

Senator Stumpf introduced--

S.F. No. 1754: Referred to the Committee on Finance.

1 A bill for an act

2 relating to agriculture; appropriating money for a
3 grant to continue turf grass research in northern
4 climates.

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

6 Section 1. [APPROPRIATION; TURF GRASS RESEARCH GRANT.]

7 \$75,000 in fiscal year 2006 and \$75,000 in fiscal year 2007

8 are appropriated from the general fund to the commissioner of
9 agriculture for annual grants to the Northern Minnesota

10 Forage-Turf Seed Advisory Committee for basic and applied

11 research on the improved production of forage and turf seed

12 related to new and improved varieties. The grant recipient may

13 subcontract with a qualified third party for some or all of the

14 basic and applied research.

Grass Seed Testimony
Richard Magnusson
April 7, 2005
House & Senate Agriculture and Environment Committee

Thank you Mr. Chairman for the opportunity to be here today. My name is Richard Magnusson and I farm near Roseau where I grow small grains, oilseeds and grass for seed. I currently serve as president of the Northern Minnesota Forage and Turf Seed Advisory Committee a group of farmers, processors and related businesses that represent the grass seed industry in Northwest Minnesota.

The grass seed industry in northern Minnesota has a long history starting with an initial appropriation of \$35,000 from the Iron Range Resources and Rehabilitation Commission in 1948 to develop the grass and legume seed industry. These monies helped the University of Minnesota develop the Park variety of Kentucky bluegrass. Park bluegrass was first planted experimentally on a 3 acre field near Roseau in 1953. The results from production of this first field were excellent and spawned the grass seed industry in Roseau and Lake of the Woods counties. These two counties have produced 25,000 acres of Park annually since the 1960s and continue to produce at that level today.

After the bluegrass seed industry started seed production of many other species followed including: Timothy, Reed Canary Seed, Redtop, Red Clover, Birdsfoot trefoil and many native species. The production of timothy seed peaked in the 1970s at about 50,000 acres and steadily declined to its current 3000 acres of production. This decline in acres produced can mostly attribute to declining demand for use in mixtures with alfalfa for hay production. All of the other species are grown on a limited acreage due limited demand for seed in the marketplace.

Three grass seed processing companies employing ___ workers have been created in Roseau County to clean and sort the seed for the market. Two of the companies are privately owned and one is a producer cooperative.

These grasses contribute heavily to the economy of the area; there is about 16 million dollars of farm gate producer generated income. The factor of 7 is generally used to estimate the economic impact to the region; this would estimate the impact to be \$112 million of economic activity in the region from the industry

The production of these seeds is very environmentally friendly. Most of these species are perennials and produce seed for 4-5 years, consequently the soil is not disturbed for years and there is growth all growing season to prevent nutrient run off. In 2002 when our area received 10" of rain in one day many of the fields where annual crops such as wheat, canola or soybeans were planted had severe gully erosion. The gullies were up to three feet deep even though our topography is very flat. At the same time on fields where grasses were being grown for seed no erosion was experienced and went on to produce average seed yields if the fields did not stay flooded for an extended period.

The seed produced from fields in northern Minnesota goes on to help solve environmental problems across the nation and the world. These seeds are used for mine reclamation, prairie restoration, levee stabilization, nutrient filters along with many other uses. This area holds much promise and the University of Minnesota is currently working on a project that uses perennial crops in conjunction with growing corn and soybeans to prevent erosion and the cover crop's ability to trap nutrients before they run

off into waterways. This leaching of nitrate nitrogen into Midwestern waterways has been shown to be a primary cause of the hypoxic condition in the Gulf of Mexico creating a dead zone that is toxic to marine life. Initial investigations show that this system could dramatically reduce nitrate nitrogen levels in run off water.

Perennial ryegrass is relative newcomer to the species produced in Minnesota. Perennial ryegrass is used on golf courses in the winter to replace the dormant brown, Bermuda grass. The rapid expansion of golf courses throughout the world has created a premium market for perennial ryegrass. Production acres numbered less 1000 acres in 2001 and have doubled every year since and in 2005 we expect to harvest 12000 acres in the area. We expect this to continue to climb rapidly since there is a very large demand for the crop and consumers of the product are looking to diversify production out of Oregon (where 95% of all ryegrass is produced) to other areas. The only thing that seems growing faster than ryegrass acres is number of research questions relating to ryegrass production. With limited research in Minnesota producers are so far relying on the trial and error method to answer their questions.

The primary production area for grasses and legumes in USA is the Pacific Northwest and consequently the majority of the federal research dollars flow to the National Forage Seed Production Research Center in Corvallis Oregon. Although their research is done on many of the same species we grow in Minnesota it does not provide much benefit, since the environment and research issues are so different than that of Northern Minnesota.

Just as the Iron Range Resources and Rehabilitation Commission's investment in 1948 paid huge dividends to producers and the state, we believe a small investment by the state would pay huge dividends in the future. Monies would be invested in the following areas:

1. Develop unique perennial turf and forage varieties and germplasm for seed production in Minnesota.
2. Select and develop unique turf and forage grasses, legumes and native species adapted to end-use environments that differ from the seed producing region.
3. Develop efficient, economical and sustainable seed production systems through improved management of weeds, diseases, insects and plant nutrients.
4. Evaluate the impact of perennial crop seed production systems, as practiced in Minnesota, on soil erosion and surface water quality and wildlife habitat.

Thank you, Mr. Chairman, for giving me the opportunity to appear before your Committee and I would be pleased to answer any questions at this time.

Senator Skoe introduced--

S.F. No. 1418: Referred to the Committee on Finance.

1 A bill for an act

2 relating to appropriations; reinstating the beaver
3 damage control grant program; appropriating money;
4 proposing coding for new law in Minnesota Statutes,
5 chapter 103F.

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

7 Section 1. [103F.950] [BEAVER DAMAGE CONTROL GRANTS.]

8 Subdivision 1. [ESTABLISHMENT.] The Board of Water and

9 Soil Resources shall establish a beaver damage control grant

10 program to provide grants for the control of beaver activities

11 causing damage to public waters, roads, and ditches and adjacent

12 private property. The grants may be made to:

13 (1) a joint powers board established under section 471.59

14 by two or more governmental units;

15 (2) soil and water conservation districts; and

16 (3) Indian tribal governments.

17 Subd. 2. [GRANT AMOUNT.] The board may provide up to 50

18 percent of the costs of implementing a beaver damage control

19 program by a joint powers board.

20 Subd. 3. [AWARDING OF GRANTS.] Applications for grants

21 must be made to the board on forms prescribed by the

22 commissioner. The board shall consult with town supervisors and

23 county commissioners representing different areas of the state

24 in developing the application form. A joint powers board

25 seeking a grant may be required to supply information on the

1 beaver control program it has adopted, the extent of the problem
2 in the geographic area covered by the joint powers agreement,
3 and the ability of the joint powers board to match the state
4 grant. The board may prioritize the grant applications based
5 upon the information requested as part of the grant application.

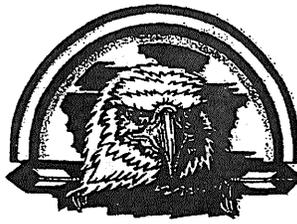
6 Subd. 4. [REPORT.] (a) Within one year after receiving a
7 grant under this section, a joint powers board must report to
8 the Board of Water and Soil Resources on the joint powers
9 board's efforts to control beaver in the area.

10 (b) By December 15 of each even-numbered year, the board
11 shall report to the senate and house environment and natural
12 resources policy and finance committees on the efforts under
13 this section to control beaver.

14 Sec. 2. [APPROPRIATION.]

15 \$50,000 in fiscal year 2006 and \$50,000 in fiscal year 2007
16 are appropriated from the general fund to the Board of Water and
17 Soil Resources for beaver damage control grants under section 1.

American Indian OIC



OFFICERS

President
Clyde Bellecourt

Vice-President
Frances Fairbanks

Executive Secretary
Brenda Starr

Treasurer
Charles Bolger

Executive Director
Dr. Lee Antell

Program Cost

5 week/6 credit Nursing Assistant/Home Aide (NAR/HHA) plus First Aid/CPR Class

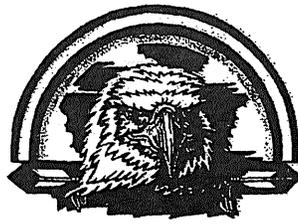
Tuition	\$ 480.00 (\$ 80.00 per credit X 6 credits)
Textbook	\$ 50.00
Skills Book & Handouts	\$ 20.00
Test-out fee for state registration	\$165.00 (\$75.00 written and \$90.00 skills. Retest fees additional)
Mantoux	\$ 30.00
Uniforms	\$ 135.00 (Maximum estimate: 2 shirts, 2 pants, shoes, watch, transfer belt)
New student registration	\$ 35.00
First Aid/CPR (Adult/Child/Infant)	\$ 30.00
	\$945.00

Please feel free to contact me (621-341-3358 X133) if you have questions or need additional information.

Sincerely,

Sharon Schaschl, RN
Health Educator

American Indian OIC



OFFICERS

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Executive Secretary
Brenda Starr

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Executive Director
Dr. Lee Antell

AIOIC Nursing Assistant/Home Health Aide Program at American Indian OIC

1996-2004 Students received training at St. Mary's

29 classes 247/274 passed State certification exam (90%)

March 2004-February 2005 Students received training at AIOIC

6 classes 53/57 completed class 50/53 passed State exam (94%)

23/42 known to be employed – this does not include 8 who just took the exam

6 known to be currently pursuing higher level health care education

Student profiles: Ages equally divided between youth (21 and under) and older students.

25 African-American/African-born, 23 Native American,
5 White, 1 Asian, 3 mixed-race who did not specify.

28/57 students were parenting infants or elementary-age children
while attending school.

Both instructors are Registered Nurses and are Certified Red Cross Instructors

57 students have been trained in First Aid/CPR/AED, Infant/Child/Adult.

Partnerships: Native American Community Clinic, National Indian Council on Aging,
American Red Cross, Midwest Uniforms, Augustana Care Center, Nokomis Healthy
Seniors, MILS, Spillane Printing, St. Mary's University for testing/ MCTC for testing.

Contributors: Assisted in furnishing classroom/lounge area, 4-bed lab (see attached).

**Our thanks to the following individuals and organizations
whose contributions made this space possible**

Terry Manke/ Scientific Equipment Liquidators

Frank and John at AIOIC

Connie Hall/ St. Mary's University of Minnesota

Mike Dreier/ Minnesota Independent Living Services

Pam and John Dorholt/ Spillane's Printing

Allina Redistribution Management

Nokomis Healthy Seniors

Dan Prose/ Better Care Medical, Inc.

Ken Block/ Veterans Administration Medical Center

Mark Vestal/ Community Hospital Linen Services

Daryl Jaske/ Metropolitan Linen Services

Bob Van Zandt/ Van Zandt Distributing Inc.

