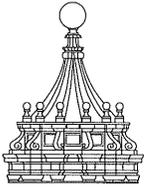


91, May 10

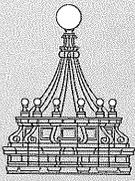
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Session Weekly

Minnesota House of Representatives • May 10, 1991 • Volume 8, Number 18





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Flashback

Isn't that *not* special? That's what many lawmakers and others will be saying if Gov. Arne Carlson does call a special session as some believe he will.

It would be the 35th special, or extra, session since Minnesota became a state in 1858. That averages to about one such session every 3.8 years, although they are more frequent now than in past years.

There have been 10 special sessions in the last 10 years. Although each of those sessions was different, it would be hard to argue that each one was up to the dictionary definition of special: "distinguished by some unusual quality."

If nothing else, it would probably make sense to adopt the old term of "extra session," which was applied to those sessions before 1979. That would remove the idea that there is anything special about any of them.

Of course, there's still plenty of time for the Legislature to pass revised tax and workers' compensation bills — the ones Carlson says he'll veto if they aren't significantly altered. But if the time spent in the tax conference committee is any indication, it seems a veto is a foregone conclusion. The tax conferees met only six days this session before arriving at a tax compromise. Last year, they met for 13 days.

This year, there have been many comparisons to the special sessions of 1981 (there were three), the last time a DFL-controlled Legislature battled with an Independent-Republican governor during a budget crisis.

Likewise, analogies have been drawn with the legendary extra session of 1971, which lasted 159 calendar days — the longest in state history. The result was the "Minnesota Miracle" tax scheme, part of which lawmakers want to undo this year. But that session also led to the mass retirement of lawmakers who grew weary during the marathon that lasted from May 25 through Oct. 30.

That year, lawmakers also agreed to place a proposed constitutional amendment on the 1972 ballot that ultimately allowed the Legislature to meet in regular session every year. That, some argue, has led to the increasing numbers of full-time legislators; there are 19 in the House this year.

A 1988 study by the National Conference of State Legislatures (NCSL) concluded there were eight state legislatures that qualified as full-time bodies. If the trend toward not-so-special special sessions continues, it wouldn't be surprising to find Minnesota ninth on that list.

—Grant Moos

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On the cover: The view from high above the Capitol is indeed a capital one, framed by the St. Paul Civic Center to the left, the Cathedral to the right, and the St. Paul High Bridge in the distance.

—Photo by Laura Phillips

Highlights



Government

Reorganizing state government

The governor would still have a free hand to reorganize state government, but he'd have to wait 30 days from filing the plan with the Secretary of State's Office under a bill given final approval by the House May 7 on a 77-55 vote.

The measure, sponsored by Rep. Myron Orfield (DFL-Mpls), earlier had called for the waiting period to be triggered by the next meeting of the Legislature.

Orfield says only one state — Tennessee — gives the governor the same executive powers to reorganize state government as Minnesota does, and in only 22 of the 50 states does the governor have any authority to reorganize state government at all.

Orfield calls the move an issue of "openness in government." He adds that "there's no effort to make any substantive in-roads in the governor's authority to reorganize; we simply would like to know what's going to happen."

Opponents of the bill argue that it would infringe on the executive department's powers, would cause an unnecessary delay, and that it isn't needed in the first place.

HF1050 was sent to the Senate for further consideration.



Taxes

Tax compromise reached

The all-DFL tax conference committee claims it was undaunted by Gov. Arne Carlson's threats of veto May 9 and completed a compromise tax package that should reach the governor's desk — as requested — by May 10.

"This bill addresses the needs of middle-income people in Minnesota," says Sen. Doug Johnson (DFL-Cook), adding that "it is time for the wealthy to pay their fair share in taxes."

The compromise package increases income tax on the wealthy to 9 percent, but reduces property taxes on high-value homes. The package also includes tax reductions on rental properties and

recreational property, but does not reduce the 4.95 percent tax on high-value commercial-industrial property. (See chart on page 4.)

DFL tax conferees are zeroing in on what Johnson calls "this governor's biggest misinformation" — the charge that the DFL tax plan raises more taxes than the governor's proposal.

The package raises \$482 million in new revenue for the general fund — \$206 million more than the governor's recommendation. But Rep. Paul Ogren (DFL-Aitkin) says that the governor's proposal would increase total taxes 30 percent more than the DFL plan if you factor in property tax increases he alleges the governor's proposal would cause.

"We are not betraying trust with local governments as Governor Carlson does in his proposal," says Ogren.

The tax package is expected to be approved by the House and Senate May 10 and sent to the governor.



The media focus on House and Senate Tax Committee chairs Rep. Paul Ogren, left center, and Sen. Doug Johnson, right, as Ogren announces the compromise tax plan at a May 9 news conference at the Capitol.

