the funds invested by the state and allowed uses of the money for other purposes. This issue is very likely to return in future bonding bill discussions. **(CJ)**

Debt capacity reporting required in local government capital budget submissions

HF 3584/SF 3784 (Rep. Fue Lee, DFL–Minneapolis and Sen. Sandy Pappas, DFL–St. Paul) would have required any

political subdivision requesting inclusion through the governor's capital budget process to document their net debt capacity. Later versions of this language also required them to report whether they have an annual capital improvement or budget plan that looks at infrastructure maintenance and upgrade needs. It is very likely to come back as an issue next session. **(CJ)**

Bonding projects subjected to University of Minnesota sustainable building design approval

HF 5162/SF 5201, (Rep. Fue Lee, DFL–Minneapolis and Sen. Sandy Pappas, DFL–St. Paul) included policy language that would have expanded sustainable design requirements for state buildings to all public infrastructure receiving state funding. It would require that each project be submitted to and approved by the Center for Sustainable Building Research through the University of Minnesota. The League opposed that change for water and wastewater facilities, as the standards are designed for residential and commercial building envelopes, not industrial and warehouse facilities. The university agreed that city concerns were valid, so we will continue to work with the administration, the university, and the bonding chairs get those points understood and addressed during future discussions. **(CJ)**

DNBL – BUILDING CODES**Statewide building code adoption by municipalities**

HF 4241/SF 4203 (Rep. Larry Kraft, DFL–St. Louis Park and Sen. Nicole Mitchell, DFL–Woodbury) would have required municipalities that are not currently required to administer and enforce the State Building Code to do so by Jan. 1, 2030. The bill was heard in the Senate Labor Committee but did not advance. **(BB)**

DNBL – CIVIL AND CRIMINAL LAW**Sewage backup damages recovery from municipalities**

HF 4178/SF 4126 (Rep. Kristin Robbins, R–Maple Grove and Sen. Warren Limmer, R–Maple Grove) purported to authorize a person to bring an action against a municipality to recover damages if an agent or employee of the municipality committed an act or failed to commit an act that resulted in a sewer backup on the person's property. The bill referenced Minn. Stat. § 466.03, subd. 6, which provides discretionary immunity to municipalities for claims based upon the performance or the failure to exercise or perform a discretionary function or duty, but does not bar a person from bringing a suit for damages in the event of a sewer backup. The bill was heard in the Senate state and local government, and judiciary and public safety committees but did not advance further. **(BB)**

DNBL – DATA PRACTICES**Meetings closed for attorney-client privilege**

HF 4136/SF 4132 (Rep. Nathan Coulter, DFL-Bloomington and Sen. Nicole Mitchell, DFL-Woodbury) would have amended Open Meeting Law requirements related to attorney-client privilege and penalties for Open Meeting Law violations. The bill required meetings closed under attorney-client privilege be preceded by identifying on the record the legal issue or case to be discussed, and that the closed meeting be recorded at the expense of the public body. Any person in a court of competent jurisdiction where the body is located could bring an action claiming a public body closed a meeting in violation of this paragraph or discussed public business not permitted by attorney-client privilege. The court may review the recording of the meeting in camera. The bill also raised the civil penalty for a person violating the Open Meeting Law from \$300 to \$1,000 for the first violation and \$1,200 for any subsequent violation. Additionally, the bill changed the standard for forfeiture of office from three or more separate legal actions to three separate, intentional violations. The bill was passed by the Senate State and Local Government and Veterans Committee and heard in the Senate Judiciary and Public Safety Committee. A portion of the bill related to forfeiture of office was included in the Senate judiciary omnibus policy bill but was not included in the final bill that was passed by the Legislature. **(BB)**

Public comment period requirements

HF 4120/SF 4297 (Rep. Erin Koegel, DFL-Spring Lake Park and Sen. Nicole Mitchell, DFL-Woodbury) would have amended Open Meeting Law provisions related to public comment periods of public bodies. The bill required that if it is the public body's practice to offer a public comment period, the public comment period must be included as part of a meeting in the same location of the meeting. It also required that to the extent practical, the public body must allow a person to monitor public meetings from a remote location. The bill was heard and laid over in the Senate State and Local Government and Veterans Committee, but not included in any omnibus bill. **(BB)**

Unlimited remote participation in public meetings

SF 4554 (Sen. Alice Mann, DFL-Edina) would have amended the Open Meeting Law to remove the cap on the number of times a member of a local body can participate in a meeting from a remote location that is not accessible and open to the public and removes the requirement that the meeting notice include the location of the member participating remotely. The bill was heard and laid over in the Senate State and Local Government and Veterans Committee, but not included in any omnibus bill. **(BB)**

Advisory public body remote participation in public meetings

HF 4413/SF 4456 (Rep. Erin Koegel, DFL-Spring Lake Park and Sen. Alice Mann, DFL-Edina) would have established new Open Meeting Law provisions for members of an "advisory public body," defined in the bill as a public body comprised entirely of appointed members and not including elected officials. Meetings of an advisory public body would be allowed to be conducted via interactive technology so long as all members and members of the public could see and hear one another and testimony presented; the public was able to provide testimony when offered as part of the meeting from any location; at least one member of the body is present at the regular meeting location; all votes are conducted by roll call; the location of members is publicly noticed; and the member participating remotely has participated remotely in no more than half the meetings of the body. The bill was heard and laid over in the House State and Local Government Finance and Policy Committee but was not included in any omnibus bill. **(BB)**

DNBL – ELECTIONS**Ranked choice voting**

HF 3276/SF 3868 (Rep. Cedrick Frazier, DFL-New Hope and Sen. Kelly Morrison, DFL-Deephaven) would have provided local governments the option to adopt ranked choice voting for the election of local offices. The bill required the secretary of state to adopt administrative rules governing ranked choice voting. Adoption of ranked choice voting in a jurisdiction would require approval of voters by a ballot question. The bill also established standards for ballot formats, tabulation, reporting results, and other administrative procedures. The bill received hearings in the Senate elections and state and local government committees. In the House, the bill cleared the elections, state and local government, and ways and means committees. It was taken up on the House floor as a standalone bill where it failed by a vote of 66-62, short of the 68 votes needed to pass a bill. **(BB)**

DNBL – ENVIRONMENT**Public facility authority grant cap increases fail to pass**

HF 5220/SF 5251 (Rep. Fae Lee, DFL-Minneapolis and Sen. Sandy Pappas, DFL-St. Paul) originally included policy provisions requested by the Public Facility Authority needed to allow their grant programs to function by increasing the maximum available grant amounts for both Water Infrastructure Fund and Point Source Implementation Program grants. With construction costs rapidly increasing and increasing environment standards raising the technological complexity of projects, these changes are needed and will return for discussion next year. **(CJ)**