The entire staff at the Native American Community Clinic

Hennepin County Hazardous Waste Department

Sue Jensen

Valerie Martinez

Sandy Rohlik / Phillips Eye Institute

Patti and Florence Winston

Park House

Drs. Ehlers and Keller

Jill Beam and Shelly/ Minnesota Hearing Aid Professionals

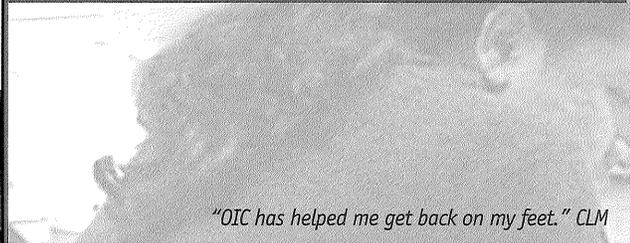
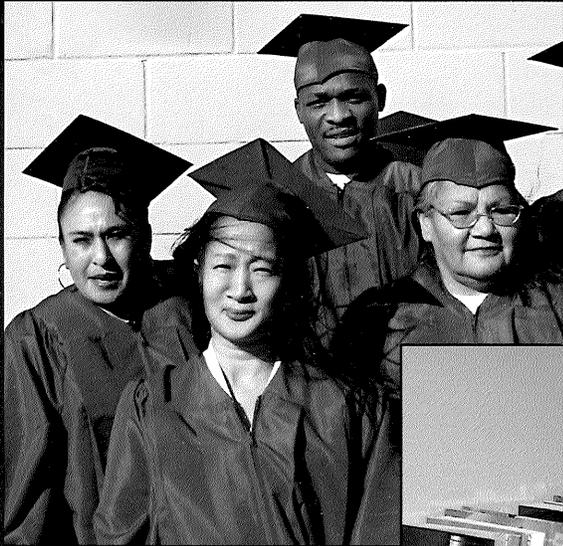
Family Dental Care

The McKnight Foundation



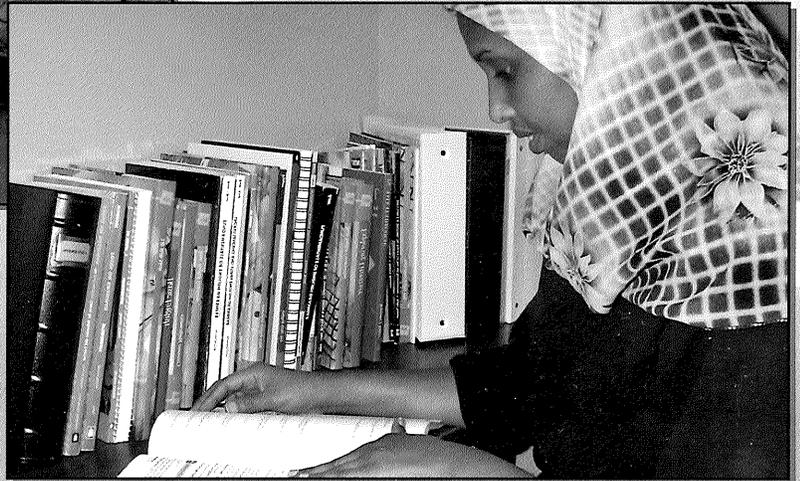
O
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C

Opportunities and Industrialization Centers



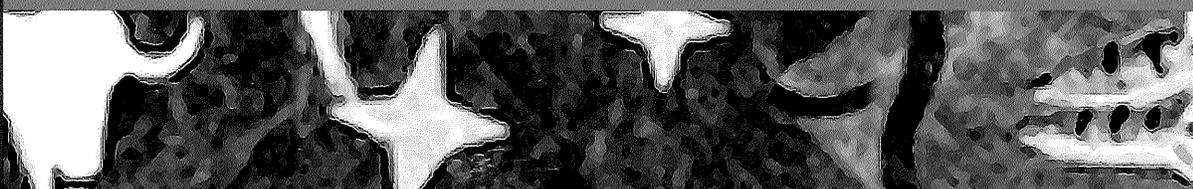
"OIC has helped me get back on my feet." CLM

*"I enrolled in the Financial Services program in December 2003. I have enjoyed my classes, and my instructors have always been there to help me when I needed help."
- Sue Fullington*



Training
for
Life

Annual Report 2004
Program Year: July 1, 2003 – June 30, 2004





O I C

Our mission is to continue to be one of the State's leaders in providing quality education, training and employment services, through a state and national network of local affiliated organizations.

About OIC

Opportunities and Industrialization Centers of America (OIC/A) is a national network of employment and training programs bound together by a common commitment of serving the poor and unemployed. The first OIC was founded in 1964 in Philadelphia by the late Reverend Leon Sullivan, the past Chairman of the Board of Directors of OIC/A. From its beginnings in an abandoned jailhouse, OIC has grown into a movement which serves disadvantaged and under-skilled Americans, emerging immigrant and refugee populations. The Philosophy of self-help and the OIC System of developing the "whole person" enables individuals to become self-sufficient, productive workers. Each OIC represents its community and strives to meet the needs of the local labor market, while preparing trainees for the world of work.

The OIC State Council is a collaboration of local affiliates and community partners; all working together to provide excellent quality employment, training programs, and services that lead to self-sufficiency for those we serve.

- ◆ We develop resources and contribute to the financial stability of our affiliates.
- ◆ We strengthen programs and services by providing technical assistance.
- ◆ We promote greater public awareness of OIC's and the shared mission.
- ◆ We conduct research and development.
- ◆ We develop employment and training program models.

Training for Life

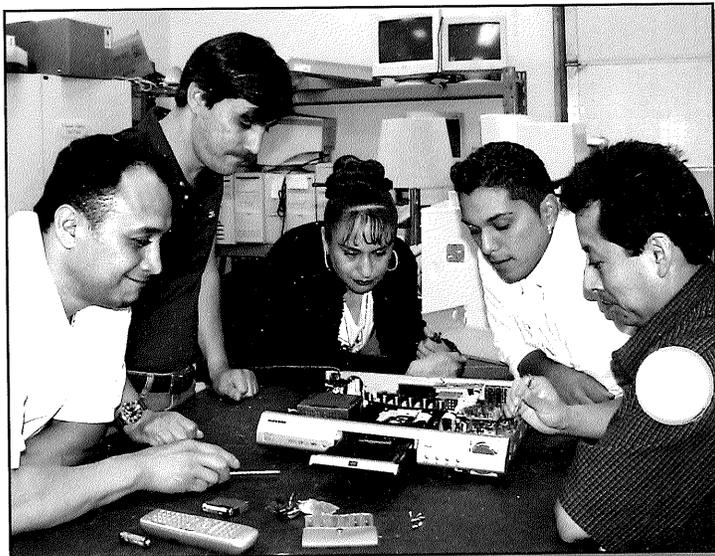
"... it made me think about how to achieve things and some solutions for achieving my goals." - KCC

OUR SHARED PURPOSE

Opportunities and industrialization Centers (OICs) have been operating in Minnesota since 1967, and are funded with private sector, federal and state dollars. The State of Minnesota in the 2003-2005 biennium provided Minnesota OICs with \$875,000 per year, for a total of \$1,750,000 for the two years. This represents 17% of the total income of the five OICs in the state. The Minnesota OICs placed 1,308 clients into the workforce and served a total of 2,648 clients, saving the State of Minnesota a total of \$8,848,615 in public support during the past biennium.¹

The OICs provide counseling, remedial education, motivational and pre-vocational training, skills training, ESL (English as a Second Language) training, and job development and placement.

¹ Figures are based on MN OIC State Council 2003-2004 MIS reports.



PARTICIPANT CHARACTERISTIC MEASURES

PARTICIPANTS:	2,659	
◆ Males:	891	33%
◆ Females:	1,768	67%
◆ Youth:	579	22%
◆ Adults:	2,080	78%
◆ Minorities:	2,547	96%
◆ Welfare Recipients:	745	28%
◆ Offenders:	129	5%
◆ Head of Households:	650	24%
◆ Immigrants/ESL:	516	19%
◆ Homeless:	94	3%

The OIC's public dollar return

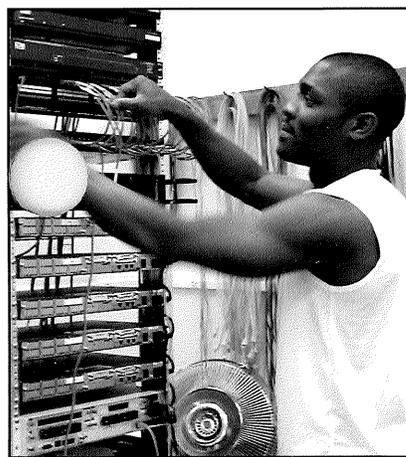
MINNESOTA OIC COMPREHENSIVE SERVICES

PREVOCATIONAL / SOFT SKILLS

Orientation to the World of Work
 Career Guidance & Counseling
 Life Coping Skills
 Job Finding and Job Keeping Skills
 Attitude & Motivation
 Dress for Success
 Encouragement for Successful Learning
 Team Building
 Leadership
 Problem Solving & Decision Making

EDUCATIONAL SKILLS

Workplace English & Math
 Adult Basic Education (ABE)
 English as a Second Language (ESL)
 GED Preparation
 Learning Opportunities Centers (LOC)
 Quantum Opportunities Program (QUOP)
 Literacy
 School-To-Work H.S.



"I always tell people how AIOIC helps you overcome obstacles to further your education. No matter what the obstacle is: child care assistance, tutors, work-studies, counselors, etc. I believe that if you want to succeed, AIOIC will help you accomplish your goal." - Karen Small

"Being here has opened the door for me to extern at the United States Army Corps of Engineers, where I will continue working after graduation. I feel when I graduate, I will have the necessary skills to be able to excel in my field." - Carol Rogoski

VACATIONAL JOB SKILLS

Office Skills
 Computer Technical Support
 Business Basics
 Manufacturing
 Medication Aides
 Casino Management
 Customer Services
 Computer Applications
 Accounting
 Pre-Apprentice Carpentry
 Banking
 Nursing Assistant
 Health Unit Coordinator
 Computer & Electronic Assembly
 Construction

NEW AND SPECIAL PROJECTS

Youthbuild
 Neighborhood Youth Corp
 Career in Natural resources
 Summer Youth
 Internships
 Youth Services Network
 Entrepreneurship
 Post Secondary Education
 State Awareness Project
 Model MIS Project
 Somali Success
 MFIP/Welfare-To-Work
 Customized Industry Training
 Restorative Justice Program
 Ex & Offender Programs
 Community Service Projects
 Hispanic Outreach
 Return On Investment Project



MINNESOTA OIC OUTCOMES

PROGRAM PERFORMANCE

Category	Goal	Result	Percent
◆ Participates	1,746	2,659	152%
◆ Attained Skills	840	955	114%
Positive Outcomes:			
◆ Entered Employment*	530	559	105%
◆ Other Positive Outcomes	253	451	178%
◆ Total Positive Outcomes	783	1,010	129%
◆ Non-Positive Outcomes	402	539	134%
◆ Ending Enrollment	670	1,127	168%

POSITIVE CLIENT OUTCOME TERMINATIONS

Entered Employment (Placed)	559	105%
Other Positive Outcomes	1,010	129%
◆ Returned to School		
◆ Entered Advanced Education		
◆ Entered Advanced Training		
◆ Entered Armed Forces		
◆ Inter-agency Referrals		
◆ Successful Program/Project Completion		

ECONOMIC IMPACT

◆ Entered Employment	559
◆ Average Wage of Placements	\$ 18,887
◆ Total Wages of Placements	\$10,557,833
◆ Public Support Savings (TANF, G.A., Food Stamps)	\$ 1,354,351
◆ Incarceration Avoidance	\$ 1,150,000
◆ Taxes Paid to Government	\$ 3,621,394
◆ Fringe Benefits	\$ 2,235,660
◆ State Wage Multiplier Effect	\$21,780,980
◆ Total Economic Impact	\$30,502,469
◆ Employment and Training Costs	\$ 4,848,858
◆ Net Gain to Public (Less Costs)	\$25,653,611
◆ Public Dollar Return/Per Dollar Invested	\$5.29

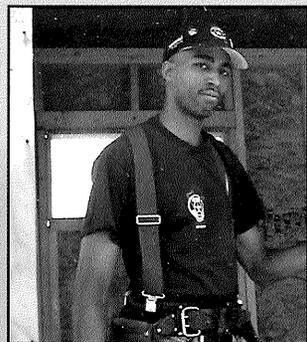
Minnesota state government provided the state's OICs with only 17% of their overall funding, while the OICs placed 1,308 clients into the workforce and served a total of 2,648 clients, saving Minnesota \$8,848,615 in public support during the past biennium alone!

on each dollar invested = \$5.29. Now that's money well invested!