MAJOR PROVISIONS OF HOUSE-SENATE COMPROMISE TAX PLAN

PROPERTY TAXES	
Homeowners, avg. increase	Held down to 7.5%.
Homes valued over \$115,000	Reduced from 3 to 2% over 2 years.
Over \$72,000	Maintained at 2%.
Under \$72,000	Maintained at 1%.
Homeowner property tax refund	Retains targeting. Eliminates cap on refund program for 1992.
Recreational	1992 reduced from 2.3 to 2.2%.
	1993 under \$72,000 at 2%; over \$72,000 at 2.5%.
Apartments Over 3 units	Reduced from 3.6 to 3.4% over 2 years.
Under 3 units	Reduced from 3 to 2.5% over 3 years.
Business, high-value comm-industrial	No change
INCOME TAXES	
Married, filing jointly	Raised from 8.5 to 9% for income over \$100,000.
	Raised from 8 to 9% for income over \$172,920.
Married, filing separately	Raised from 8.5 to 9% for income over \$50,000.
	Raised from 8 to 9% for income over \$86,460.
Head of household	Raised from 8.5 to 9% for income over \$85,170.
	Raised from 8 to 9% for income over \$141,480.
Single	Raised from 8.5 to 9% for income over \$56,560.
	Raised from 8 to 9% for income over \$97,460.
Deductions and exemptions	4% surtax on itemized deductions and exemptions for incomes over \$100,000.
SALES TAXES	
General	Remain at 6%.
EXCISE TAXES	
Cigarettes	Increased from 38 to 43 cents per pack.
Alcohol	No change
Total Tax Increases	\$482 million
Use of Budget Reserve	\$250 million
State Tax Form Changes	Food shelf checkoff added, wildlife checkoff retained



Appropriations

State Government Division

Lawmakers pulled their budget belt in a notch May 6, okaying a measure added to a state funding package that would prohibit a salary increase for legislators, judges, and constitutional officers during the 1992-93 biennium.

The amendment offered by Rep. Ray Welker (IR-Montevideo) was included in HF1631, an omnibus package to fund state departments and state programs in the next biennium. House members sifted through a proposed \$762.9 million in expenditures, approving a couple of modest increases, while continuing to cut financial support to the State Planning Agency and calling for its elimination in July of this year.

Lawmakers voted to trim the agency's budget by more than half, from \$12.3 million to \$5.8 million for the biennium.

A proposal to move the state Attorney General's Office to the nearby Ford Building was earlier eliminated from the bill. In addition, \$12 million in funding was earlier restored to the Hennepin County Public Defender's Office.

The bill also includes language that would:

- require district court administrators to appoint an analyst to determine on an individual basis who qualifies for a court-appointed attorney; and
- appropriate \$1 million for several community business development programs, including Woman Venture (formerly CHART/WEDCO), which is designed to keep women entrepreneurs in business.

The bill is headed to a Senate-House conference committee where differences between the two bodies' versions of the measure will be worked out.

Human Resources Division

Workers in private group homes would get a pay raise in 1992 — but it would come at the expense of people enrolled in a state program designed to help the unemployed find work — if a bill approved by the House May 3 becomes law.

On an 89-43 vote, the House gave final approval to a \$3.69 billion budget bill that funds the state's human services and corrections programs. The "wage equity" amendment to that bill calls for diverting \$18.5 million from the work readiness program to fund salary increases at those private group homes.

"If anybody deserves a little bigger cut in the pie, it's these people who work in these facilities," says Rep. Gil Gutknecht (IR-Rochester).

Workers at these private group homes, which the state contracts with to care for the mentally retarded, mentally ill, and chemically dependent, have long argued that their wages are 40 percent below those at similar state-run homes.

They contend that the state's reimbursement system for private group homes is inequitable. Salary adjustments for workers at Intermediate Care Facilities for the Mentally Retarded, Daytime Activity Centers, Semi-Independent Living Services, and several other facilities would be computed with cost of living formulas.

The Senate approved a similar measure May 6, with less money slated for the "wage equity" provision. The bill (HF719) now moves to a conference committee where the differences with the Senate version will be worked out.

The private group home amendment was just one of several to be added to the human resources measure May 3.

Another amendment would make meetings of the state Board of Pardons open to the public. Authored by Rep. Kathleen Blatz (IR-Bloomington), the amendment was prompted by a WCCO-TV "I-Team" report.

Yet another amendment would reduce the welfare grants of some recipients who have lived in Minnesota less than six months. Authored by Rep. Kevin Goodno (IR-Moorhead), the amendment, he says, is designed to stem the flow of people who come to Minnesota to take advantage of its welfare programs.



Veterans

'Gulf War Vet' plates

Vanity license plates with the inscription "Gulf War Vet" may soon appear on Minnesota highways, joining the tags that identify drivers as veterans of the wars in Vietnam and Korea, and World War II.

The Appropriations Committee voted May 8 to allow the Department of Veterans Affairs to design the plate.

Vehicles owned by soldiers who served on active duty in any branch of the armed forces during Operation Desert Storm or Operation Desert Shield could display the plates, which would cost \$10 more than the standard license fee.