Liability protection for city utilities

HF 4567/SF 4577 (Rep. Jeff Brand, DFL-St. Peter and Sen. John Hoffinan, DFL-Champlain) is legislation drafted to clarify that city water treatment, wastewater treatment, stormwater management structures, and biosolids disposal facilities cannot be held liable for releases of per- or poly-fluoroalkyl substances (PFAS) compounds under the Minnesota Environmental Response and Liability Act (MERLA) unless they were the result of willful misconduct or gross negligence. This language was crafted and supported by city organizations to prevent future legal attempts to hold cities responsible for PFAS being found in public water. This language will return in the future as the clarification is necessary due to new state and federal standards on treatment, effluent, and biosolids being put in place. **(CJ)**

DNBL—HOUSING**“Missing Middle Housing” zoning and land use preemption bill**

HF 4009/SF 3964 (Rep. Larry Kraft, DFL-St. Louis Park and Sen. Nicole Mitchell, DFL-Woodbury) would have broadly preempted city zoning and land use authority for residential development by eliminating single-family-only zoning and setting minimum levels of density for residential lots, requiring that cities allow for multifamily residential development in commercial areas, requiring accessory dwelling units and subdivision of lots by right, eliminating minimum lot size requirements below certain square footage, prohibiting material design standards, and requiring an administrative review process without public hearings for all residential development among other preemptions. The bill received a hearing in both the House and the Senate and had bipartisan support in both bodies with elements of the bill being broken out into different bills and included in an “omnibus zoning package” in the Senate (SF 1370) that did not receive floor consideration. The material design standards and aesthetic mandate preemption provisions were included in the Senate omnibus housing finance and policy bill, but the language was not adopted as a part of the conference report. Legislators from both majority and minority parties have indicated that elements of this bill will come back next session and zoning and land use preemption will be a priority. **(DL)**

Multifamily residential developments allowed by right in commercial areas

HF 4010/SF 3980 (Rep. Alicia ‘Liish’ Kozlowski, DFL-Duluth and Sen. Susan Pha, DFL-Brooklyn Park) would have preempted cities by requiring that multifamily residential development be a permitted use in any zoning district that is not zoned as industrial or agricultural. The bill would have also prohibited a city from imposing more restrictive standards on a multifamily residential development than those that apply to a property zoned for the current use of the parcel

and any height requirement that is less than the tallest structure within a quarter mile or the maximum allowed in a city up to 150 feet as well as limitations on setbacks and mandated density bonuses for affordable developments. Both the House and Senate bill received hearings and went through several iterations based on discussions with city stakeholders. The Senate language was included in both SF 1370 and SF 4254 but neither HF 4010 nor any other bill containing the Senate language made it into the final housing bill. Legislators from both majority and minority parties have indicated that elements of this bill will return next session and zoning and land use preemption will be a priority. **(DL)**

Prohibition of corporate purchase of single-family homes

HF 685/SF 365 (Rep. Esther Agbaje, DFL-Minneapolis and Sen. Liz Boldon, DFL-Rochester) would have prohibited a corporate entity from purchasing more than 10 single-family homes and converting them into single-family rental units, and would have prohibited a single owner from owning more than 20 single-family homes for rent. The bill would have also created a statewide landlord database that requires landlords to report who has an interest in a home if the home is rented to a residential tenant and would have allowed enforcement if a landlord willfully fails to register. The bill was heard in both the House and the Senate but not was not included in any final agreement. **(DL)**

Discrimination based on source of income prohibited

HF 3640/SF 3780 (Rep. Kaohly Her, DFL-St. Paul and Sen. Clare Oumou Verbeten, DFL-St. Paul) would have prohibited discrimination in housing, including a home purchase or residential rental, against an individual who is receiving public assistance including but not limited to rental assistance, rent supplements, and housing choice vouchers. The bill was heard in both the House and the Senate and was included in the initial omnibus housing finance and policy bill but was removed from the final agreement due to lack of votes in the Senate. **(DL)**

DNBL – LAND USE**Regulation of battery-charged security fences**

HF 3634/SF 4718 (Rep. John Huot, DFL-Rosemount and Sen. Bruce Anderson, R-Buffalo Township) would have preempted municipalities from adopting or enforcing an ordinance, order, or regulation that requires an additional permit or fee for a battery-charged security fence, imposes installation or operational requirements inconsistent with standards established in the bill, or prohibiting the installation or use of a battery-charged security fence that meets the standards established in the bill. The bill was heard and laid over in the Senate State and Local Government and Veterans Committee but was not included in any omnibus bill. **(BB)**

“People Over Parking Act”

HF 3468/SF 3572 (Rep. Nathan Coulter, DFL-Bloomington and Sen. Omar Fateh, DFL-Minneapolis) would have prohibited any city from imposing minimum parking mandates for residential, commercial, or industrial properties within its jurisdiction other than disability parking spaces or bicycle parking requirements including for electric-assisted bicycles. Preemption of minimum parking requirements was also included in several other pieces of legislation including the “Missing Middle Housing” bills. The bill was heard in the Senate and did not receive a hearing in the House and was not included in any final agreement. **(DL)**

Emergency shelter facilities by right in any area not zoned residential or agricultural

HF 4931/SF 4601 (Rep. Alicia ‘Liish’ Kozlowski, DFL-Duluth and Sen. Liz Boldon, DFL-Rochester) would have prohibited any city from enacting, amending, or enforcing a zoning ordinance that prohibited emergency housing facilities except in areas zoned as residential or agricultural. The bill defined “emergency housing facilities” as a facility that provides sleeping accommodations and restroom facilities on a day-to-day basis to individuals without permanent housing for fewer than six months. The bill received a hearing in the Senate but was not included in any final agreement. **(DL)**

DNBL—TAXES**Conversion of underutilized buildings tax credit**

HF 5191/SF 5191 (Rep. Liz Lee, DFL-St. Paul and Sen. Matt Klein, DFL-Mendota Heights) would have provided a refundable tax credit or grant equal to 30% of the cost of the qualifying building conversion for expenses made to convert an underutilized building to an income-producing structure. The credit or grant would have been limited to building projects seeking to convert a structure that was first placed in service at least 15 years before the conversion began and that demonstrates significant conversion of use by either converting the structure from one commercial income-producing use to another or a building having at least 50% of its occupiable floor area vacant for at least five years. The bill received a hearing in the Senate Taxes Committee but was not included in the final agreement. **(DL)**

Local sales tax general law changes

HF 5335 (Rep. Aisha Gomez, DFL-Minneapolis) would have provided the authority for cities to impose local sales taxes to fund certain capital projects without a special law authorization if they met numerous requirements. A city seeking to impose a local sales tax would have had to receive approval from the state auditor, as well as voter approval. The tax would be limited to a maximum 1% rate for each city and county. This bill also estab-

lished local sales tax equalization distribution payments in which cities without local sales taxes receive up to 20% of local sales tax collections allowed under this new authority. The bill would have required cities seeking a special law or proposing an athletic complex to receive approval from at least two surrounding jurisdictions before moving forward. The bill also would have imposed annual financial reporting for all existing local sales taxes to the Office of the State Auditor and repealed the local sales tax moratorium currently in place through May 2025. The bill was included in the House omnibus tax bill but not included in the final agreement. **(NJ)**