Training for Life

"For those who want a positive change in their lives here is a great opportunity, 200 hours out of your life is well worth the effort..." - GWW

"When I first entered AIOIC, I felt a sense of belonging and I knew the training at AIOIC was for me." - Ross Trotterchaude



KEY INDUSTRY & FOUNDATION SUPPORTERS

PARTNERSHIPS

3M
General Mills
U.S. Bank
Bush Foundation
American Express
St. Paul Companies
McKnight Foundation
Honeywell Foundation
Wells Fargo Foundation
Otto Bremer Foundation
Star and Tribune Foundation

Deluxe Corporation Foundation
Emma B. Howe Foundation
MN Mutual 25 Foundation
Medtronic Foundation
Norwest Foundation
St. Paul Foundation
Mardag Foundation
Ecolab Foundation
O'Shaughnessy
Target
REM

COMMUNITY BASED ORGANIZATIONS

Altrusa
Lao Family
PPL Industries
D.O.T. - Seeds
Seed Academy
Goodwill Easter Seals
Indian Family Services
MIGIZI Communication
Phyllis Wheatly Center
American Indian Center
Sabathani Community Center
Minneapolis/St. Paul Urban League

Heart of the Earth Survival School
Hmong American Partnership
MN Council of Non-Profits
Division of Indian Works
Centro Cultural Chicano
Right Step Academy
Urban Coalition
Center School
Jobs Now
NAACP
CLUES

LOCAL GOVERNMENTS

City of Minneapolis
City of St. Paul
City of Bemidji
Mille Lacs Tribal Government
Ramsey County

Red Lake Tribal Government
Leech Lake Tribal Government
Mille Lacs County
Hennepin County

STATE GOVERNMENT

Natural Resources
Children, Family and Learning
MN Schools, Colleges, Universities
Employment & Economic Development

Administration
Transportation
Department of Corrections

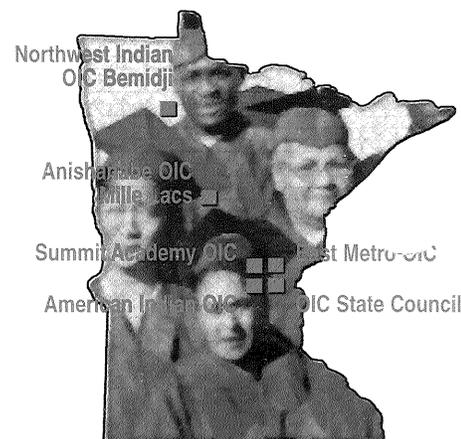
MINNESOTA OIC CENTERS

Summit Academy OIC
Mr. Louis King, President
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(612) 377-0150
(612) 377-0156 Fax
ljking@saoic.org

Anishanabe OIC
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(320) 532-4080 Fax
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East Metro OIC
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Minnesota OIC State Council
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bmeans@ngwmail.des.state.mn.us

MINNESOTA OIC STATE COUNCIL BOARD OF DIRECTORS

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St. Paul, MN 55155-1606

Neil Gardner
Dept of Employ/Econ Dev.
1st Nat'l Bank Bldg
332 Minnesota St., E200
St. Paul, MN 55101



www.mnoic.org

Senator Murphy introduced--

S.F. No. 1893: Referred to the Committee on Agriculture, Veterans and Gaming.

1 A bill for an act

2 relating to ethanol fuels; establishing a program of
3 small grants to stimulate research on improved
4 combustion of agriculturally derived ethanol in motor
5 vehicle engines; appropriating money; amending
6 Minnesota Statutes 2004, section 41A.09, by adding
7 subdivisions.

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

9 Section 1. Minnesota Statutes 2004, section 41A.09, is
10 amended by adding a subdivision to read:

11 Subd. 9. [MOTOR VEHICLES; ETHANOL COMBUSTION EFFICIENCY
12 GRANTS.] From within the appropriation for each fiscal year to
13 the ethanol development program under this section, or from
14 other appropriated money, the commissioner shall make up to two
15 grants, each in an amount not exceeding \$50,000, to qualified
16 applicants proposing to do research on, but not limited to,
17 ethanol's effect on fuel system materials compatibility and ways
18 to improve the energy efficiency of ethanol fuel blends in motor
19 vehicles while meeting all requirements for control of tailpipe
20 emissions. A grant recipient may receive funding for no more
21 than two consecutive years. A research project must be matched
22 by \$2 of nonstate money for each \$3 of state grant money.

23 Sec. 2. Minnesota Statutes 2004, section 41A.09, is
24 amended by adding a subdivision to read:

25 Subd. 10. [GUIDELINES.] The commissioner shall establish
26 guidelines not subject to chapter 14 for the submission and

1 review of applications and the awarding of grants under
2 subdivision 9.

3 Sec. 3. [APPROPRIATION; ETHANOL EFFICIENCY RESEARCH
4 GRANTS.]

5 \$100,000 is appropriated in fiscal year 2006 and \$100,000
6 is appropriated in fiscal year 2007 from the general fund to the
7 commissioner of agriculture for grants to ethanol efficiency
8 research studies under Minnesota Statutes, section 41A.09,
9 subdivision 9.

10 Sec. 4. [EFFECTIVE DATE.]

11 Section 1 is effective January 1, 2006. Section 2 is
12 effective the day following final enactment. Section 3 is
13 effective July 1, 2005.

Senators Higgins, Dibble, Kubly, Rosen and Frederickson introduced--
S.F. No. 980: Referred to the Committee on Finance.

1 A bill for an act

2 relating to employment and economic development;
3 appropriating money for grants for minority business
4 development programs and for purposes of the
5 Procurement Technical Assistance Center.

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

7 Section 1. [APPROPRIATION.]

8 (a) \$155,000 in fiscal year 2006 and \$155,000 in fiscal
9 year 2007 are appropriated from the general fund to the
10 commissioner of employment and economic development for grants
11 to the Metropolitan Economic Development Association for
12 continuing minority business development programs in the
13 metropolitan area. These programs include one-on-one business
14 consulting, marketing assistance, providing and arranging
15 financing, and training and leadership development. These
16 appropriations are part of the department's budget base.

17 (b) \$150,000 in fiscal year 2006 and \$150,000 in fiscal
18 year 2007 are appropriated from the general fund to the
19 commissioner of employment and economic development for grants
20 to the Metropolitan Economic Development Association for the
21 purposes of the Procurement Technical Assistance Center. These
22 grants are to assist the center in connecting Minnesota
23 businesses with government contract opportunities, obtaining
24 more federal contracts to better leverage federal expenditures
25 for economic growth, and creating and retaining jobs in

01/26/05

[REVISOR] CMR/SK 05-2035

- 1 Minnesota. These appropriations are part of the department's
- 2 budget base.

Senators Anderson, Sams, Dibble, Cohen and Frederickson introduced--
S.F. No. 1480: Referred to the Committee on Finance.

1 A bill for an act
2 relating to appropriations; appropriating money for a
3 grant to Women Venture.
4 BE IT ENACTED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF MINNESOTA:
5 Section 1. [APPROPRIATION.]
6 \$300,000 is appropriated from the general fund to the
7 commissioner of employment and economic development for a grant
8 to Women Venture for women's business development programs.
9 This appropriation is available for the fiscal biennium ending
10 June 30, 2007.

1 A bill for an act

2 relating to state lands; modifying landowner's bill of
3 rights for sales to the state; modifying provisions
4 for sale of internal improvement land; modifying land
5 exchange provisions; appropriating money; amending
6 Minnesota Statutes 2004, sections 84.0274, by adding
7 subdivisions; 92.03, subdivision 4; 94.342,
8 subdivisions 1, 3, 4, 5; 94.343, subdivisions 1, 3, 7,
9 8, 10, by adding subdivisions; 94.344, subdivisions 1,
10 3, 5, 8, 10, by adding a subdivision; 97A.135,
11 subdivision 2a; 103F.535, subdivision 1; repealing
12 Minnesota Statutes 2004, sections 94.343, subdivision
13 6; 94.344, subdivision 6; 94.348; 94.349.

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

15 Section 1. Minnesota Statutes 2004, section 84.0274, is
16 amended by adding a subdivision to read:

17 Subd. 9. [EXCEPTION FOR NONPROFIT ORGANIZATIONS AND
18 GOVERNMENTAL ENTITIES.] When the commissioner acquires land or
19 interests in land from a nonprofit organization or governmental
20 entity, any or all of the provisions of this section may be
21 waived by mutual agreement of the commissioner and the nonprofit
22 organization or governmental entity.

23 Sec. 2. Minnesota Statutes 2004, section 84.0274, is
24 amended by adding a subdivision to read:

25 Subd. 10. [RIGHT OF FIRST REFUSAL AGREEMENT.] The
26 commissioner may enter into a right of first refusal agreement
27 with a landowner prior to determining the value of the land. No
28 right of first refusal agreement shall be made for a period of
29 greater than two years and payment to the landowner for entry

1 into the agreement shall not exceed \$5,000.

2 Sec. 3. Minnesota Statutes 2004, section 92.03,
3 subdivision 4, is amended to read:

4 Subd. 4. [INTERNAL IMPROVEMENT LANDS.] When lands donated
5 to the state under the eighth section of an act of Congress
6 entitled "An act to appropriate the proceeds of the sales of the
7 public lands, and to grant preemption rights," approved
8 September 4, 1841, ~~must-be~~ are sold and, the money derived from
9 its sale must be invested, as provided by the Minnesota
10 Constitution, article XI, section 8.