Specialty license plates also exist for active and retired members of the Minnesota National Guard, as well as a specific tag for veterans stationed on the island of Oahu, Hawaii, on Dec. 7, 1941.

That plate reads: "Pearl Harbor Survivor."

HF99, which would also designate a portion of U.S. 61 as the "Disabled American Veterans Highway," now moves to the House floor for further consideration.



Labor

Remembering workers

A bill that would honor workers fatally injured while working on public projects won final approval from the House May 9 on a 132-0 vote.

"We already recognize people with Workers' Memorial Day. One way to honor the memory of some Minnesota workers would be with this bill," says HF118 sponsor Rep. Steve Trimble (DFL-St. Paul).

The proposal would, at the request of the surviving spouse, children, or next of kin, place a plaque in honor of the deceased worker on or near the completed project.

The idea started with a man who was fatally injured while working on the I-94 overpass at Mounds Boulevard in Trimble's legislative district. The man's surviving spouse has indicated she would like such a plaque constructed in his honor.

"It would be nice for someone's children to be able to visit a building or a bridge, to see something their father or mother helped to build," says Trimble.



Environment

Wetlands protection expanded

More of Minnesota's most threatened wetlands will be protected under a measure approved by a division of the Appropriations Committee May 7.

Type 2 wetlands — which are disappearing at a more rapid rate than any other — would now be protected down to two acres in size. Farmers, however, would receive significantly less compensation for their land.

The Appropriations Committee's Environment and Natural Resources Division voted to protect more wetlands rather than stay with the earlier four-acre minimum size limit approved by the Agriculture Committee. (The chief author of the measure, Rep. Willard Munger [DFL-Duluth], had attempted to protect wetlands as small as one acre.)

After heated debate, the committee also reduced compensation to farmers for wetland easements to 20 percent of the value of the surrounding crop land — down from the earlier proposed rate of between 75 and 90 percent.

Rep. Steve Dille (IR-Dassel) was among the legislators who opposed the lower compensation rate. Farmers, he said, could make two to four times more each year by draining the land and using it to raise crops than they could get through a one-time 20 percent payment.

"No farmer in his right mind is going to sell an easement — where he's going to lose all of his cropping rights forever for \$135," says Dille. "It's just not going to happen."

The purchase of those permanent easements would be funded through state bonding. But it's questionable whether the sale of such bonds would be approved if the compensation is fixed way above market levels. The state bonding counsel advised that bonds can be sold in only those cases where the easements "reasonably approximate" the fair market value of the land.

HF1 would have the most impact on Type 2 wetlands, which are of particular

concern because they are the most rapidly disappearing wetland type in the state. The DNR reports that the state has lost about 700,000 acres of Type 2 wetlands in the last 15 years.

The DNR favors protecting Type 2 wetlands down to one acre in size. "The regulated size is particularly of concern because the vast number of Type 2's that remain in this state are small units," says deputy DNR Commissioner Ron Nargang. "They are not large units — and that's why the difference between four [acres] and one [acre] becomes a critical concern."

The bill would also require farmers who don't sell a permanent wetlands easement to the state to replace the wetland if they drain or fill it to put crops in.

Under the measure, all urban wetlands would be regulated. Developers would be required to either retain the wetland, or follow a lengthy mitigation process to justify why the wetland must be replaced.

Local governments would be allowed to pass more stringent wetlands ordinances, although projects already approved by a local governing body would be exempt from the new regulations.

Some agricultural lands would be exempt from the restrictions, including land which has been in production for six of the past 10 years.

The legislation would be funded through a \$50 million bonding package, which also would finance other statewide and metro Reinvest in Minnesota programs.

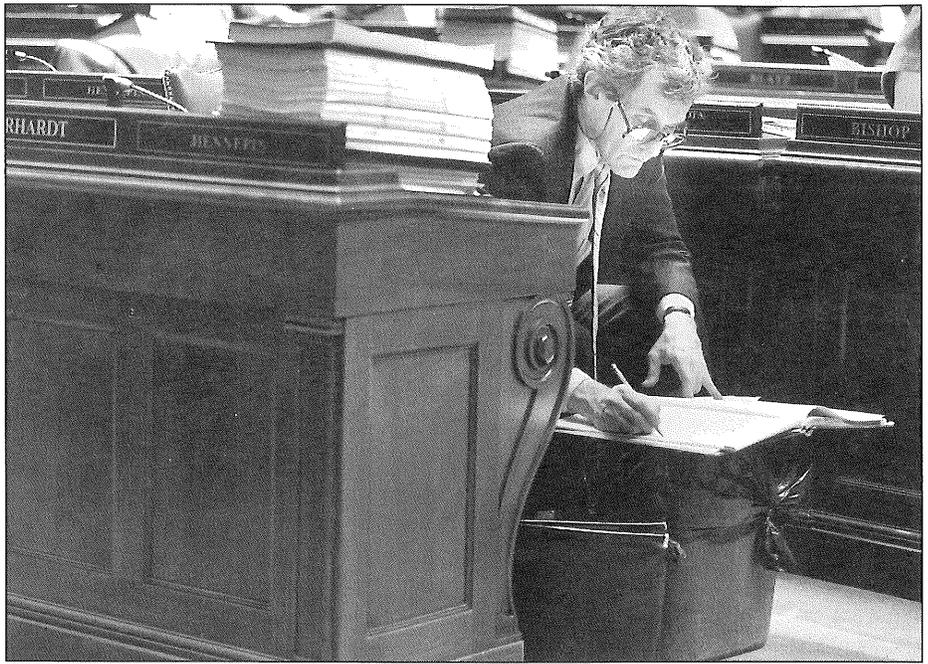
The Appropriations Committee is expected to continue discussions on the measure May 10.