SF 5424 (Sen. Ann Rest, DFL-New Hope) would have provided the authority for cities to impose local sales taxes for a broader set of capital projects without a special law authorization, largely mirroring the recommendations from the Local Taxes Advisory Task Force report that was released in February 2024. The tax would be limited to a maximum 1% rate for each city and county. This bill would have included projects such as community centers and airports, which were not included in the House version. The Senate bill would not have created an equalization fund that redistributed a percentage of the tax to other local governments. The bill would have repealed the local sales tax moratorium. The Senate included this proposal in its omnibus bill but it was not included in the final agreement. With the local sales tax moratorium still in place through the 2025 legislative session, this issue is likely to get revisited next session. **(NJ)**

Local lodging tax modifications

HF 3414/SF 3976 (Rep. Nathan Coulter, DFL-Bloomington and Sen. Grant Hauschild, DFL-Hermantown) would have ensured that the lodging tax applies to the share that accommodation intermediaries such as online travel companies retain from a booking for locally administered lodging taxes. These companies are already required by state law to collect and remit the local lodging taxes in jurisdictions where the tax is administered by the state. The bill was heard in both bodies and included in the House omnibus tax bill but not the final agreement. **(NJ)**

Limited market value increases

HF 2244/SF 1973 (Rep. Duane Quam, R-Byron and Sen. Jeff Howe, R-Rockville) would have altered how property is valued by requiring assessors to calculate the average of the market value of the property by averaging the previous five years of value rather than the current year. It was proposed as an amendment in the House Property Tax Division and on the House floor but was voted down both times. **(NJ)**

BILLS THAT DID NOT BECOME LAW (DNBL)

Prevailing wage for certain tax increment financing projects

HF 4994/SF 5157 (Rep. Nathan Coulter, DFL-Bloomington and Sen. Grant Hauschild, DFL-Hermantown) would have imposed prevailing wage requirements to all tax increment financing (TIF) projects that are for a multifamily housing development of 25 or more units, or any multifamily housing development receiving \$100,000 or more in TIF assistance. The House version would have also imposed prevailing wage requirements on projects that use materials or equipment that qualifies for a construction exemption from sales and use tax. This bill passed labor committees in both the House and Senate and was also included in the House labor supplemental bill but not the final agreement. The issue is likely to return next year. **(NJ)**

DNBL- TELECOMMUNICATIONS

Broadband franchise authorization

HF 4182/SF 4262 (Rep. Mike Freiberg, DFL-Minneapolis and Sen. Nicole Mitchell, DFL-Woodbury) would have authorized municipalities as local franchising authorities to require a broadband service provider within its jurisdiction to obtain a franchise and pay fees that raise revenue, defray a municipality's costs resulting from use of the public right-of-way, or both. Franchise fees would have been able to be assessed to broadband service providers up to 5% of a provider's gross revenues and an additional 3% of gross revenues to support local community media if the franchising authority operates a cable access channel. The bill received hearings in the House and was included in the House commerce omnibus policy bill but was not included in the final agreement. **(DL)**

Local government cybersecurity grant program

HF 5324 (Rep. Kristin Bahner, DFL-Maple Grove) would have created a statewide cybersecurity grant program for cities and counties to provide grants to local governments that currently lack the resources to directly benefit from other federal and state cybersecurity plans and programs. The bill would have authorized \$20 million in one-time spending to provide grants for local government cybersecurity expenditures including storage and backup solutions, data management, secure email hosting and cloud-based backup solutions, as well as other equipment and software to improve a city or county's cybersecurity defense. The bill did not receive a hearing in the House. **(DL)**

Fiscal Year 2024 Small Cities Assistance Account Distribution

27% Small Cities Assistance Actual Distribution

174.49 TRANSPORTATION ADVANCEMENT ACCOUNT.

Subd. 3. Distribution. The commissioner must distribute or transfer the funds in funds in the transportation advancement account as follows:

(4) 27 percent to the small cities assistance account under section 162.145,

Total Amount Appropriated \$2,532,619

The first distribution amount is 10 months of the forecasted total 07/01/2023-04/30/2024. The 2025 distribution will include 2 months of FY 24 and 10 months FY 25.

**SPECIAL ONE-TIME
General Fund transfer
to be paid in July 2024**

Formula Items	Distribution %	Amount	Amount
Equal aid	5%	\$126,631	\$567,500
Population	35%	\$886,417	\$3,972,500
City Street Lane Miles	35%	\$886,417	\$3,972,500
CSAH Lane Miles	25%	\$633,155	\$2,837,500
Total	100%	\$2,532,619	\$11,350,000

City	Distribution %	Total TAA Funds \$	Total General Funds \$
Ada city	0.002200094	5,572	24,969
Adams city	0.001156115	2,928	13,119
Adrian city	0.001680474	4,256	19,077
Afton	0.004807277	12,175	54,565
Aitkin city	0.002501363	6,335	28,390
Akeley city	0.000948030	2,401	10,758
Albany city	0.002838169	7,188	32,214
Alberta city	0.000668478	1,693	7,586
Alden city	0.001068854	2,707	12,128
Aldrich city	0.000596616	1,511	6,772
Alpha city	0.000701645	1,777	7,961
Altura city	0.000828391	2,098	9,405
Alvarado city	0.000903807	2,289	10,258
Amboy city	0.000993833	2,517	11,274
Annandale city	0.003366870	8,527	38,217
Appleton city	0.002254978	5,711	25,593
Arco city	0.000631362	1,599	7,164
Argyle city	0.001323926	3,353	15,024
Arlington city	0.002457140	6,223	27,888
Ashby city	0.000845370	2,141	9,591
Askov city	0.000793250	2,009	9,004
Atwater city	0.001621247	4,106	18,396
Audubon city	0.001042399	2,640	11,829
Aurora city	0.001993983	5,050	22,633
Avoca city	0.000733628	1,858	8,327
Avon city	0.001864868	4,723	21,165
Babbitt city	0.002087562	5,287	23,697
Backus city	0.000956322	2,422	10,858