11 Sec. 4. Minnesota Statutes 2004, section 94.342,
12 subdivision 1, is amended to read:

13 Subdivision 1. [CLASS A.] All land owned by the state and
14 controlled or administered by the commissioner or by any
15 division or agency of the Department of Natural Resources shall
16 be known as Class A land for the purposes of sections 94.341 to
17 94.347. Class A land shall include school, swamp, internal
18 improvement, and other land granted to the state by acts of
19 Congress, state forest land, tax-forfeited land held by the
20 state free from any trust in favor of taxing districts, and
21 other land acquired by the state in any manner and controlled or
22 administered as aforesaid; but this enumeration shall not be
23 deemed exclusive.

24 Sec. 5. Minnesota Statutes 2004, section 94.342,
25 subdivision 3, is amended to read:

26 Subd. 3. [~~CLASS-E~~ ADDITIONAL RESTRICTIONS ON RIPARIAN
27 LAND.] Land bordering on or adjacent to any meandered or other
28 public waters and withdrawn from sale by law is ~~Class-E~~ riparian
29 land. ~~Class-E~~ Riparian land may not be given in exchange unless
30 expressly authorized by the legislature or unless through the
31 same exchange the state acquires land on the same or other
32 public waters in the same general vicinity affording at least
33 equal opportunity for access to the waters and other riparian
34 use by the public; provided, that any exchange with the United
35 States or any agency thereof may be made free from this
36 limitation upon condition that the state land given in exchange

1 bordering on public waters shall be subject to reservations by
2 the state for public travel along the shores as provided by
3 section 92.45, unless waived as provided in this subdivision,
4 and that there shall be reserved by the state such additional
5 rights of public use upon suitable portions of such state land
6 as the commissioner of natural resources, with the approval of
7 the Land Exchange Board, may deem necessary or desirable for
8 camping, hunting, fishing, access to the water, and other public
9 uses. In regard to Class B or ~~Class-E~~ riparian land that is
10 contained within that portion of the Superior National Forest
11 that is designated as the Boundary Waters Canoe Area Wilderness,
12 the condition that state land given in exchange bordering on
13 public waters must be subject to the public travel reservations
14 provided in section 92.45, may be waived by the Land Exchange
15 Board upon the recommendation of the commissioner of natural
16 resources and, if the land is Class B land, the additional
17 recommendation of the county board in which the land is located.

18 Sec. 6. Minnesota Statutes 2004, section 94.342,
19 subdivision 4, is amended to read:

20 Subd. 4. [ADDITIONAL RESTRICTIONS ON STATE PARK LAND.]
21 Land specifically designated by law as a state park may not be
22 given in exchange unless the land is school trust land that is
23 exchanged for Class A or ~~Class-E~~ land located outside a state
24 park.

25 Sec. 7. Minnesota Statutes 2004, section 94.342,
26 subdivision 5, is amended to read:

27 Subd. 5. [ADDITIONAL RESTRICTIONS ON SCHOOL TRUST LAND.]
28 School trust land may be exchanged with other state Class A land
29 only if the Permanent School Fund Advisory Committee is
30 appointed as temporary trustee of the school trust land for
31 purposes of the exchange. The committee shall provide
32 independent legal counsel to review the exchanges.

33 Sec. 8. Minnesota Statutes 2004, section 94.343,
34 subdivision 1, is amended to read:

35 Subdivision 1. [GENERAL EXCHANGE PROVISIONS.] ~~Except-as~~
36 ~~otherwise-herein-provided,~~ (a) Any Class A land may, with the

1 unanimous approval of the board, be exchanged for any publicly
2 held or privately owned land in the manner and subject to the
3 conditions herein prescribed. Class A land may be exchanged
4 only if it meets the requirements of subdivision 3 or 5.

5 (b) The commissioner, with the approval of the board, shall
6 formulate general programs of exchange of Class A land designed
7 to serve the best interests of the state in the acquisition,
8 development, and use of lands for purposes within the province
9 of the Department of Natural Resources.

10 Sec. 9. Minnesota Statutes 2004, section 94.343, is
11 amended by adding a subdivision to read:

12 Subd. 2a. [VALUATION OF LAND.] The commissioner shall
13 cause the state land and the land proposed to be exchanged
14 therefor to be examined and value determined as provided in
15 section 84.0272; provided, that in exchanges with the United
16 States or any agency thereof the examination and value
17 determination may be made in such manner as the Land Exchange
18 Board may direct. The determined values shall not be
19 conclusive, but shall be taken into consideration by the
20 commissioner and the board, together with such other matters as
21 they deem material, in determining the values for the purposes
22 of exchange.

23 Sec. 10. Minnesota Statutes 2004, section 94.343,
24 subdivision 3, is amended to read:

25 Subd. 3. [EXCHANGING LAND OF SUBSTANTIALLY EQUAL VALUE
26 REQUIRED OR LOWER VALUE.] (a) Except as otherwise herein
27 provided, Class A land shall be exchanged only for land of at
28 least substantially equal value to the state, as determined by
29 the commissioner, with the approval of the board. For-the
30 purposes-of-such-determination, the commissioner shall cause the
31 state-land-and-the-land-proposed-to-be-exchanged-therefor-to-be
32 examined-and-appraised-by-qualified-state-appraisers-as-provided
33 in-section-84.0272; provided, that in exchanges with the United
34 States-or-any-agency-thereof-the-examination-and-appraisal-may
35 be-made-in-such-manner-as-the-Land-Exchange-Board-may-direct.
36 The-appraisers-shall-determine-the-fair-market-value-of-the

1 ~~lands-involved, disregarding any minimum value fixed for state~~
2 ~~land by the state Constitution or by law, and shall make a~~
3 ~~report thereof, together with such other pertinent information~~
4 ~~respecting the use and value of the lands to the state as they~~
5 ~~deem pertinent or as the commissioner or the board may require.~~
6 ~~Such reports shall be filed and preserved in the same manner as~~
7 ~~other reports of appraisal of state lands. The appraised values~~
8 ~~shall not be conclusive, but shall be taken into consideration~~
9 ~~by the commissioner and the board, together with such other~~
10 ~~matters as they deem material, in determining the values for the~~
11 ~~purposes of exchange.~~

12 (b) For the purposes of this subdivision, "substantially
13 equal value" means:

14 (1) where the lands being exchanged are both over 100
15 acres, their values do not differ by more than ten percent; and

16 (2) in other cases, the values of the exchanged lands do
17 not differ by more than 20 percent.

18 (c) Other than school trust land, Class A land may be
19 exchanged for land of lesser value if the other party to the
20 exchange pays to the state the amount of the difference in value.
21 Money received by the commissioner in such cases shall be
22 credited to the same fund as in the case of sale of the land, if
23 such a fund exists, otherwise to the special fund, if any, from
24 which the cost of the land was paid, otherwise to the general
25 fund.

26 Sec. 11. Minnesota Statutes 2004, section 94.343,
27 subdivision 7, is amended to read:

28 Subd. 7. [PUBLIC HEARING.] Before giving final approval to
29 any exchange of Class A land, the board commissioner shall hold
30 a public hearing thereon at the capital city or at some place
31 which it may designate in the general area where the lands
32 involved are situated, ~~provided, that the board may direct such~~
33 ~~hearing to be held in its behalf by any of its members or by the~~
34 ~~commissioner or by a referee appointed by the board.~~ The
35 commissioner shall furnish to the auditor of each county
36 affected a notice of the hearing signed by the state auditor as

1 ~~secretary-of-the-board~~ commissioner, together with a list of all
2 the lands proposed to be exchanged and situated in the county,
3 and the county auditor shall post the same in the auditor's
4 office at least two weeks before the hearing. The county
5 ~~auditor~~ commissioner shall ~~also~~ cause a copy of the notice,
6 referring to the list of lands posted, to be published at least
7 two weeks before the hearing in a legal newspaper published in
8 the county. The cost of publication of the notice shall be paid
9 by the ~~state-out-of-any-moneys-appropriated-for-the-expenses-of~~
10 ~~the-board~~ commissioner.

11 Sec. 12. Minnesota Statutes 2004, section 94.343,
12 subdivision 8, is amended to read:

13 Subd. 8. [PROPOSALS FOR EXCHANGE.] The commissioner, with
14 the approval of the board, may submit a proposal for exchange of
15 Class A land to any land owner concerned. Any land owner may
16 submit to the commissioner and the board a proposal for exchange
17 in such form as the commissioner, ~~with-the-approval-of-the~~
18 ~~board~~, may prescribe.

19 Sec. 13. Minnesota Statutes 2004, section 94.343, is
20 amended by adding a subdivision to read:

21 Subd. 8a. [FEES.] (a) When a private landowner or
22 governmental unit, except the state, presents to the
23 commissioner an offer to exchange privately or publicly held
24 land for Class A land, the private landowner or governmental
25 unit shall pay to the commissioner a determination of value fee
26 and survey fee of not less than one-half of the cost of the
27 determination of value and survey fees as determined by the
28 commissioner.

29 (b) Except as provided in paragraph (c), any payment made
30 under paragraph (a) shall be credited to the account from which
31 the expenses are paid and is appropriated for expenditure in the
32 same manner as other money in the account.

33 (c) The fees shall be refunded if the land exchange offer
34 is withdrawn by a private landowner or governmental unit before
35 the money is spent.

36 Sec. 14. Minnesota Statutes 2004, section 94.343,

1 subdivision 10, is amended to read:

2 Subd. 10. [CONVEYANCE.] Conveyance of Class A land given
3 in exchange shall be made by deed executed by the commissioner
4 in the name of the state,~~with a certificate of unanimous~~
5 ~~approval by the board appended.~~ All such deeds received by the
6 state shall be recorded or registered in the county in which the
7 lands lie,~~and all recorded deeds and certificates of registered~~
8 ~~title shall be filed in the office having custody of the state~~
9 ~~public land records in the Department of Natural Resources.~~

10 Sec. 15. Minnesota Statutes 2004, section 94.344,
11 subdivision 1, is amended to read:

12 Subdivision 1. [GENERAL EXCHANGE PROVISIONS.] ~~Except as~~
13 ~~otherwise provided,~~ Class B land, by resolution of the county
14 board of the county where the land is located and with the
15 unanimous approval of the Land Exchange Board, may be exchanged
16 for any publicly held or privately owned land in the same
17 county. Class B land may be exchanged only if it meets the
18 requirements of subdivision 3 or 5.

19 Sec. 16. Minnesota Statutes 2004, section 94.344, is
20 amended by adding a subdivision to read:

21 Subd. 2a. [VALUATION OF LANDS.] For an exchange involving
22 Class B land for Class A land, the value of the lands shall be
23 determined by the commissioner, with approval of the Land
24 Exchange Board. For purposes of the determination, the
25 commissioner shall determine the value of the state and
26 tax-forfeited land proposed to be exchanged in the same manner
27 as Class A land. For all other purposes, the county board shall
28 appraise the state land and the land in the proposed exchange in
29 the same manner as tax-forfeited land to be offered for sale.
30 The determined values shall not be conclusive, but shall be
31 taken into consideration, together with such other matters as
32 may be deemed material, in determining the values for the
33 purposes of exchange.