Eurasian milfoil checkpoints

Boaters heading out on major holidays from the Twin Cities may have to budget extra time for their trip to help control the spread of Eurasian water milfoil.

The House approved a measure May 6 that would require mandatory road checks of all boats on trailers heading outstate from the Twin Cities on busy traveling days.

The amendment, offered by Rep. Tony Kinkel (DFL-Park Rapids), would require



Rep. Ron Erhardt feels the (paper) weight of the last few weeks of session. With his desk full of bills, amendments, and House journals, he takes notes on a wastebasket during a recent floor session.

the Department of Natural Resources (DNR) to conduct at least five road checks per year over the next two years.

Kinkel says milfoil has spread into 31 lakes in the metro area; the measure leaves it to the DNR to determine where the road checks should be set up.

The idea behind the proposal, says Kinkel, is to educate boat owners about the problem of milfoil.

The amendment was incorporated in SF800, which passed 130-2, and was sent to the Senate.

More teeth for MPCA

Violations of state pollution laws would be subject to faster and more wide-ranging penalties under a measure given final approval by the House May 9 on a 132-0 vote.

Chief author Rep. Dee Long (DFL-Mpls) says the measure (HF694) would expand the Minnesota Pollution Control Agency's authority so it could levy more penalties for violations of solid waste, air, and water pollution regulations.

Currently, only hazardous waste violations have been covered by the full range of the MPCA's civil, administrative, and criminal penalties. Air, water, and solid waste violations have been subject only to warning letters and civil penalties.

Proponents say the bill would also allow the MPCA to quickly issue administrative penalties — without having to go to court to take action — to stop pollution violations quickly before an incident becomes a major problem.

The measure would also allow the agency to file criminal charges for knowing violations of laws limiting hazardous air pollutants, toxic pollutants in water, and unauthorized disposal of solid waste.

A person could not be found guilty of such a charge if steps were taken to notify the MPCA as soon as the violation is discovered, and action is taken to remedy the problem.

Responsibility for violations would lie with company supervisors and corporate officers, who would be unable to avoid penalties by claiming they did not know about the law.

Violators, the legislation says, "could not deliberately avoid learning the truth about facts that a reasonable prudent person would have known."

Establishing "knowledge" standards becomes increasingly important as corporations are cited for violations.

The increased enforcement efforts, which will total about \$1.1 million over the next biennium, will be funded through fines collected for pollution violations.

Long says the MPCA now monitors 80,000 businesses and agencies — up from between 10,000 and 15,000 in the 1980s.

HF694 now moves to the Senate.

Rechargeable batteries

While rechargeable batteries may be convenient, the Environmental Protection Agency says they're potentially dangerous. They contain cadmium, and when burned with other garbage, the resulting ash contains toxic cadmium.

On a 131-2 vote, the House granted final approval May 8 to a bill (HF927) that would prohibit the dumping of batteries containing cadmium into the waste stream.

If signed into law, the bill will be tacked onto a 1990 statute designed to make all batteries sold in Minnesota "mercury free." That law prohibits government agencies, medical facilities, and certain businesses from dumping mercury batteries into the garbage.

This year's cadmium restrictions, however, would apply to everyone — not just those agencies specified in the 1990 law.

Rep. Jean Wagenius (DFL-Mpls), the chief author of both HF927 and the 1990 battery bill, says the battery industry has been cooperative and has proposed setting up pilot battery collection projects in Minnesota to recover 90 percent of the nickel-cadmium batteries by April 15,

1992.

The measure would also require businesses that sell batteries to post a sign stating that it is illegal to dump rechargeable nickel-cadmium batteries into the waste stream.

The bill now moves to the full Senate for consideration.

Trimming the waste paper

A waste-reduction bill, which regulates the printing and distribution of government reports to legislators was given final approval by the House May 7 on a 125-5 vote.

HF767, authored by Rep. Mary Jo McGuire (DFL-Falcon Heights), sets printing and recycling requirements that are "economically and environmentally sound," she says.

The bill limits mailing duplicate publications and reports to legislators by sending only one copy to either a legislator's home or office address, unless both addresses are specifically requested.