City	Distribution %	Total TAA Funds \$	Total General Funds \$
Badger city	0.000956717	2,423	10,861
Bagley city	0.001686397	4,271	19,138
Balaton city	0.001197180	3,032	13,584
Barnesville city	0.003202219	8,110	36,341
Barnum city	0.000896700	2,271	10,173
Barrett city	0.000732838	1,856	8,320
Barry city	0.000606092	1,535	6,879
Battle Lake city	0.001374861	3,482	15,607
Baudette city	0.001473573	3,732	16,722
Bayport	0.003481771	8,818	39,521
Beardsley city	0.000855636	2,167	9,709
Beaver Bay city	0.000760872	1,927	8,634
Beaver Creek city	0.000771138	1,953	8,750
Bejou city	0.000632942	1,603	7,183
Belgrade city	0.001297866	3,287	14,731
Bellechester city	0.000651894	1,651	7,395
Bellingham city	0.000774692	1,962	8,794
Beltrami city	0.000748237	1,895	8,487
Belview city	0.000858795	2,175	9,746
Bena city	0.000760478	1,926	8,628
Benson city	0.004150249	10,511	47,107
Bertha city	0.000934211	2,366	10,606
Bethel	0.000894331	2,265	10,147
Big Falls city	0.000944082	2,391	10,715
Bigelow city	0.000739945	1,874	8,400
Bigfork city	0.000942108	2,386	10,693
Bingham Lake city	0.000769164	1,948	8,733
Birchwood Village	0.001267463	3,210	14,388
Bird Island city	0.001696663	4,297	19,262
Biscay city	0.000602538	1,526	6,837
Biwabik city	0.001693899	4,290	19,224
Blackduck city	0.001184150	2,999	13,437
Blomkest city	0.000689010	1,745	7,821
Blooming Prairie city	0.002210755	5,599	25,095
Blue Earth city	0.003334098	8,444	37,845
Bluffton city	0.000875773	2,218	9,937
Bock city	0.000664924	1,684	7,546
Borup city	0.000640444	1,622	7,271
Bovey city	0.001222055	3,095	13,868
Bowlus city	0.000830366	2,103	9,430
Boy River city	0.000573320	1,452	6,504
Boyd city	0.000676770	1,714	7,681
Braham city	0.002043734	5,176	23,197
Brandon city	0.000927893	2,350	10,532
Breckenridge city	0.003448999	8,735	39,142
Breezy Point city	0.004999962	12,663	56,750
Brewster city	0.001019498	2,582	11,572
Bricelyn city	0.000934211	2,366	10,604
Brook Park city	0.000674796	1,709	7,657
Brooks city	0.000699276	1,771	7,935
Brookston city	0.000655843	1,661	7,442

City	Distribution %	Total TAA Funds \$	Total General Funds \$
Brooten city	0.001188888	3,011	13,492
Browerville city	0.001353145	3,427	15,360
Browns Valley city	0.001263514	3,200	14,344
Brownsdale city	0.001094124	2,771	12,420
Brownsville city	0.001048717	2,656	11,897
Brownnton city	0.001202313	3,045	13,643
Bruno city	0.000638470	1,617	7,249
Buckman city	0.000740735	1,876	8,409
Buffalo Lake city	0.001225214	3,103	13,910
Buhl city	0.001391445	3,524	15,796
Burtrum city	0.000711122	1,801	8,071
Butterfield city	0.001134794	2,874	12,880
Caledonia city	0.003165498	8,017	35,926
Callaway city	0.000747842	1,894	8,490
Calumet city	0.001001730	2,537	11,366
Campbell city	0.000837078	2,120	9,502
Canby city	0.002163373	5,479	24,557
Cannon Falls city	0.004261991	10,794	48,370
Canton city	0.000834709	2,114	9,476
Carlos city	0.000906177	2,295	10,286
Carlton city	0.001270621	3,218	14,421
Cass Lake city	0.001599135	4,050	18,150
Cedar Mills city	0.000628993	1,593	7,136
Center City city	0.001107549	2,805	12,567
Centerville	0.003301326	8,361	37,469
Ceylon city	0.000916443	2,321	10,402
Chandler city	0.000702435	1,779	7,970
Chatfield city	0.003142992	7,960	35,674
Chickamaw Beach city	0.000841816	2,132	9,557
Chokio city	0.001036476	2,625	11,760
Clara City city	0.001887374	4,780	21,421
Claremont city	0.000875378	2,217	9,936
Clarissa city	0.001252853	3,173	14,219
Clarkfield city	0.001478706	3,745	16,781
Clarks Grove city	0.000974485	2,468	11,064
Clear Lake city	0.001233506	3,124	14,002
Clearbrook city	0.001030159	2,609	11,693
Clearwater city	0.002223785	5,632	25,241
Clements city	0.000721782	1,828	8,195
Cleveland city	0.001066090	2,700	12,100
Climax city	0.000824048	2,087	9,357
Clinton city	0.000843001	2,135	9,562
Clitherall city	0.000707963	1,793	8,034
Clontarf city	0.000672426	1,703	7,634
Coates	0.000551208	1,396	6,260
Cobden city	0.000529097	1,340	6,006
Cohasset city	0.004438488	11,241	50,376
Cokato city	0.002755645	6,979	31,276
Cold Spring city	0.004109975	10,409	46,648
Coleraine city	0.002659302	6,735	30,181
Cologne	0.002232866	5,655	25,344

City	Distribution %	Total TAA Funds \$	Total General Funds \$
Columbus	0.004999962	12,663	56,750
Comfrey city	0.000921970	2,335	10,464
Comstock city	0.000636890	1,613	7,235
Conger city	0.000635311	1,609	7,210
Cook city	0.001070039	2,710	12,148
Correll city	0.000639654	1,620	7,260
Cosmos city	0.001113867	2,821	12,646
Cottonwood city	0.001469230	3,721	16,669
Courtland city	0.001256012	3,181	14,254
Cromwell city	0.001038846	2,631	11,789
Crosby city	0.002676281	6,778	30,376
Crosslake city	0.004999962	12,663	56,750
Currie city	0.000794040	2,011	9,011
Cuyuna city	0.001032133	2,614	11,716
Cyrus city	0.000984357	2,493	11,173
Dakota city	0.000773113	1,958	8,774
Dalton city	0.000724152	1,834	8,216
Danube city	0.000963824	2,441	10,942
Danvers city	0.000644392	1,632	7,313
Darfur city	0.000660581	1,673	7,497
Darwin city	0.000942503	2,387	10,696
Dassel city	0.001760628	4,459	19,979
Dawson city	0.002198910	5,569	24,955
De Graff city	0.000666899	1,689	7,569
Deephaven	0.004218163	10,683	47,875
Deer Creek city	0.001102021	2,791	12,507
Deer River city	0.001294707	3,279	14,695
Deerwood city	0.001186519	3,005	13,466
Delavan city	0.000711122	1,801	8,075
Delhi city	0.000572530	1,450	6,500
Dellwood	0.001867632	4,730	21,197
Denham city	0.000535414	1,356	6,077
Dennison city	0.000868271	2,199	9,856
Dent city	0.000728495	1,845	8,272
Dexter city	0.000966983	2,449	10,972
Dilworth city	0.004424669	11,206	50,216
Dodge Center city	0.002779731	7,040	31,545
Donaldson city	0.000701250	1,776	7,955
Donnelly city	0.000910125	2,305	10,329
Doran city	0.000722572	1,830	8,201
Dover city	0.001230347	3,116	13,964
Dovray city	0.000590693	1,496	6,703
Dumont city	0.000674401	1,708	7,650
Dundas city	0.002039786	5,166	23,152
Dundee city	0.000630573	1,597	7,155
Dunnell city	0.000657817	1,666	7,465
Eagle Bend city	0.001063326	2,693	12,073
Eagle Lake city	0.002819216	7,140	31,999
East Gull Lake city	0.002362772	5,984	26,818
Easton city	0.000684667	1,734	7,768
Echo city	0.000727705	1,843	8,259