34 Sec. 17. Minnesota Statutes 2004, section 94.344,
35 subdivision 3, is amended to read:

36 Subd. 3. [EXCHANGING LAND OF SUBSTANTIALLY EQUAL VALUE

1 ~~REQUIRED OR LOWER VALUE.]~~ (a) Except as otherwise provided,
 2 Class B land may be exchanged only for land of substantially
 3 equal value or greater value to the state, as determined by the
 4 county board, with the approval of the commissioner and the Land
 5 Exchange Board. ~~For an exchange involving Class B land for~~
 6 ~~Class A or Class C land, the value of the lands shall be~~
 7 ~~determined by the commissioner, with approval of the Land~~
 8 ~~Exchange Board. For purposes of the determination, the~~
 9 ~~commissioner shall appraise the state and tax forfeited land~~
 10 ~~proposed to be exchanged in the same manner as Class A land.~~
 11 ~~For all other purposes, the county board shall appraise the~~
 12 ~~state land and the land in the proposed exchange in the same~~
 13 ~~manner as tax forfeited land to be offered for sale. The~~
 14 ~~appraised values shall not be conclusive, but shall be taken~~
 15 ~~into consideration, together with such other matters as may be~~
 16 ~~deemed material, in determining the values for the purposes of~~
 17 exchange.

18 (b) For the purposes of this subdivision, "substantially
 19 equal value" means:

20 (1) where the lands being exchanged are both over 100
 21 acres, their values do not differ by more than ten percent; and

22 (2) in other cases, the values of the exchanged lands do
 23 not differ by more than 20 percent.

24 (c) Class B land may be exchanged for land of lesser value
 25 if the other party to the exchange pays to the state the amount
 26 of the difference in value. Money received by the county
 27 treasurer shall be disposed of in like manner as the proceeds of
 28 a sale of tax-forfeited land.

29 Sec. 18. Minnesota Statutes 2004, section 94.344,
 30 subdivision 5, is amended to read:

31 Subd. 5. [OBTAINING EXCHANGING LAND OF GREATER VALUE.] (a)
 32 Class B land may be exchanged for land of greater value only in
 33 case if the other party to the exchange shall waive waives
 34 payment for the difference.

35 (b) Except for Class A school trust land, Class B land may
 36 be exchanged for Class A land of greater value if the county

1 pays to the state the difference in value.

2 (c) Class B land may be exchanged for United States-owned
3 land of greater value if the county agrees to pay the difference
4 in value.

5 Sec. 19. Minnesota Statutes 2004, section 94.344,
6 subdivision 8, is amended to read:

7 Subd. 8. [PROPOSALS FOR EXCHANGE.] By direction of the
8 county board, the county auditor may submit a proposal for
9 exchange of Class B land to any land owner concerned. Any land
10 owner may file with the county auditor a proposal for exchange
11 for consideration by the county board. ~~Forms for such proposals~~
12 ~~shall be prescribed by the commissioner.~~

13 Sec. 20. Minnesota Statutes 2004, section 94.344,
14 subdivision 10, is amended to read:

15 Subd. 10. [APPROVAL; CONVEYANCE.] After approval by the
16 county board, every proposal for the exchange of Class B land
17 shall be transmitted to the commissioner in such form and with
18 such information as the commissioner may prescribe for
19 consideration by the commissioner and by the board. The county
20 attorney's opinion on the title, with the abstract and other
21 evidence of title, if any, shall accompany the proposal. If the
22 proposal be is approved by the commissioner and the board and
23 the title be is approved by the attorney general, the same shall
24 be certified to the commissioner of revenue, who shall execute a
25 deed in the name of the state conveying the land given in
26 ~~exchange, with a certificate of unanimous approval by the board~~
27 ~~appended,~~ and transmit the deed to the county auditor to be
28 delivered upon receipt of a deed conveying to the state the land
29 received in exchange, approved by the county attorney; provided,
30 that if any amount is due the state under the terms of the
31 exchange, the deed from the state shall not be executed or
32 delivered until such amount is paid in full and a certificate
33 thereof by the county auditor is filed with the commissioner of
34 revenue. The county auditor shall cause all deeds received by
35 the state in such exchanges to be recorded or registered, ~~and~~
36 ~~thereafter shall file the deeds or the certificates of~~

1 ~~registered-title-in-the-auditor's-office.~~ If the land received
2 by the county in the exchange is either Class A ~~or-Class-E~~ land,
3 the commissioner of revenue shall deliver the deed for the Class
4 B land to the commissioner of natural resources and following
5 the recording of this deed, the commissioner of natural
6 resources shall deliver to the county auditor a deed conveying
7 the Class A ~~or-Class-E~~ land to the county auditor to be recorded
8 or registered, ~~and-afterwards-file-the-deeds-or-the-certificate~~
9 ~~of-registered-title-in-the-auditor's-office.~~

10 Sec. 21. Minnesota Statutes 2004, section 97A.135,
11 subdivision 2a, is amended to read:

12 Subd. 2a. [DISPOSAL OF LAND IN WILDLIFE MANAGEMENT AREAS.]

13 (a) The commissioner may sell or exchange land in a wildlife
14 management area authorized by designation under section 86A.07,
15 subdivision 3, 97A.133, or 97A.145 if the commissioner vacates
16 the designation before the sale or exchange in accordance with
17 this subdivision. The designation may be vacated only if the
18 commissioner finds, after a public hearing, that the disposal of
19 the land is in the public interest.

20 (b) A sale under this subdivision is subject to sections
21 94.09 to 94.16. An exchange under this subdivision is subject
22 to sections 94.341 to ~~94.348~~ 94.347.

23 (c) Revenue received from a sale authorized under paragraph
24 (a) is appropriated to the commissioner for acquisition of
25 replacement wildlife management lands.

26 (d) Land acquired by the commissioner under this
27 subdivision must meet the criteria in section 86A.05,
28 subdivision 8, and as soon as possible after the acquisition
29 must be designated as a wildlife management area under section
30 86A.07, subdivision 3, 97A.133, or 97A.145.

31 (e) In acquiring land under this subdivision, the
32 commissioner must give priority to land within the same
33 geographic region of the state as the land conveyed.

34 Sec. 22. Minnesota Statutes 2004, section 103F.535,
35 subdivision 1, is amended to read:

36 Subdivision 1. [RESERVATION OF MARGINAL LAND AND

1 WETLANDS.] (a) Marginal land and wetlands are withdrawn from
2 sale or exchange unless:

3 (1) notice of the existence of the nonforested marginal
4 land or wetlands, in a form prescribed by the Board of Water and
5 Soil Resources, is provided to prospective purchasers; and

6 (2) the deed contains a restrictive covenant, in a form
7 prescribed by the Board of Water and Soil Resources, that
8 precludes enrollment of the land in a state-funded program
9 providing compensation for conservation of marginal land or
10 wetlands.

11 (b) This section does not apply to transfers of land by the
12 Board of Water and Soil Resources to correct errors in legal
13 descriptions under section 103F.515, subdivision 8, or to
14 transfers by the commissioner of natural resources for:

15 (1) land that is currently in nonagricultural commercial
16 use if a restrictive covenant would interfere with the
17 commercial use;

18 (2) land in platted subdivisions;

19 (3) conveyances of land to correct errors in legal
20 descriptions under section 84.0273;

21 (4) exchanges of nonagricultural land with the federal
22 government, or exchanges of Class A, Class B, and ~~Class-E~~
23 riparian nonagricultural land with local units of government
24 under sections 94.342, 94.343, and 94.344~~7--and-94-349~~;

25 (5) land transferred to political subdivisions for public
26 purposes under sections 84.027, subdivision 10, and 94.10; and

27 (6) land not needed for trail purposes that is sold to
28 adjacent property owners and lease holders under section 85.015,
29 subdivision 1, paragraph (b).

30 (c) This section does not apply to transfers of land by the
31 commissioner of administration or transportation or by the
32 Minnesota Housing Finance Agency, or to transfers of
33 tax-forfeited land under chapter 282 if:

34 (1) the land is in platted subdivisions; or

35 (2) the conveyance is a transfer to correct errors in legal
36 descriptions.

1 (d) This section does not apply to transfers of land by the
2 commissioner of administration or by the Minnesota Housing
3 Finance Agency for:

4 (1) land that is currently in nonagricultural commercial
5 use if a restrictive covenant would interfere with the
6 commercial use; or

7 (2) land transferred to political subdivisions for public
8 purposes under sections 84.027, subdivision 10, and 94.10.

9 Sec. 23. [REPEALER.]

10 Minnesota Statutes 2004, sections 94.343, subdivision 6;
11 94.344, subdivision 6; 94.348; and 94.349, are repealed.

APPENDIX
Repealed Minnesota Statutes for S0897-1

94.343 CLASS A LAND EXCHANGED; CONDITIONS.

Subd. 6. Obtaining land of less value. Class A land may be exchanged for land of less value in any case where disposal of the state land is not limited by the state Constitution to public sale, provided the other party to the exchange shall pay to the state the amount of the difference in value either upon consummation of the exchange or by deferred payment, as the commissioner, with the approval of the board, may direct. In case of deferred payment, a certificate of sale of the state land shall be issued to the other party as in case of sale of state public land, crediting the value of the land received by the state in exchange as an initial payment, and providing for payment of the balance upon like terms and subject to like conditions as in case of such sale; provided, that the commissioner, with the approval of the board, may require a further initial cash payment and may shorten the time for payment of the balance. Money received in such cases shall be credited to the same fund as in case of sale of the land, if such fund exists, otherwise to the special fund, if any, from which the cost of the land was paid, otherwise to the general fund.

94.344 CLASS B LAND EXCHANGED; CONDITIONS.

Subd. 6. Obtaining land of less value. Class B land may be exchanged for land of less value, provided the other party to the exchange shall pay the amount of the difference to the county treasurer either upon consummation of the exchange or by deferred payment, as the county board may direct. In case of deferred payment, a certificate of sale of the state land shall be issued to the other party in like manner as in the case of sale of tax-forfeited land, crediting the value of the land received by the state in exchange as an initial payment, and providing for payment of the balance upon like terms and subject to like conditions as in case of such sale; provided, that the county board may require a further initial cash payment and may shorten the time for payment of the balance. Money received in such cases shall be disposed of in like manner as the proceeds of sale of tax-forfeited land.

94.348 EXCHANGES OF STATE-OWNED LAND, APPRAISAL FEE.

Subdivision 1. Appraisal and survey fee. Whenever a private land owner or governmental unit, except the state, presents to the Minnesota Land Exchange Board an offer to exchange private or publicly held land for Class A state-owned land as defined in section 94.342, the private land owner or governmental unit shall pay to the board an appraisal and survey fee of not less than \$25 nor more than one-half of the cost of appraisal and survey determined by the commissioner.

Subd. 2. Disposition and appropriation of fee. (a) Except as provided in paragraph (b), the appraisal and survey fee shall be credited to the account from which the expenses of appraisal and survey were paid and is appropriated for expenditure in the same manner as other money in the account.

(b) The appraisal and survey fee shall be refunded if:

(1) the land exchange offer is withdrawn by a private land owner or a governmental unit before money is spent for the appraisal and survey; or

(2) the board refuses to accept the land exchange offer.