And with the exclusion of legislative committee meetings and commission hearings, reports may not be distributed to anyone in the Legislature other than the secretary of the senate, the chief clerk, and the Legislative Reference Library unless specifically requested. Instead, summaries of the reports may be distributed.

The bill would also require that only six copies of departmental or agency reports be filed with the Legislative Reference Library. Currently, 10 copies are required.

The measure also calls for the use of more recycled and non-dyed paper, and more soybean-based ink.

HF767 was sent to the Senate for further consideration.



Agriculture

'Minnesota pure' milk

Consumers will be able to find labeled milk that is free of artificial growth hormones and drugs under the "Minnesota pure" bill passed by the House May 8.

Sponsored by Rep. Richard Krueger (DFL-Staples), HF669 allows dairy farmers to sell milk under the all-natural foods category.

Dairies would pay certified "Minnesota pure" farms \$1 more per hundredweight for their milk. Consumers could pay about 10 cents more for each gallon of the "pure" milk that would be labeled as having come from cows that are free of artificial growth hormones, drugs, or other chemicals and hormones.

Krueger says he sponsored the bill because it's good for both farmers and consumers. Minnesota could, he says, lead the nation in moving dairy products toward the all-natural market.

The legislation was opposed by some legislators who fear that the "Minnesota pure" label will imply that milk that isn't so labeled is impure.

Said Rep. Steven Sviggum (IR-Kenyon): "Milk is the most wholesome product in the world. Placing this label says something is wrong [with other milk]. . . it confuses the consumer."

The measure, which was given final approval on a 76-55 vote, now moves to the Senate.



Gov. Arne Carlson uses a chart to illustrate his tax plan during a May 7 press conference at which he threatened to veto the Legislature's tax and workers' compensation bills.



Business

Tailwinds for Northwest . . .

State lawmakers upped the ante May 9 in their bid to entice Northwest Airlines to build its Airbus repair facility in Minnesota, approving up to \$740 million in government-backed bonding for the air carrier.

The Local Government and Metropolitan Affairs Committee approved a measure that would increase the Metropolitan Airports Commission's (MAC) bonding authority as part of a comprehensive financial package for Northwest.

The move now draws the Twin Cities back into the competition to house the repair facility for Northwest's fleet of Airbus A320 jetliners.

If the airline locates the facility in the Twin Cities, it would have \$620 million in bonding at its disposal. Northwest could tap into \$740 million in bonding if it locates in Duluth and Hibbing.

The House and Senate have already given preliminary approval to \$350 million in state and local bonding — about half of which would be backed by the state — for the airline to construct repair facilities in Duluth and Hibbing.

But the committee amended the bill May 9, providing \$230 million in bonds to Northwest if it builds at the Minneapolis-St. Paul International Airport and offering \$390 million in low-cost loans and lease agreements to the airline — regardless of whether it builds in northern Minnesota or in the Twin Cities.

With the extra \$390 million in bonding authority, MAC would purchase and then lease back to Northwest its training center in Eagan, providing the airline with a quick infusion of cash. The bonding authority would also allow MAC to offer Northwest other long-term lease agreements at the Twin Cities' airport.

MAC executive director Jeff Hamil says the commission's new bonding authority is not meant to undercut the Duluth-Hibbing proposal, and that the \$390 million enticement package could be offered to Northwest regardless of which location it ultimately chooses.

"My first choice is to do everything I can to have [the repair facility] built in Minneapolis-St. Paul," Hamil says. "But the bottom line is if it isn't going to be

built here, we want it to stay in Minnesota.

At least seven other communities in other states also are pursuing Northwest to build the Airbus repair facility, which is expected to create up to 800 new jobs with an estimated annual payroll of at least \$40 million.

The bonding package, authored by Rep. Wayne Simoneau (DFL-Fridley), also provides corporate tax breaks to Northwest.

The bill (HF1655) was slated for hearings May 13 in the Taxes Committee, with a stopover at the Appropriations Committee before moving to a floor vote late next week.

. . . but further funding questioned

The state's top investment broker May 7 said any use of state employee pension funds to finance Northwest Airlines' new repair facilities in Duluth and Hibbing would receive close scrutiny before being approved.

Howard Bicker, executive director of the State Board of Investments, told lawmakers most of the investment scenarios rumored to be part of the Northwest incentives package would lie within the current board's authority and would not require any special legislation to carry out.