City	Distribution %	Total TAA Funds \$	Total General Funds \$
Eden Valley city	0.001486998	3,766	16,877
Edgerton city	0.001592028	4,032	18,069
Effie city	0.000623860	1,580	7,080
Eitzen city	0.000796804	2,018	9,044
Elba city	0.000756529	1,916	8,590
Elbow Lake city	0.001942653	4,920	22,052
Elgin city	0.001522929	3,857	17,284
Elizabeth city	0.000722177	1,829	8,198
Elkton city	0.000634521	1,607	7,203
Ellendale city	0.001162038	2,943	13,193
Ellsworth city	0.001146244	2,903	13,009
Elmdale city	0.000772323	1,956	8,767
Elmore city	0.001160459	2,939	13,174
Elrosa city	0.000737971	1,869	8,378
Ely city	0.003467557	8,782	39,353
Elysian city	0.001264304	3,202	14,351
Emily city	0.002973602	7,531	33,745
Emmons city	0.000856821	2,170	9,724
Empire	0.004624067	11,711	52,482
Erhard city	0.000655448	1,660	7,440
Erskine city	0.000948425	2,402	10,763
Evan city	0.000696512	1,764	7,908
Evansville city	0.001042399	2,640	11,826
Eveleth city	0.003076262	7,791	34,918
Excelsior	0.002281038	5,777	25,888
Eyota city	0.002279459	5,773	25,877
Fairfax city	0.001768525	4,479	20,067
Farwell city	0.000601749	1,524	6,831
Federal Dam city	0.000963035	2,439	10,931
Felton city	0.000690195	1,748	7,836
Fertile city	0.001417900	3,591	16,100
Fifty Lakes city	0.002230103	5,648	25,319
Finlayson city	0.000917627	2,324	10,419
Fisher city	0.000853662	2,162	9,691
Flensburg city	0.001243772	3,150	14,119
Floodwood city	0.001108339	2,807	12,577
Florence city	0.000597010	1,512	6,776
Foley city	0.002601260	6,588	29,524
Forada city	0.000733628	1,858	8,327
Foreston city	0.001241008	3,143	14,082
Fort Ripley city	0.000823653	2,086	9,348
Fosston city	0.002022412	5,122	22,954
Fountain city	0.000795619	2,015	9,031
Foxhome city	0.000786538	1,992	8,928
Franklin city	0.001042004	2,639	11,823
Frazee city	0.001639015	4,151	18,606
Freeborn city	0.000796804	2,018	9,043
Freeport city	0.001135189	2,875	12,881
Frost city	0.000686246	1,738	7,789
Fulda city	0.001975425	5,003	22,420
Funkley city	0.000599774	1,519	6,810

City	Distribution %	Total TAA Funds \$	Total General Funds \$
Garfield city	0.000759293	1,923	8,615
Garrison city	0.000991859	2,512	11,256
Garvin city	0.000685851	1,737	7,787
Gary city	0.000754555	1,911	8,563
Gaylord city	0.002634032	6,671	29,892
Gem Lake	0.000849713	2,152	9,643
Geneva city	0.000947241	2,399	10,749
Genola city	0.000627414	1,589	7,119
Georgetown city	0.000697697	1,767	7,913
Ghent city	0.000846554	2,144	9,609
Gibbon city	0.001316029	3,333	14,937
Gilbert city	0.002230103	5,648	25,311
Gilman city	0.000630178	1,596	7,158
Glenville city	0.001103206	2,794	12,517
Glenwood city	0.003479797	8,813	39,500
Glyndon city	0.001617693	4,097	18,360
Gonvick city	0.000807465	2,045	9,163
Good Thunder city	0.001038846	2,631	11,784
Goodhue city	0.001492921	3,781	16,945
Goodridge city	0.000692564	1,754	7,864
Goodview city	0.003883332	9,835	44,078
Graceville city	0.001138742	2,884	12,922
Granada city	0.000805885	2,041	9,147
Grand Marais city	0.001253248	3,174	14,226
Grand Meadow city	0.001496475	3,790	16,986
Granite Falls city	0.003186030	8,069	36,162
Grant	0.004999962	12,663	56,750
Grasston city	0.000580822	1,471	6,594
Green Isle city	0.001235085	3,128	14,016
Greenbush city	0.001209420	3,063	13,729
Greenfield	0.004635123	11,739	52,614
Greenwald city	0.000773902	1,960	8,781
Greenwood	0.001213368	3,073	13,770
Grey Eagle city	0.000857610	2,172	9,730
Grove City city	0.001234690	3,127	14,016
Grygla city	0.000760478	1,926	8,633
Gully city	0.000660186	1,672	7,486
Hackensack city	0.000987120	2,500	11,203
Hadley city	0.000615963	1,560	6,990
Hallock city	0.001731014	4,384	19,646
Halma city	0.000575294	1,457	6,527
Halstad city	0.001110313	2,812	12,604
Hamburg	0.000943687	2,390	10,710
Hammond city	0.000641628	1,625	7,284
Hampton	0.001077541	2,729	12,229
Hancock city	0.001337351	3,387	15,176
Hanley Falls city	0.000787327	1,994	8,936
Hanover city	0.003640105	9,219	41,314
Hanska city	0.000893147	2,262	10,133
Harding city	0.000483294	1,224	5,489
Hardwick city	0.000709542	1,797	8,051

City	Distribution %	Total TAA Funds \$	Total General Funds \$
Harmony city	0.001605848	4,067	18,228
Harris city	0.002219047	5,620	25,186
Hartland city	0.000854451	2,164	9,696
Hatfield city	0.000607276	1,538	6,886
Hawley city	0.002801053	7,094	31,795
Hayfield city	0.001779976	4,508	20,200
Hayward city	0.000771138	1,953	8,753
Hazel Run city	0.000619517	1,569	7,031
Hector city	0.001694688	4,292	19,235
Heidelberg city	0.000600169	1,520	6,816
Henderson city	0.001500818	3,801	17,041
Hendricks city	0.001136373	2,878	12,901
Hendrum city	0.000799962	2,026	9,076
Henning city	0.001382363	3,501	15,690
Henriette city	0.000614384	1,556	6,975
Herman city	0.001093729	2,770	12,412
Heron Lake city	0.001189678	3,013	13,497
Hewitt city	0.000899464	2,278	10,204
Hill City city	0.001287995	3,262	14,619
Hillman city	0.000550024	1,393	6,247
Hills city	0.001189283	3,012	13,497
Hilltop	0.001132819	2,869	12,855
Hinckley city	0.002316574	5,867	26,293
Hitterdal city	0.000745079	1,887	8,455
Hoffman city	0.001241798	3,145	14,096
Hokah city	0.001094914	2,773	12,427
Holdingford city	0.001086227	2,751	12,324
Holland city	0.000714280	1,809	8,110
Hollandale city	0.000952769	2,413	10,814
Holloway city	0.000792460	2,007	8,998
Holt city	0.000716649	1,815	8,133
Houston city	0.001503187	3,807	17,063
Howard Lake city	0.002415681	6,118	27,420
Hoyt Lakes city	0.002230103	5,648	25,313
Humboldt city	0.000629388	1,594	7,143
Ihlen city	0.000538968	1,365	6,118
Independence	0.004999962	12,663	56,750
Iona city	0.000743894	1,884	8,446
Iron Junction city	0.000652289	1,652	7,402
Ironton city	0.001112682	2,818	12,628
Isle city	0.001500423	3,800	17,035
Ivanhoe city	0.001077936	2,730	12,234
Jackson city	0.003409514	8,635	38,694
Janesville city	0.002331184	5,904	26,461
Jasper city	0.001227583	3,109	13,929
Jeffers city	0.000966588	2,448	10,975
Jenkins city	0.001267068	3,209	14,386
Johnson city	0.000649920	1,646	7,374
Kandiyohi city	0.001053060	2,667	11,949
Karlstad city	0.001211789	3,069	13,760
Kasota city	0.001117815	2,831	12,686