APPENDIX
Repealed Minnesota Statutes for S0897-1

**94.349 TRANSFERS OF TITLE INVOLVING THE STATE AND
GOVERNMENTAL SUBDIVISIONS OF THE STATE.**

Subdivision 1. Proposal submission. For the purpose of consolidating ownership or for any other public purpose, the state, acting through the commissioner of natural resources, or a local unit of government of the state may submit a proposal involving transfer of titles of land of the state and the local unit of government to the Land Exchange Board, for review and recommendation of the board.

Subd. 2. Procedures. The procedures relating to appraisal, title examination, and hearings set forth in sections 94.341 to 94.348 for land exchanges shall be followed, insofar as applicable, in matters relating to transfers of land titles under this section, subject to such further limitations as may be provided in this section.

Subd. 3. Classes of state land. The classes of state land which may be involved in a transfer of title are the same as those which may be exchanged under land exchange laws and are subject to the same limitations as are applied to state lands under land exchange laws.

Subd. 4. Tax-forfeited land. For the purposes of this section, lands acquired through tax-forfeiture, held subject to a trust in favor of taxing districts, and under the control of county authorities for classification, appraisal and sale may be considered as land of a local unit of government for the purposes of this section. This land is subject to the same limitations as are applied to the same lands under land exchange laws.

Subd. 5. Recommended legislation. The land exchange board shall recommend such legislation as may be necessary to complete the transfer of titles under this section.

Subd. 6. Conveyance. Upon satisfaction of the requirements of this section, and upon the unanimous approval of the Land Exchange Board, the commissioner of natural resources, as to the state land involved in the transfer of titles, and the governing body of the local unit of government, as to the local government land involved in the transfer of titles, shall execute deeds in the name of the respective government involved in the transfer, which deeds shall be executed and recorded in the same manner as deeds in land exchanges.

Subd. 7. Land status. The commissioner of natural resources, with the approval of the board, shall determine the status of each tract of land received by the state in the transfer of titles. The county board, in a situation where the land given in a transfer is that type of land described in subdivision 4, shall proceed as required in section 94.344, subdivision 11.

Subd. 8. Reservations. State land involved in a transfer of title shall be subject to the provisions of section 94.343, subdivision 4. Tax-forfeited land under the control of a county involved in a title transfer shall be subject to the provisions of section 94.344, subdivision 4.

Subd. 9. Relation to other law. The provisions of this section shall be supplementary to other laws relating to transfer of title of land or interests in land involving the state and local units of government.

Fiscal Note – 2005-06 Session

Bill #: S0897-1E **Complete Date:** 03/15/05

Chief Author: BAKK, THOMAS

Title: STATE LAND PROVISIONS

Fiscal Impact	Yes	No
State	X	
Local		X
Fee/Departmental Earnings	X	
Tax Revenue		X

Agency Name: Natural Resources Dept

This table reflects fiscal impact to state government. Local government impact is reflected in the narrative only.

Dollars (in thousands)	FY05	FY06	FY07	FY08	FY09
Expenditures					
-- No Impact --					
Less Agency Can Absorb					
-- No Impact --					
Net Expenditures					
-- No Impact --					
Revenues					
Miscellaneous Agency Fund		1	1	2	2
Net Cost <Savings>					
Miscellaneous Agency Fund		(1)	(1)	(2)	(2)
Total Cost <Savings> to the State		(1)	(1)	(2)	(2)

	FY05	FY06	FY07	FY08	FY09
Full Time Equivalent					
-- No Impact --					
Total FTE					

Bill Description

This bill is primarily a technical and housekeeping bill regarding the exchange of DNR administered and tax forfeited state-owned land with other publicly and privately-held land. The bill also contains two modifications as to DNR land acquisitions and modification of the mandate to sell the remaining internal improvement lands.

The land exchange fee to the landowner for exchanging land with the DNR is changed from "not less than \$25 nor more than one-half of the cost of the appraisal and survey" (repeal of Section 94.348) to "not less than one-half of the determination of value fee and survey fee." (See Sec. 13 of the First Engrossment).

Assumptions

Currently the DNR is assessing landowners one-half of the appraisal and survey fees for land exchanges. Most land exchanges do not involve survey fees. In recent years, some landowners with trespasses have volunteered to pay the full appraisal fee. If this bill is passed, the DNR will assess the full appraisal fee to landowners when the exchange is for the primary benefit of the private party such as due to a trespass situation.

In fiscal year 2005 to-date, four Class A land exchanges have been completed (one quarter of the year remains). The DNR has incurred appraisal costs in FY05 of \$17,400 and has collected \$9,600. One exchange partner volunteered to pay the entire \$1,800 of appraisal costs since the exchange was to resolve their trespass situation. Otherwise the DNR collected one-half of the appraisal costs. There has been no survey costs incurred in FY05 to-date for land exchanges.

Expenditure and/or Revenue Formula

It is anticipated that there will be one to two cases per year when the landowner will be required to pay for the total cost of the appraisal. The increase in revenue is estimated to be from \$1,000 to \$2,000 per year and will be deposited in the account from which the expenses were paid.

This bill has no fiscal impact on expenditures for appraisals and surveys.

Long-Term Fiscal Considerations

This bill has minimal long-term fiscal impact.

Local Government Costs

The change in statutory language for fees will not increase costs for local governments from current practices.

Agency Contact Name: Kathy Lewis, Lands and Minerals (651) 296-9564

FN Coord Signature: BRUCE NASLUND

Date: 03/15/05 Phone: 297-4909

EBO Comments

I have reviewed this Fiscal Note for accuracy and content.

EBO Signature: MARSHA BATTLES-JENKS

Date: 03/15/05 Phone: 296-8510



Xcel Energy Renewable Development Fund (RDF) Cycle 1 Projects

Energy Production

- Crown Hydro, Minneapolis, MN would receive \$5.1 million to generate up to 3,200 kilowatts of electricity using the power of the Mississippi River in downtown Minneapolis. The plant would be located on the west bank of St. Anthony Falls.
- The Minnesota Department of Commerce, St. Paul, MN, would receive \$1.15 million for a rebate program for solar photovoltaic power system installations up to 4 kilowatts that are wired into the electrical grid. Rebates of up to \$8,000 would be offered to help buy down the high initial costs of such systems.
- The Science Museum of Minnesota, St. Paul, MN, would receive \$100,000 to install a solar photovoltaic roof on its new Environmental Experiment Center, with power generated serving the museum.
- Project Resources Corp., southwestern MN, would receive \$900,000 to construct at three locations in southwestern Minnesota six wind turbines of a design not previously installed in the United States.
- The Pipestone-Jasper school system, Pipestone, MN, would receive \$752,835 to install a 900-kilowatt wind turbine on school property, with the school using 75 percent of the power and selling the rest to a local cooperative.
- AnAerobics Inc. would receive \$1.3 million to use a first of its kind technology to convert solid and liquid waste from the corn and pea canning process at the Seneca Foods plant in Montgomery to produce methane and up to 1,700 kilowatts of electric power.

Research & Development

- Sebesta Blomberg & Associates, Inc., Little Falls, MN awarded \$738,654 to study the feasibility of producing electricity from spent distiller grains used in the production of ethanol.
- Energy Performance Systems, Inc., Maple Grove, MN awarded \$266,508 to explore the possibility of burning whole trees and waste wood to generate electricity.
- University of North Dakota, Grand Forks, ND awarded 3 grants of \$444,478, \$60,000 and \$1,250,142 to 1) study an idea of burning biomass materials with coal, 2) study ways to reduce emissions from that process, and 3) to research biomass gasification (three projects).
- National Renewable Energy Laboratory and Community Power Corporation, Golden and Littleton, CO and Hopkins, MN awarded \$638,635 to research a new way of removing contaminants from the end product of biomass gasification processes.
- D.H. Blattner & Sons, Avon, MN awarded \$68,470 to develop a system to erect wind turbine generators without the use of large cranes, as is current practice.
- Colorado School of Mines, Golden, CO awarded \$1,116,742 to develop improved fuel-cell prototypes.
- National Renewable Energy Laboratory, Golden, CO awarded \$934,628 to research new, lower cost solar photovoltaic power cells.



**Xcel Energy Renewable Development Fund (RDF)
Cycle 1 Projects**

- Global Energy Concepts, Kirkland, WA awarded \$75,000 to develop improved controls for wind turbines.
- The University of Minnesota, Minneapolis, MN awarded \$654,309 to study better ways to store power from wind turbines.



Xcel Energy Renewable Development Fund (RDF) Cycle 2 Projects

Energy Production

- SAF Hydroelectric, Minneapolis, Minn., to use new turbine technology to restore the power generating potential of the Lower St. Anthony Falls Hydroelectric plant, \$2 million.
- Central Minnesota Ethanol Cooperative (with Sebesta Blomberg, Primenergy, PCL and Interstates), Little Falls, Minn., to build biomass energy plant to co-generate heat and electricity using a steam turbine fueled by gasification and agricultural residues, \$2 million.
- University of Minnesota, Minneapolis, Minn., to refurbish the Southeast Steam Plant to accommodate an increase in biomass fuel mix for a new circulating fluidized bed boiler, \$2 million.
- Ripley Dairy, Dodge County, Minn., to install an anaerobic digester system from which methane biogas will be collected and used for fuel in combined heat and power gensets, \$399,371.
- Diamond K and Greden's Ponderosa Dairies, Altura, Minn., to invest in a shared anaerobic digestion system and use the energy produced by combusting biogas to run a pair of diesel engines, \$936,530.
- St. Olaf College, Northfield, Minn., to install a wind turbine on campus and use the energy for the college's own energy needs, \$1.5 million.
- Wayzata Public Schools, Wayzata, Minn., to construct a wind turbine, the largest in the seven-county Twin Cities metropolitan area, on the campus of Wayzata High School, \$1.1 million.
- Hilltop Farm Cooperative, Maple Plain, Minn., to construct a wind turbine in southern MN/Northern Iowa, \$1.2 million.
- Minnesota Power, Grand Rapids, Minn., to refurbish the existing steam supply system and wood handling system at the Rapids Energy Center resulting in greater biomass generation, \$1.8 million.
- Minnesota Power, Little Falls, Minn., to upgrade two run-of-river units allowing additional hydroelectric generation, \$800,000.
- Excelsior Energy, Minnesota Taconite Tax Relief Area, Minn., to develop a facility utilizing integrated gasification combined-cycle (IGCC) technology, \$10 million.

Research & Development

- Rural Advantage/Blue Earth River Basis Initiative, Fairmont, Minn., to determine the feasibility of commercially growing miscanthus, a large perennial grass native to Southeast Asia, and converting it to energy in Minnesota, \$318,800.
- Production Specialties, Norman, Okla., and Minnesota, to develop a hydrogen sulfide removal technology for biogas, \$228,735.
- Gas Technology Institute, Des Plaines, Ill., and University of MN – Duluth, Coleraine, Minn., to develop clean, highly effective and low-cost hydrogen production from the biomass gasification process, \$861,860.