Northwest officials are believed to be

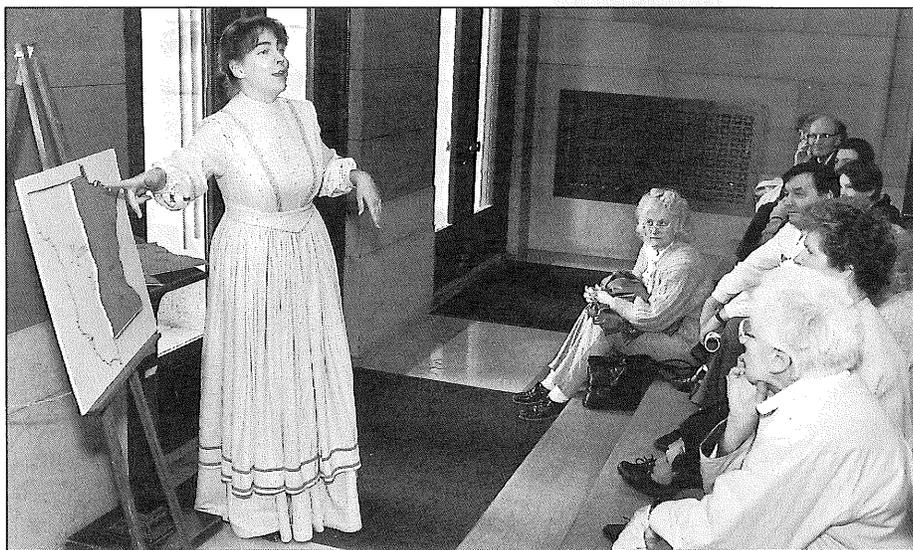
seeking up to a \$200 million investment from the state using employee pension funds. The investment package would be used to help strengthen Northwest's cash position within the highly competitive airline industry.

Bicker says he hasn't yet received any proposal from Northwest officials, but he assured members on the Legislative Commission on Pensions and Retirement they should not expect any surprises if a deal is reached.

"This isn't something that's going to happen in a week or two, or maybe even months," Bicker says. "It's going to be scrutinized by a number of groups before there is any agreement."

The investment board, which includes the governor and four of the state's constitutional officers, oversees state employees pension as part of its \$16 billion portfolio. The board's next meeting is in June, at which time Northwest may make a formal presentation.

The state pension deal is separate from a state-funded bonding proposal now working its way through the Legislature. The proposal would help Northwest build two repair facilities in northeast Minnesota for its fleet of Airbus A320 airliners and other aircraft.



A group of visitors from England get a Minnesota history lesson from Wendy Ellefson, a Capitol tour guide for the Minnesota Historical Society. Dressed as a school teacher from 1857, she discusses whether Minnesota Territory should become a "north-south state" or an "east-west one" in recognition of Minnesota Statehood Week.

Joint ventures

A 13-year-old business partnership between the U.S. and Israel is the model for a proposed Minnesota economic development plan that would help promote international trade with any country that puts up the money.

The Israeli government has already pledged up to \$15 million to fund its end of the project, says chief author Rep. Gloria Segal (DFL-St. Louis Park).

But \$25,000 is all the Appropriations Committee has been able to find for the venture thus far, she says.

The project, based on the Bi-national Research and Development Foundation, would promote joint business ventures between Minnesota and any nation that joins the partnership by contributing funds.

In turn, the Minnesota Trade Office — the agency that would administer the program under Segal's plan — would play matchmaker between U.S. and foreign companies looking to develop new international markets.

The Appropriations Committee approved the proposal (HF1353) May 8 and promised to try to find more money for the project in upcoming conferences with the Senate Finance Committee. The House approved the bill on a 128-5 vote on May 9.

The \$25,000 is allocated in the state government spending bill (HF1631).

Advantage Minnesota

The Appropriations Committee's State Government Division made a light-hearted recommendation May 9 that tennis star David Wheaton, a Minnesota native, might make a good spokesman for the Department of Trade and Economic Development's proposed new Advantage Minnesota program.

But members' mood sobered somewhat when Rep. Don Frerichs (R-Rochester), who authors the measure, mentioned that the project was funded far below the governor's request of \$750,000 for the biennium.

The program — a marketing initiative that would encourage growing Minnesota companies to remain in Minnesota — was funded at \$300,000 by the division.

Rep. Phyllis Kahn (DFL-Mpls), who chairs the division, says the reduction is consistent with the governor's goal of keeping government lean.

"If you talk any more, we'll cut it down to \$150,000," added Kahn, albeit with a smile.

"Madame chair, I'll shut my mouth," replied Frerichs.

The committee did approve the bill (HF1109), which contains language outlining the purpose and structure of the initiative.

HF1109 now goes to the full Appropriations Committee.



Education

College disability policy

A bill designed to provide policy directives at all Minnesota public colleges for students with disabilities was given final approval by the House May 8 on a 132-0 vote.

Under HF1119, sponsored by Rep. Jim Tunheim (DFL-Kennedy), the governing boards of all Minnesota public colleges must develop policies to provide for the needs of students who have disabilities.