City	Distribution %	Total TAA Funds \$	Total General Funds \$
Keewatin city	0.001455805	3,687	16,526
Kelliher city	0.000865112	2,191	9,821
Kellogg city	0.001036476	2,625	11,757
Kennedy city	0.000848529	2,149	9,623
Kenneth city	0.000605302	1,533	6,869
Kensington city	0.000765216	1,938	8,685
Kent city	0.000604118	1,530	6,858
Kenyon city	0.002233656	5,657	25,350
Kerkhoven city	0.001389866	3,520	15,775
Kerrick city	0.000610830	1,547	6,931
Kettle River city	0.000707963	1,793	8,032
Kiester city	0.000955533	2,420	10,845
Kilkenny city	0.000611620	1,549	6,942
Kimball city	0.001401711	3,550	15,910
Kinbrae city	0.000629388	1,594	7,143
Kingston city	0.000681113	1,725	7,734
Kinney city	0.000616753	1,562	7,001
La Prairie city	0.001246536	3,157	14,149
La Salle city	0.000620701	1,572	7,042
Lafayette city	0.000884065	2,239	10,040
Lake Benton city	0.001310501	3,319	14,877
Lake Bronson city	0.000796409	2,017	9,036
Lake Crystal city	0.002500574	6,333	28,384
Lake Henry city	0.000606092	1,535	6,878
Lake Lillian city	0.000767585	1,944	8,713
Lake Park city	0.001219686	3,089	13,843
Lake Saint Croix Beach	0.001710877	4,333	19,416
Lake Shore city	0.002213124	5,605	25,117
Lake Wilson city	0.000927893	2,350	10,533
Lakefield city	0.002229708	5,647	25,313
Lakeland	0.002279064	5,772	25,867
Lakeland Shores	0.000896700	2,271	10,175
Lamberton city	0.001272596	3,223	14,448
Lancaster city	0.000882091	2,234	10,014
Landfall	0.001119395	2,835	12,708
Lanesboro city	0.001349986	3,419	15,321
Laporte city	0.000661371	1,675	7,506
Lastrup city	0.000672821	1,704	7,640
Lauderdale	0.001991219	5,043	22,605
Le Center city	0.002495440	6,320	28,323
Le Roy city	0.001447119	3,665	16,425
Le Sueur city	0.003877014	9,819	44,003
Lengby city	0.000683482	1,731	7,761
Leonard city	0.000580032	1,469	6,585
Leonidas city	0.000538178	1,363	6,109
Lester Prairie city	0.001941074	4,916	22,037
Lewiston city	0.001672577	4,236	18,983
Lewisville city	0.000769954	1,950	8,743
Lexington	0.002415286	6,117	27,415
Lilydale	0.001047927	2,654	11,893
Lismore city	0.000747842	1,894	8,486

City	Distribution %	Total TAA Funds \$	Total General Funds \$
Littlefork city	0.000996597	2,524	11,309
Long Beach city	0.000938949	2,378	10,657
Long Lake	0.001891323	4,790	21,466
Long Prairie city	0.003577325	9,060	40,603
Longville city	0.000777061	1,968	8,820
Lonsdale city	0.004518643	11,444	51,287
Loretto	0.001028580	2,605	11,672
Louisburg city	0.000590693	1,496	6,708
Lowry city	0.000810228	2,052	9,197
Lucan city	0.000753370	1,908	8,550
Lyle city	0.001116236	2,827	12,671
Lynd city	0.000948820	2,403	10,765
Mabel city	0.001175858	2,978	13,349
Madelia city	0.002411338	6,107	27,370
Madison city	0.002159425	5,469	24,511
Madison Lake city	0.001750757	4,434	19,870
Magnolia city	0.000672821	1,704	7,640
Mahnomen city	0.001617693	4,097	18,362
Manchester city	0.000606882	1,537	6,887
Manhattan Beach city	0.000518831	1,314	5,886
Mantorville city	0.001627564	4,122	18,474
Maple Lake city	0.002310652	5,852	26,223
Maple Plain	0.001995958	5,055	22,656
Mapleton city	0.002077296	5,261	23,579
Mapleview city	0.000681113	1,725	7,728
Marble city	0.001124528	2,848	12,768
Marietta city	0.000835894	2,117	9,493
Marine on Saint Croix	0.001254828	3,178	14,241
Mayer	0.002560590	6,485	29,064
Maynard city	0.000923550	2,339	10,487
Mazeppa city	0.001446724	3,664	16,424
McGrath city	0.000643208	1,629	7,301
McGregor city	0.000933816	2,365	10,600
McIntosh city	0.001111498	2,815	12,619
McKinley city	0.000721388	1,827	8,188
Meadowlands city	0.000616358	1,561	6,995
Medford city	0.001535565	3,889	17,429
Medicine Lake	0.000821679	2,081	9,325
Meire Grove city	0.000685062	1,735	7,779
Melrose city	0.003447419	8,731	39,127
Menahga city	0.001858156	4,706	21,089
Mendota	0.000783774	1,985	8,898
Mentor city	0.000565028	1,431	6,413
Middle River city	0.000830761	2,104	9,434
Miesville	0.000588719	1,491	6,684
Milaca city	0.002902529	7,351	32,942
Milan city	0.000952374	2,412	10,811
Millerville city	0.000568976	1,441	6,459
Millville city	0.000620306	1,571	7,044
Milroy city	0.000860769	2,180	9,770
Miltona city	0.000999756	2,532	11,348