Xcel Energy Renewable Development Fund (RDF) Cycle 2 Projects

- Center for Energy and the Environment, Minneapolis-St. Paul, Minn., to create for communities a framework to determine the feasibility of regional biomass generated-electricity and develop cost-effective projects that use local biomass resources, \$397,500.
- University of Minnesota, St. Paul, Minn. and RMT Inc., to determine the economic feasibility of generating renewable biomass-based electric power at dry-mill ethanol plants, \$858,363.
- University of Florida and American Crystal Sugar, East Grand Forks, Minn., to research the conversion of biomass into energy and compost through sequential batch anaerobic composting, \$999,995. This project was sponsored by the Prairie Island Indian Community.
- Coaltec Energy USA, Allendale, Mich., to utilize a poultry waste product as fuel to supply a solid-fuel, fixed-bed gasification testing facility, \$450,000.
- Energy Performance Systems, Maple Grove, Minn., and Southern Minnesota, to improve the efficiency of planting, tending and harvesting farm-grown trees so that biomass electric power generation can compete with fossil fuel systems, \$957,929.
- National Renewable Energy Laboratory, Golden, CO and University of Minnesota, Minneapolis, MN to develop a solar cell that would be significantly cheaper to produce than current wafer-based silicon solar cells, \$1 million.
- InterPhases Research, Thousand Oaks, CA, to discover a feasible process to develop a flexible photovoltaic cell for cost-effective electricity generation, \$1 million.
- National Renewable Energy Laboratory, Golden, CO, and University of Minnesota, Minneapolis, MN to research development of organic semiconductor-based "plastic solar cells" that would reduce the high cost of photovoltaic module manufacturing, \$1 million.
- University of Minnesota, Minneapolis and Marshall, MN, to determine if biomass-derived oils can be effectively used in turbo-generators, electrical generators also known as combustion turbines, \$299,284.
- Iowa State University, Nevada, IA to develop a biomass-fueled engine for combined heat and power production, \$405,000.
- Energy Conversion Devices, Rochester Hills, MI to research a new method for production of hydrogen and bioethanol/biomethanol, \$900,000.
- Global Energy Concepts, Kirkland, Wash., and Windlogics, St. Paul, MN to analyze and develop advanced methods for reducing uncertainty in wind power project estimates, \$370,000.
- WindLogics, St Paul, MN to build and demonstrate a utility-scale wind energy forecasting system, \$997,000.
- Clipper Windpower, Jackson County, Minn., to advance the application of a new wind turbine to perform in lower wind conditions than possible with current technology, \$1 million.
- Agricultural Utilization Research Institute, Marshall, Minnesota, to conduct an economic study of environmentally friendly co-generation utilizing renewable energy, \$760,000.

Senator Stumpf introduced--

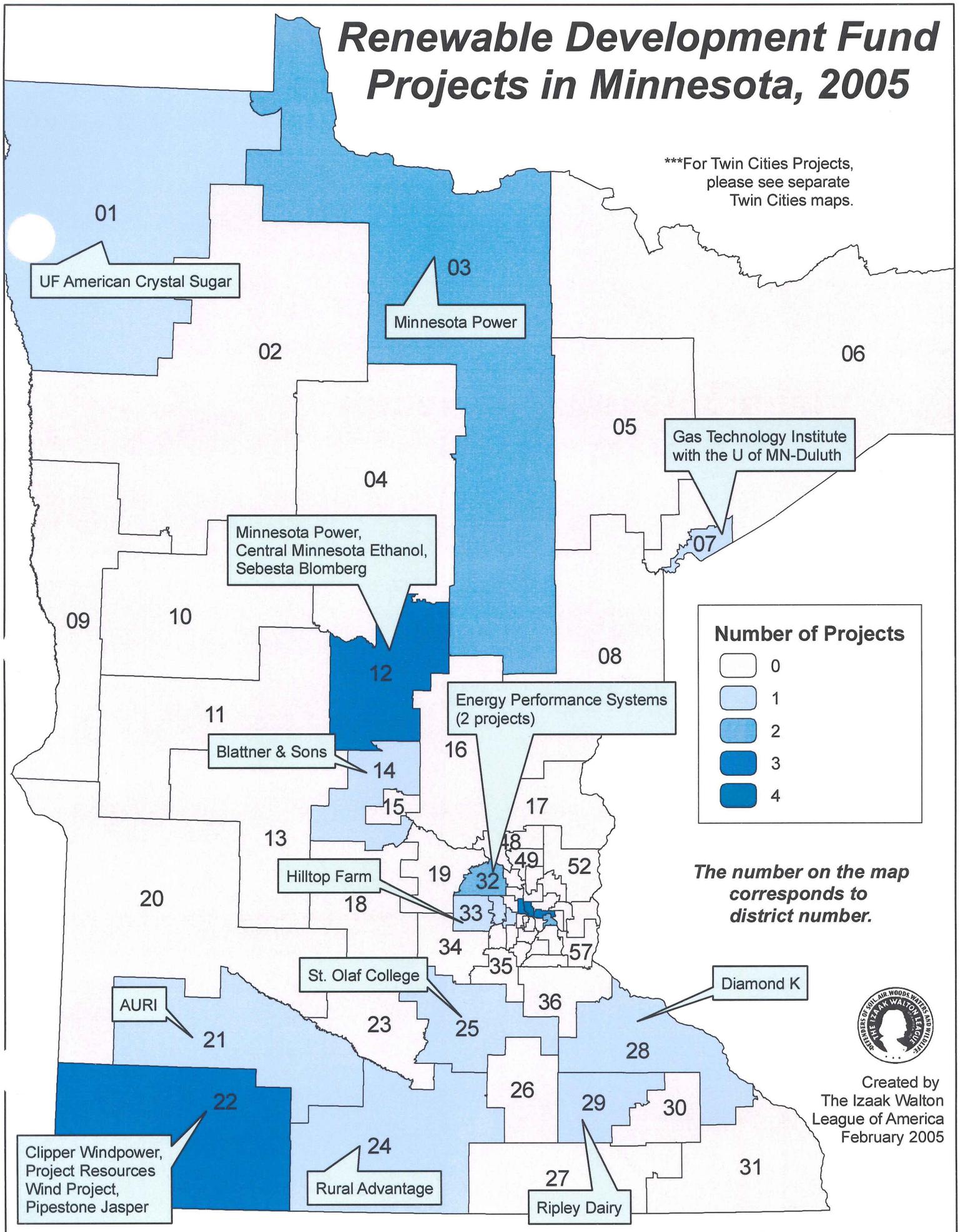
S.F. No. 1754: Referred to the Committee on Finance.

1 A bill for an act
2 relating to agriculture; appropriating money for a
3 grant to continue turf grass research in northern
4 climates.

5 BE IT ENACTED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF MINNESOTA:
6 Section 1. [APPROPRIATION; TURF GRASS RESEARCH GRANT.]
7 \$75,000 in fiscal year 2006 and \$75,000 in fiscal year 2007
8 are appropriated from the general fund to the commissioner of
9 agriculture for annual grants to the Northern Minnesota
10 Forage-Turf Seed Advisory Committee for basic and applied
11 research on the improved production of forage and turf seed
12 related to new and improved varieties. The grant recipient may
13 subcontract with a qualified third party for some or all of the
14 basic and applied research.

Renewable Development Fund Projects in Minnesota, 2005

***For Twin Cities Projects,
please see separate
Twin Cities maps.

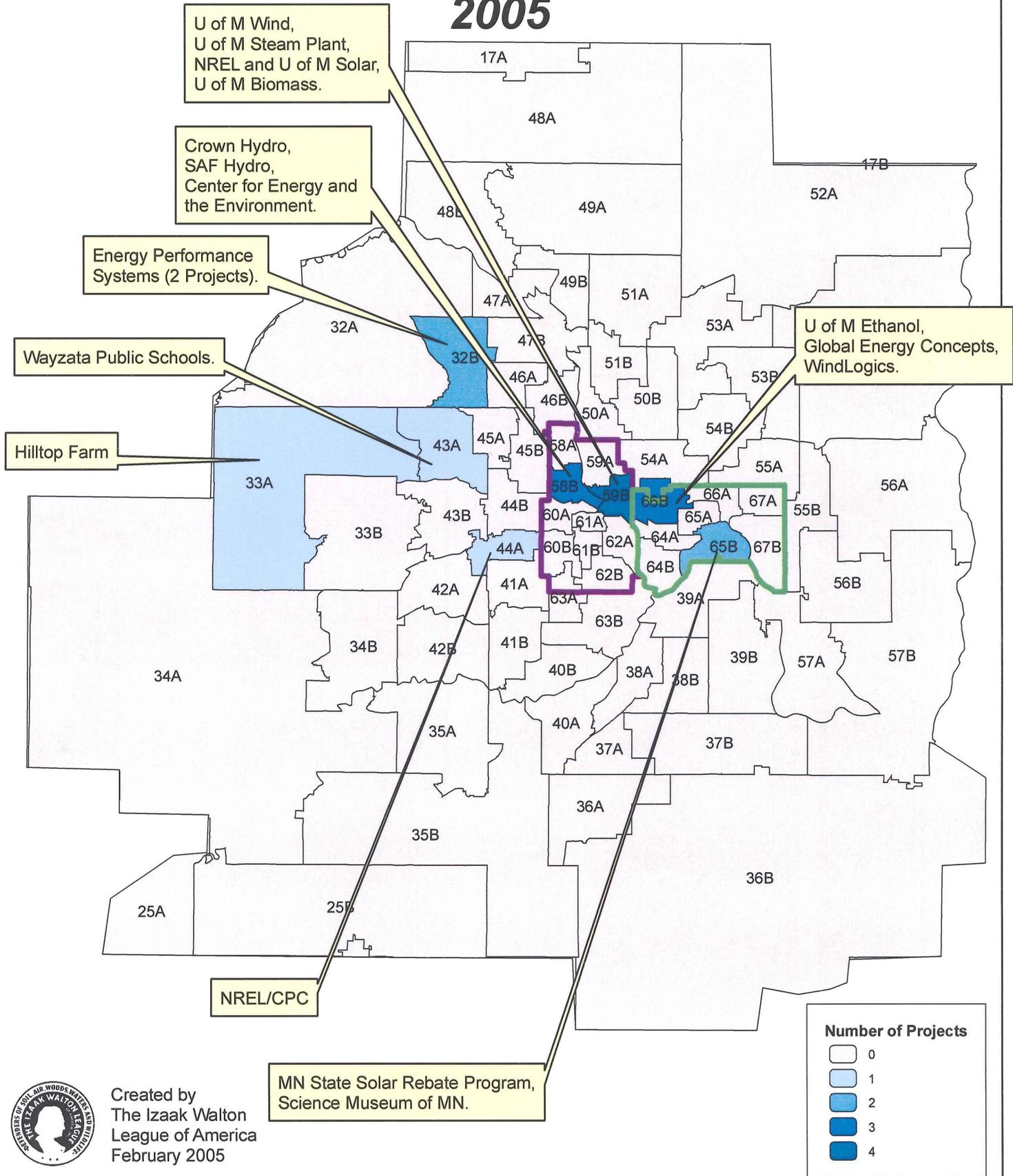


The number on the map
corresponds to
district number.



Created by
The Izaak Walton
League of America
February 2005

Renewable Development Fund Projects in Twin Cities Metro Area, Minnesota 2005



Created by
The Izaak Walton
League of America
February 2005

MN State Solar Rebate Program,
Science Museum of MN.