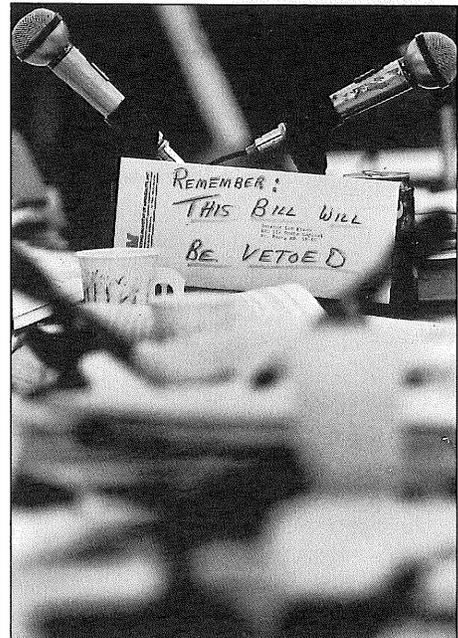
The policies, and any necessary services that coincide with the initiatives, must be in place by Feb. 1 of next year. By that date, each governing board must have submitted a report to the Legislature outlining the campus policy.

While some Minnesota college systems already operate under such a policy, others don't.

At least one system currently has only a grievance procedure in place. Tunheim says he wants "a uniform policy in place to avoid the grievance process entirely," adding that the language of the bill is fashioned to echo the current University of Minnesota policy.

The bill outlines three areas that must be included in the formation of the policy:

- support services, including individual and career counseling, support groups, and assessment and referral services;
- academic assistance services, including program advising, course selection, tutoring, and testing assistance and modification; and



A reminder to the tax conference committee that all its work might be for naught leans against a microphone May 8 in the Capitol's Room 15. Gov. Arne Carlson has promised to veto any "compromise" tax bill that splits the difference between the House and Senate plans.

- advocacy services, possibly including a designated ombudsman serving as a coordinator and first contact for students needing services, assistance in working individually with either faculty or administrators, intervention procedures or grievance procedures.

The policies must then be published in campus catalogues so that students are aware of the options available to them.

HF1119 now moves to the Senate for further consideration.

Disability training

People who provide services for the developmentally disabled would have the chance to receive training to understand the needs of the people they serve under a measure approved May 7 by the Appropriations Committee's Education Division.

The proposal (HF761), sponsored by Rep. Carlos Mariani (DFL-St. Paul), requires the State Board of Technical Colleges to develop training materials for people who provide services to the developmentally disabled.

Mariani says the bill was prompted by a 1989 report conducted by the Governor's Council on Developmental Disabilities. He says one of the problems identified in the report was the lack of training and education for care providers.

The proposal would also require the technical college system chancellor to appoint a 15-member task force to assist in developing the appropriate training materials.

In addition, the bill would allow the technical colleges board to contract with state or private groups to develop the training materials.

HF761 moves next to the House floor for further discussion.

No-merger bill

The Appropriations Committee's Education Division has vetoed the idea of merging some of the state's higher education systems, and instead has approved a measure calling for studies to clearly outline the missions of each public college system.

The committee May 7 voted for a plan (HF1687) that establishes a council to study ways to eliminate the duplication of services in the various systems and to simplify the way credits transfer between the systems.

In addition, the bill allocates \$50,000 to the Higher Education Coordinating Board to study potential uses for the University of Minnesota's Waseca campus that is scheduled to close at the end of the 1992 school year.

The appropriation, however, is contingent on the University of Minnesota-Waseca matching 10 percent of the amount from non-state sources. The University of Minnesota Board of Regents has also been requested to provide an additional \$50,000 to assist with the cost of the study.

The bill would also outline the mission of each of the four public college systems and would require each system to design its courses and programs accordingly.

The Senate, however, has approved a provision in its omnibus higher education bill that would place the state university, community college, and technical college systems under one "super board."

So the differences between the Senate and House provisions will eventually have to be worked out in conference committee.

HF1687 is scheduled to be discussed in the full House Appropriations Committee May 10.



Health

Mental health 'living will'

A bill referred to as the "living will of mental health" is one step closer to the governor's desk after a health and human services conference committee approved the plan May 7.

Four DFL and two IR conferees needed only 45 minutes to iron out differences between House and Senate versions of a measure (SF187) that would give people who experience cyclical mental illness more input into their treatment.

If signed into law, people who suffer mental illness that requires "intrusive" medical treatment — electroshock therapy or neuroleptic medications — would be able to determine in advance the treatment they are to receive when they become ill. If the person doesn't want to declare a treatment, they could appoint a person to represent them if they become incompetent to make those decisions.

The measure would allow the mentally ill to bypass the so-called *Jarvis* hearings, which have resulted in waiting periods of up to two weeks and delays of needed treatment.

Conferees decided that a public notary need not be present for an advance declaration from a competent individual and adopted a Senate provision that calls for two witnesses to issue a statement that the individual "understands the nature and significance of the declaration."

The House and Senate must now repass SF187 before sending it to the governor.



Insurance

Insurance protection

People who have claims against someone else's insurance policy would have a better chance to satisfy that claim under a measure given final approval by the House May 9.

The measure, sponsored by Rep. Phil Carruthers (DFL-Brooklyn Center), would limit agreements between an insurance company and the person or business they insure when others have claims pending against the policy.

The bill (HF1467) would require insurance companies to determine whether reaching such an agreement and rescinding a policy would endanger pending claims.