City	Distribution %	Total TAA Funds \$	Total General Funds \$
Minneiska city	0.000621886	1,575	7,057
Minneota city	0.001709298	4,329	19,399
Minnesota City city	0.000817731	2,071	9,283
Minnesota Lake city	0.001215738	3,079	13,800
Minnetonka Beach	0.001077541	2,729	12,231
Mizpah city	0.000480925	1,218	5,460
Montgomery city	0.003308828	8,380	37,552
Montrose city	0.003652346	9,250	41,453
Moose Lake city	0.002712607	6,870	30,791
Mora city	0.003897546	9,871	44,238
Morgan city	0.001258381	3,187	14,280
Morristown city	0.001267463	3,210	14,390
Morton city	0.000965404	2,445	10,961
Motley city	0.001498449	3,795	17,009
Mountain Iron city	0.003306459	8,374	37,528
Mountain Lake city	0.002416471	6,120	27,427
Murdock city	0.000839447	2,126	9,530
Myrtle city	0.000580427	1,470	6,589
Nashua city	0.000761267	1,928	8,637
Nashwauk city	0.001734568	4,393	19,686
Nassau city	0.000653869	1,656	7,420
Nelson city	0.000706383	1,789	8,018
Nerstrand city	0.000827207	2,095	9,390
Nevis city	0.001037661	2,628	11,778
New Auburn city	0.001040030	2,634	11,801
New Germany	0.000870640	2,205	9,878
New London city	0.001578998	3,999	17,921
New Munich city	0.000803911	2,036	9,126
New Richland city	0.001504372	3,810	17,074
New Trier	0.000644392	1,632	7,316
New York Mills city	0.001647701	4,173	18,698
Newfolden city	0.000815756	2,066	9,255
Newport	0.004005340	10,144	45,461
Nicollet city	0.001511479	3,828	17,157
Nielsville city	0.000604118	1,530	6,853
Nimrod city	0.000532255	1,348	6,046
Nisswa city	0.004466917	11,313	50,703
Norcross city	0.000642418	1,627	7,291
North Oaks	0.003026116	7,664	34,343
Northome city	0.000678744	1,719	7,705
Northrop city	0.000729679	1,848	8,282
Norwood Young America	0.003649582	9,243	41,425
Nowthen	0.004999962	12,663	56,750
Oak Park Heights	0.004151039	10,513	47,116
Odessa city	0.000625440	1,584	7,097
Odin city	0.000644392	1,632	7,320
Ogema city	0.000673611	1,706	7,646
Ogilvie city	0.000839842	2,127	9,529
Okabena city	0.000746658	1,891	8,470
Oklee city	0.000969352	2,455	11,001
Olivia city	0.003268948	8,279	37,105

City	Distribution %	Total TAA Funds \$	Total General Funds \$
Onamia city	0.001382758	3,502	15,692
Ormsby city	0.000651105	1,649	7,390
Oronoco city	0.002829087	7,165	32,107
Orr city	0.000720203	1,824	8,174
Ortonville city	0.002529397	6,406	28,707
Osakis city	0.001900799	4,814	21,573
Oslo city	0.000946451	2,397	10,740
Osseo	0.002602839	6,592	29,540
Ostrander city	0.000742315	1,880	8,428
Ottertail city	0.001771684	4,487	20,109
Palisade city	0.000666504	1,688	7,567
Park Rapids city	0.004951001	12,539	56,191
Parkers Prairie city	0.001717984	4,351	19,500
Paynesville city	0.002785259	7,054	31,608
Pease city	0.000764426	1,936	8,676
Pelican Rapids city	0.002877654	7,288	32,658
Pemberton city	0.000781405	1,979	8,870
Pennock city	0.000998571	2,529	11,334
Pequot Lakes city	0.004246987	10,756	48,206
Perham city	0.003975331	10,068	45,115
Perley city	0.000734812	1,861	8,341
Peterson city	0.000732049	1,854	8,303
Pierz city	0.001781160	4,511	20,218
Pillager city	0.001142691	2,894	12,967
Pine City city	0.003149704	7,977	35,751
Pine Island city	0.003717101	9,414	42,189
Pine River city	0.001424217	3,607	16,163
Pine Springs	0.000980408	2,483	11,125
Pipestone city	0.003848190	9,746	43,678
Plainview city	0.003221961	8,160	36,568
Plato city	0.000846160	2,143	9,599
Plummer city	0.000726915	1,841	8,249
Porter city	0.000772323	1,956	8,765
Preston city	0.001856576	4,702	21,067
Prinsburg city	0.000992253	2,513	11,257
Proctor city	0.002796315	7,082	31,739
Quamba city	0.000663345	1,680	7,529
Racine city	0.000905782	2,294	10,277
Randall city	0.001081884	2,740	12,278
Randolph	0.000915258	2,318	10,388
Ranier city	0.001204287	3,050	13,667
Raymond city	0.001128871	2,859	12,814
Red Lake Falls city	0.002209570	5,596	25,077
Regal city	0.000577268	1,462	6,550
Remer city	0.001205077	3,052	13,672
Renville city	0.001860130	4,711	21,109
Revere city	0.000650315	1,647	7,377
Rice city	0.002292489	5,806	26,019
Rice Lake city	0.003595488	9,106	40,805
Richmond city	0.001885005	4,774	21,396
Richville city	0.000675190	1,710	7,657

City	Distribution %	Total TAA Funds \$	Total General Funds \$
Riverton city	0.000742315	1,880	8,427
Rock Creek city	0.003703676	9,380	42,034
Rockford city	0.003971383	10,058	45,075
Rockville city	0.004103262	10,392	46,572
Rollingstone city	0.001138347	2,883	12,916
Roosevelt city	0.000727310	1,842	8,253
Roscoe city	0.000560684	1,420	6,361
Rose Creek city	0.000834314	2,113	9,469
Roseau city	0.003078631	7,797	34,944
Rothsay city	0.001053455	2,668	11,955
Round Lake city	0.000916048	2,320	10,394
Royalton city	0.001651255	4,182	18,743
Rush City city	0.003078631	7,797	34,940
Rushford city	0.002198120	5,567	24,950
Rushford Village city	0.002511234	6,360	28,499
Rushmore city	0.000956717	2,423	10,858
Russell city	0.000880906	2,231	10,001
Ruthton city	0.000767980	1,945	8,715
Rutledge city	0.000833525	2,111	9,462
Sabin city	0.000959876	2,431	10,897
Sacred Heart city	0.001158090	2,933	13,144
Saint Anthony city	0.000623070	1,578	7,067
Saint Augusta city	0.004999962	12,663	56,750
Saint Bonifacius	0.002317364	5,869	26,301
Saint Charles city	0.004290815	10,867	48,701
Saint Clair city	0.001031738	2,613	11,711
Saint Hilaire city	0.000953953	2,416	10,827
Saint James city	0.004348463	11,013	49,354
Saint Leo city	0.000564633	1,430	6,406
Saint Martin city	0.000767190	1,943	8,707
Saint Marys Point	0.001010416	2,559	11,464
Saint Rosa city	0.000579242	1,467	6,576
Saint Stephen city	0.001137952	2,882	12,914
Saint Vincent city	0.000757714	1,919	8,595
Sanborn city	0.000925919	2,345	10,507
Sandstone city	0.002906083	7,360	32,988
Sargeant city	0.000623860	1,580	7,077
Sauk Centre city	0.004593664	11,634	52,137
Scandia	0.004999962	12,663	56,750
Scanlon city	0.001353934	3,429	15,362
Seaforth city	0.000680323	1,723	7,720
Sebekka city	0.001283257	3,250	14,564
Sedan city	0.000582796	1,476	6,612
Shafer city	0.001417110	3,589	16,088
Shelly city	0.000731654	1,853	8,301
Sherburn city	0.001686002	4,270	19,136
Shevlin city	0.000713886	1,808	8,098
Silver Bay city	0.002278274	5,770	25,863
Silver Lake city	0.001201128	3,042	13,628
Skyline city	0.000813782	2,061	9,232
Slayton city	0.002598891	6,582	29,494