Grass Seed Testimony
Richard Magnusson
April 7, 2005
House & Senate Agriculture and Environment Committee

Thank you Mr. Chairman for the opportunity to be here today. My name is Richard Magnusson and I farm near Roseau where I grow small grains, oilseeds and grass for seed. I currently serve as president of the Northern Minnesota Forage and Turf Seed Advisory Committee a group of farmers, processors and related businesses that represent the grass seed industry in Northwest Minnesota.

The grass seed industry in northern Minnesota has a long history starting with an initial appropriation of \$35,000 from the Iron Range Resources and Rehabilitation Commission in 1948 to develop the grass and legume seed industry. These monies helped the University of Minnesota develop the Park variety of Kentucky bluegrass. Park bluegrass was first planted experimentally on a 3 acre field near Roseau in 1953. The results from production of this first field were excellent and spawned the grass seed industry in Roseau and Lake of the Woods counties. These two counties have produced 25,000 acres of Park annually since the 1960s and continue to produce at that level today.

After the bluegrass seed industry started seed production of many other species followed including: Timothy, Reed Canary Seed, Redtop, Red Clover, Birdsfoot trefoil and many native species. The production of timothy seed peaked in the 1970s at about 50,000 acres and steadily declined to its current 3000 acres of production. This decline in acres produced can mostly attribute to declining demand for use in mixtures with alfalfa for hay production. All of the other species are grown on a limited acreage due limited demand for seed in the marketplace.

Three grass seed processing companies employing ___ workers have been created in Roseau County to clean and sort the seed for the market. Two of the companies are privately owned and one is a producer cooperative.

These grasses contribute heavily to the economy of the area; there is about 16 million dollars of farm gate producer generated income. The factor of 7 is generally used to estimate the economic impact to the region; this would estimate the impact to be \$112 million of economic activity in the region from the industry

The production of these seeds is very environmentally friendly. Most of these species are perennials and produce seed for 4-5 years, consequently the soil is not disturbed for years and there is growth all growing season to prevent nutrient run off. In 2002 when our area received 10" of rain in one day many of the fields where annual crops such as wheat, canola or soybeans were planted had severe gully erosion. The gullies were up to three feet deep even though our topography is very flat. At the same time on fields where grasses were being grown for seed no erosion was experienced and went on to produce average seed yields if the fields did not stay flooded for an extended period.

The seed produced from fields in northern Minnesota goes on to help solve environmental problems across the nation and the world. These seeds are used for mine reclamation, prairie restoration, levee stabilization, nutrient filters along with many other uses. This area holds much promise and the University of Minnesota is currently working on a project that uses perennial crops in conjunction with growing corn and soybeans to prevent erosion and the cover crop's ability to trap nutrients before they run

off into waterways. This leaching of nitrate nitrogen into Midwestern waterways has been shown to be a primary cause of the hypoxic condition in the Gulf of Mexico creating a dead zone that is toxic to marine life. Initial investigations show that this system could dramatically reduce nitrate nitrogen levels in run off water.

Perennial ryegrass is relative newcomer to the species produced in Minnesota. Perennial ryegrass is used on golf courses in the winter to replace the dormant brown, Bermuda grass. The rapid expansion of golf courses throughout the world has created a premium market for perennial ryegrass. Production acres numbered less 1000 acres in 2001 and have doubled every year since and in 2005 we expect to harvest 12000 acres in the area. We expect this to continue to climb rapidly since there is a very large demand for the crop and consumers of the product are looking to diversify production out of Oregon (where 95% of all ryegrass is produced) to other areas. The only thing that seems growing faster than ryegrass acres is number of research questions relating to ryegrass production. With limited research in Minnesota producers are so far relying on the trial and error method to answer their questions.

The primary production area for grasses and legumes in USA is the Pacific Northwest and consequently the majority of the federal research dollars flow to the National Forage Seed Production Research Center in Corvallis Oregon. Although their research is done on many of the same species we grow in Minnesota it does not provide much benefit, since the environment and research issues are so different than that of Northern Minnesota.

Just as the Iron Range Resources and Rehabilitation Commission's investment in 1948 paid huge dividends to producers and the state, we believe a small investment by the state would pay huge dividends in the future. Monies would be invested in the following areas:

1. Develop unique perennial turf and forage varieties and germplasm for seed production in Minnesota.
2. Select and develop unique turf and forage grasses, legumes and native species adapted to end-use environments that differ from the seed producing region.
3. Develop efficient, economical and sustainable seed production systems through improved management of weeds, diseases, insects and plant nutrients.
4. Evaluate the impact of perennial crop seed production systems, as practiced in Minnesota, on soil erosion and surface water quality and wildlife habitat.

Thank you, Mr. Chairman, for giving me the opportunity to appear before your Committee and I would be pleased to answer any questions at this time.

Senator Skoe introduced--

S.F. No. 1418: Referred to the Committee on Finance.

1

A bill for an act

2

relating to appropriations; reinstating the beaver
damage control grant program; appropriating money;
proposing coding for new law in Minnesota Statutes,
chapter 103F.

3

4

5

6

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

7

Section 1. [103F.950] [BEAVER DAMAGE CONTROL GRANTS.]

8

Subdivision 1. [ESTABLISHMENT.] The Board of Water and

9

Soil Resources shall establish a beaver damage control grant

10

program to provide grants for the control of beaver activities

11

causing damage to public waters, roads, and ditches and adjacent

12

private property. The grants may be made to:

13

(1) a joint powers board established under section 471.59

14

by two or more governmental units;

15

(2) soil and water conservation districts; and

16

(3) Indian tribal governments.

17

Subd. 2. [GRANT AMOUNT.] The board may provide up to 50

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percent of the costs of implementing a beaver damage control

19

program by a joint powers board.

20

Subd. 3. [AWARDING OF GRANTS.] Applications for grants

21

must be made to the board on forms prescribed by the

22

commissioner. The board shall consult with town supervisors and

23

county commissioners representing different areas of the state

24

in developing the application form. A joint powers board

25

seeking a grant may be required to supply information on the

1 beaver control program it has adopted, the extent of the problem
2 in the geographic area covered by the joint powers agreement,
3 and the ability of the joint powers board to match the state
4 grant. The board may prioritize the grant applications based
5 upon the information requested as part of the grant application.

6 Subd. 4. [REPORT.] (a) Within one year after receiving a
7 grant under this section, a joint powers board must report to
8 the Board of Water and Soil Resources on the joint powers
9 board's efforts to control beaver in the area.

10 (b) By December 15 of each even-numbered year, the board
11 shall report to the senate and house environment and natural
12 resources policy and finance committees on the efforts under
13 this section to control beaver.

14 Sec. 2. [APPROPRIATION.]

15 \$50,000 in fiscal year 2006 and \$50,000 in fiscal year 2007
16 are appropriated from the general fund to the Board of Water and
17 Soil Resources for beaver damage control grants under section 1.

**Senators Moua, Anderson and Pappas introduced--
S.F. No. 1618: Referred to the Committee on Finance.**

1 A bill for an act

2 relating to economic development; providing for the
3 initiation and expansion of health occupation
4 training; appropriating money.

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

6 Section 1. [APPROPRIATION.]

7 \$500,000 in fiscal year 2006 and \$500,000 in fiscal year
8 2007 are appropriated from the general fund to the commissioner
9 of employment and economic development for a grant to the
10 Minnesota OIC State Council. The grant shall be used to
11 initiate and expand health occupation training at Minnesota
12 Opportunity Industrialization Centers. The grant shall be
13 distributed evenly among those Minnesota Opportunity
14 Industrialization Centers that have plans to either initiate or
15 expand health occupations and career ladder training programs
16 for individuals seeking employment as nurses, nursing
17 assistants, home health aides, phlebotomists, or in the field of
18 medical coding. This appropriation is in addition to the base
19 level funding and shall become part of the agency's budget base.

20 [EFFECTIVE DATE.] This section is effective July 1, 2005.



OFFICERS

President
Clyde Bellecourt

Vice-President
Frances Fairbanks

Secretary
B. Starr

Treasurer
Charles Bolger

Executive Director
Dr. Lee Antell

Program Cost

5 week/6 credit Nursing Assistant/Home Aide (NAR/HHA) plus First Aid/CPR Class

Tuition	\$ 480.00 (\$ 80.00 per credit X 6 credits)
Textbook	\$ 50.00
Skills Book & Handouts	\$ 20.00
Test-out fee for state registration	\$165.00 (\$75.00 written and \$90.00 skills. Retest fees additional)
Mantoux	\$ 30.00
Uniforms	\$ 135.00 (Maximum estimate: 2 shirts, 2 pants, shoes, watch, transfer belt)
New student registration	\$ 35.00
First Aid/CPR (Adult/Child/Infant)	\$ <u>30.00</u>
	\$945.00

Please feel free to contact me (621-341-3358 X133) if you have questions or need additional information.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Sharon Schaschl". The signature is written in black ink and is positioned above the printed name.

Sharon Schaschl, RN
Health Educator

American Indian OIC



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Executive Secretary
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Treasurer
Charles Bolger

Executive Director
Dr. Lee Antell

AIOIC Nursing Assistant/Home Health Aide Program at American Indian OIC

1996-2004 Students received training at St. Mary's

29 classes 247/274 passed State certification exam (90%)

March 2004-February 2005 Students received training at AIOIC

6 classes 53/57 completed class 50/53 passed State exam (94%)

23/42 known to be employed – this does not include 8 who just took the exam
6 known to be currently pursuing higher level health care education

Student profiles: Ages equally divided between youth (21 and under) and older students.

25 African-American/African-born, 23 Native American,
5 White, 1 Asian, 3 mixed-race who did not specify.

28/57 students were parenting infants or elementary-age children
while attending school.

Both instructors are Registered Nurses and are Certified Red Cross Instructors
57 students have been trained in First Aid/CPR/AED, Infant/Child/Adult.

Partnerships: Native American Community Clinic, National Indian Council on Aging,
American Red Cross, Midwest Uniforms, Augustana Care Center, Nokomis Healthy
Seniors, MILS, Spillane Printing, St. Mary's University for testing/ MCTC for testing.

Contributors: Assisted in furnishing classroom/lounge area, 4-bed lab (see attached).

**Our thanks to the following individuals and organizations
whose contributions made this space possible**

Terry Manke/ Scientific Equipment Liquidators

Frank and John at AIOIC

Connie Hall/ St. Mary's University of Minnesota

Mike Dreier/ Minnesota Independent Living Services

Pam and John Dorholt/ Spillane's Printing

Allina Redistribution Management

Nokomis Healthy Seniors

Dan Prose/ Better Care Medical, Inc.

Ken Block/ Veterans Administration Medical Center

Mark Vestal/ Community Hospital Linen Services

Daryl Jaske/ Metropolitan Linen Services

Bob Van Zandt/ Van Zandt Distributing Inc.

The entire staff at the Native American Community Clinic

Hennepin County Hazardous Waste Department

Sue Jensen

Valerie Martinez

Sandy Rohlik / Phillips Eye Institute

Patti and Florence Winston

Park House

Drs. Ehlers and Keller

Jill Beam and Shelly/ Minnesota Hearing Aid Professionals

Family Dental Care

The McKnight Foundation