City	Distribution %	Total TAA Funds \$	Total General Funds \$
Sleepy Eye city	0.003604174	9,128	40,907
Sobieski city	0.000981593	2,486	11,139
Solway city	0.000780615	1,977	8,859
South Haven city	0.000791671	2,005	8,982
Spicer city	0.001454226	3,683	16,505
Spring Grove city	0.001714826	4,343	19,460
Spring Hill city	0.000531860	1,347	6,033
Spring Park	0.001504766	3,811	17,078
Spring Valley city	0.002711817	6,868	30,782
Springfield city	0.002480436	6,282	28,152
Squaw Lake city	0.000679929	1,722	7,715
Stacy city	0.001654019	4,189	18,775
Staples city	0.003587985	9,087	40,718
Starbuck city	0.002115202	5,357	24,009
Steen city	0.000747448	1,893	8,478
Stephen city	0.001322741	3,350	15,015
Stewart city	0.001111892	2,816	12,622
Stockton city	0.001278124	3,237	14,510
Storden city	0.000776272	1,966	8,807
Strandquist city	0.000651499	1,650	7,392
Strathcona city	0.000711122	1,801	8,069
Sturgeon Lake city	0.001275754	3,231	14,480
Sunburg city	0.000615963	1,560	6,988
Sunfish Lake	0.001042794	2,641	11,833
Swanville city	0.000908151	2,300	10,304
Taconite city	0.001334982	3,381	15,152
Tamarack city	0.000521200	1,320	5,914
Taopi city	0.000647551	1,640	7,350
Taunton city	0.000752581	1,906	8,536
Taylors Falls city	0.001296681	3,284	14,714
Tenstrike city	0.000889988	2,254	10,106
Tintah city	0.000654263	1,657	7,420
Tonka Bay	0.001873949	4,746	21,267
Tower city	0.001103996	2,796	12,532
Tracy city	0.002350136	5,952	26,672
Trail city	0.000698092	1,768	7,918
Trimont city	0.001310106	3,318	14,869
Trommald city	0.000773902	1,960	8,782
Trosky city	0.000628993	1,593	7,139
Truman city	0.001525693	3,864	17,314
Turtle River city	0.000619122	1,568	7,026
Twin Lakes city	0.000672821	1,704	7,637
Twin Valley city	0.001368544	3,466	15,539
Two Harbors city	0.003141412	7,956	35,655
Tyler city	0.001596766	4,044	18,126
Ulen city	0.001080699	2,737	12,268
Underwood city	0.001021472	2,587	11,601
Upsala city	0.000936185	2,371	10,631
Urbank city	0.000491586	1,245	5,587
Utica city	0.000771928	1,955	8,762
Vergas city	0.000893541	2,263	10,139

City	Distribution %	Total TAA Funds \$	Total General Funds \$
Vermillion	0.000829971	2,102	9,425
Verndale city	0.000935000	2,368	10,619
Vernon Center city	0.000797988	2,021	9,061
Vesta city	0.000865112	2,191	9,821
Viking city	0.000662160	1,677	7,518
Villard city	0.000801542	2,030	9,097
Vining city	0.000817731	2,071	9,285
Wabasha city	0.002820795	7,144	32,018
Wabasso city	0.001175858	2,978	13,350
Wadena city	0.004546282	11,514	51,604
Wahkon city	0.000932631	2,362	10,588
Waldorf city	0.000748632	1,896	8,503
Walker city	0.001764182	4,468	20,023
Walnut Grove city	0.001216132	3,080	13,810
Walters city	0.000655448	1,660	7,441
Waltham city	0.000722967	1,831	8,209
Wanamingo city	0.001654019	4,189	18,777
Wanda city	0.000718229	1,819	8,153
Warba city	0.000753765	1,909	8,558
Warren city	0.002164558	5,482	24,570
Warroad city	0.002355269	5,965	26,731
Watertown	0.004230403	10,714	48,018
Waterville city	0.002245896	5,688	25,491
Watkins city	0.001394604	3,532	15,836
Watson city	0.000775087	1,963	8,804
Waubun city	0.000977644	2,476	11,102
Waverly city	0.002375801	6,017	26,969
Wayzata	0.004160910	10,538	47,235
Welcome city	0.001278913	3,239	14,519
Wells city	0.002598101	6,580	29,493
Wendell city	0.000695722	1,762	7,902
West Concord city	0.001209815	3,064	13,737
West Union city	0.000549234	1,391	6,240
Westbrook city	0.001325505	3,357	15,047
Westport city	0.000663345	1,680	7,533
Whalan city	0.000690195	1,748	7,841
Wheaton city	0.002099803	5,318	23,833
Wilder city	0.000732049	1,854	8,311
Willernie	0.001033713	2,618	11,731
Williams city	0.000663345	1,680	7,532
Willow River city	0.001022262	2,589	11,601
Wilmont city	0.000852477	2,159	9,678
Wilton city	0.000845765	2,142	9,599
Windom city	0.004716067	11,944	53,527
Winger city	0.000714280	1,809	8,108
Winnebago city	0.001999116	5,063	22,691
Winsted city	0.002210755	5,599	25,091
Winthrop city	0.001831701	4,639	20,798
Winton city	0.000713096	1,806	8,091
Wolf Lake city	0.000541337	1,371	6,142
Wolverton city	0.000788907	1,998	8,953

City	Distribution %	Total TAA Funds \$	Total General Funds \$
Wood Lake city	0.000890777	2,256	10,108
Woodland	0.000988305	2,503	11,222
Woodstock city	0.000755345	1,913	8,576
Wrenshall city	0.000813387	2,060	9,236
Wright city	0.000634916	1,608	7,210
Wykoff city	0.000961060	2,434	10,916
Zemple city	0.000671637	1,701	7,626
Zumbro Falls city	0.000774692	1,962	8,796
Zumbrota city	0.003956774	10,021	44,915
TOTAL	100.00000%	\$2,532,619	\$11,350,000

League of Minnesota Cities Intergovernmental Relations Department

The League's Intergovernmental Relations (IGR) staff work on legislative issues that matter to cities. Feel free to contact our IGR staff members with any questions, concerns, or suggestions regarding legislative issues.

IGR staff members and legislative issues:

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Legislative issues:

- Emergency management
- Pensions and retirement
- Public safety
- State bonding
- Transportation
- Workers' compensation

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Legislative issues:

- Building codes
- Civil liability
- Data practices and open meeting law
- Land use and zoning
- Pensions and retirement

Craig Johnson

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Legislative issues:

- Energy
- Environment
- Land use and annexation
- Local/tribal relations
- State bonding
- Sustainable development
- Wastewater, drinking water, and stormwater

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Legislative issues:

- Broadband
- Cable/franchising
- Economic development
- Federal relations and advocacy
- Housing
- State bonding

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Legislative issues:

- Aid to Cities
- Local Government Aid (LGA)
- Local Sales Taxes
- Public Finances
- Taxes
- Tax Increment Financing (TIF)

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Legislative issues:

- General
- Member relations



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