"It would protect . . . injured persons from having the policy rescinded while a claim is pending," says Carruthers. "What occasionally happens is that the insured gets into this [financial] agreement with the insurance company to give up coverage. That's fine for the insured. But if the insured has no assets, that can be terrible if you're trying to collect your claim through the policy."

The measure also would require insurance companies to determine the financial condition of the person or business that is insured before entering into agreements to rescind the policy.

If such agreements violate the provisions of the proposed law, they would be declared invalid.

HF1467 now moves to the Senate for consideration.

'Dread disease' policies

They are sometimes called "dread disease" or "cancer policies" — supplemental policies that pay consumers if they are hospitalized or get a disease such as cancer.

But these policies don't begin to pay for hospitalization. The House gave final approval to a measure May 7 that would require such companies to increase the minimum levels at which policyholders are reimbursed.

Under HF289, the minimum "loss ratios" for these policies would be set at 75 percent for group policies, and 65

percent for individual policies. Minimum loss ratios are now set at 50 percent.

Loss ratios represent the amount of money policyholders can get back for the money they pay for the policies. They are based on the amount of money the company collects in premiums, and how much is paid to policyholders after subtracting reserves, administrative costs, and profit.

Chief author Rep. Wesley Skoglund (DFL-Mpls) says that such policies should be subject to tighter controls. Some insurance agents, he says, get a 51 percent commission the first year for selling supplemental policies.

"People think they're buying a health insurance plan, but it doesn't pay hospital bills," says Skoglund, adding that most people in the insurance industry want these policies to be heavily regulated.

Skoglund told legislators that State Farm Insurance is well within loss ratio limits. But a Georgia-based company, American Family Life Assurance Co. (AFLAC), is not, and is fighting the measure.

The measure, which was approved on a 96-32 vote, was referred to the Senate.



Law

Garage door law enacted

A bill outlining what is expected of garage door opener installers has been signed into law by Gov. Arne Carlson and has taken effect.

The measure (HF104) clarifies a 1990 law that set guidelines for regulating garage door openers.

Under the law, the service or repair of automatic garage door opening systems is prohibited in residential buildings that have automatic reversing systems that fail to meet state standards (*Session Weekly*, Feb. 15).

The law also requires a warning label to be attached to the automatic garage door opening system if the system does not pass an on-site test.

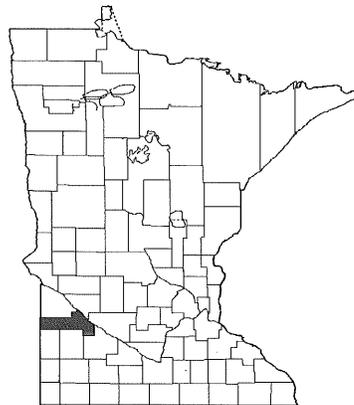
Chief author Rep. Robert Milbert (DFL-South St. Paul) says that three children have been killed in Minnesota from garage door opener accidents in the past three years, and one has been severely brain-injured.

Do you know?

Named for the river of the same name that wanders through its borders, Yellow Medicine County in west-central Minnesota was established on March 6, 1871.

A translation of the Dakota or Sioux word, *Pajutazee*, the name literally means diggings of yellow plant root, or yellow medicine diggings. The "yellow medicine" is the long, bitter, yellow root of the moonseed. The plant grows abundantly in this region of the state.

A city, also called Yellow Medicine, founded in 1866 on the south side of the river, would serve as county seat from 1872 until 1874. It was at this time that a vote of the people shifted the county seat to Granite Falls, where it remains today. The area around the Yellow Medicine village then reverted to farmland in the ensuing years.



Reps. Peter Rodosovich and Mary Murphy aren't looking to a falling budget ceiling in the House chamber. Instead the members of the House Restoration Committee point to skylights above the House chamber, debating what color they should be.



Rep. Peter Rodosovich explains how other Capitol complex buildings were designed to enhance the overall appearance of the mall.

History made light . . . Capitol's 'unauthorized' tour

First, to dispel any rumors to the contrary, there are no dead bodies hidden anywhere inside the state Capitol. There are, however, more than a few skeletons lying around.

There's also a six-toed man, scores of ancient Greek and Latin allegories somehow linked to early Minnesota statehood, more pineapples than in a tropical fruit punch commercial, and at least two signatures of sitting state representatives painted on the wall behind the recently-installed paneling in the House chamber.

Those names, of course, will have to remain cloaked in secrecy.

Someone who does know names but isn't telling — at least on the record — is Rep. Peter Rodosovich (DFL-Faribault).

He chaired the House Restoration Committee, which oversaw a complete remodeling of the House chamber and adjoining rooms two years ago. And as a Minnesota history buff, he seems a natural to provide an occasional "unauthorized" tour of the Capitol as he did for House pages recently.

As can be expected from the seat of state government, Rodosovich says politics has played center stage in the construction of the Capitol, although not necessarily in the ways many people might suspect.

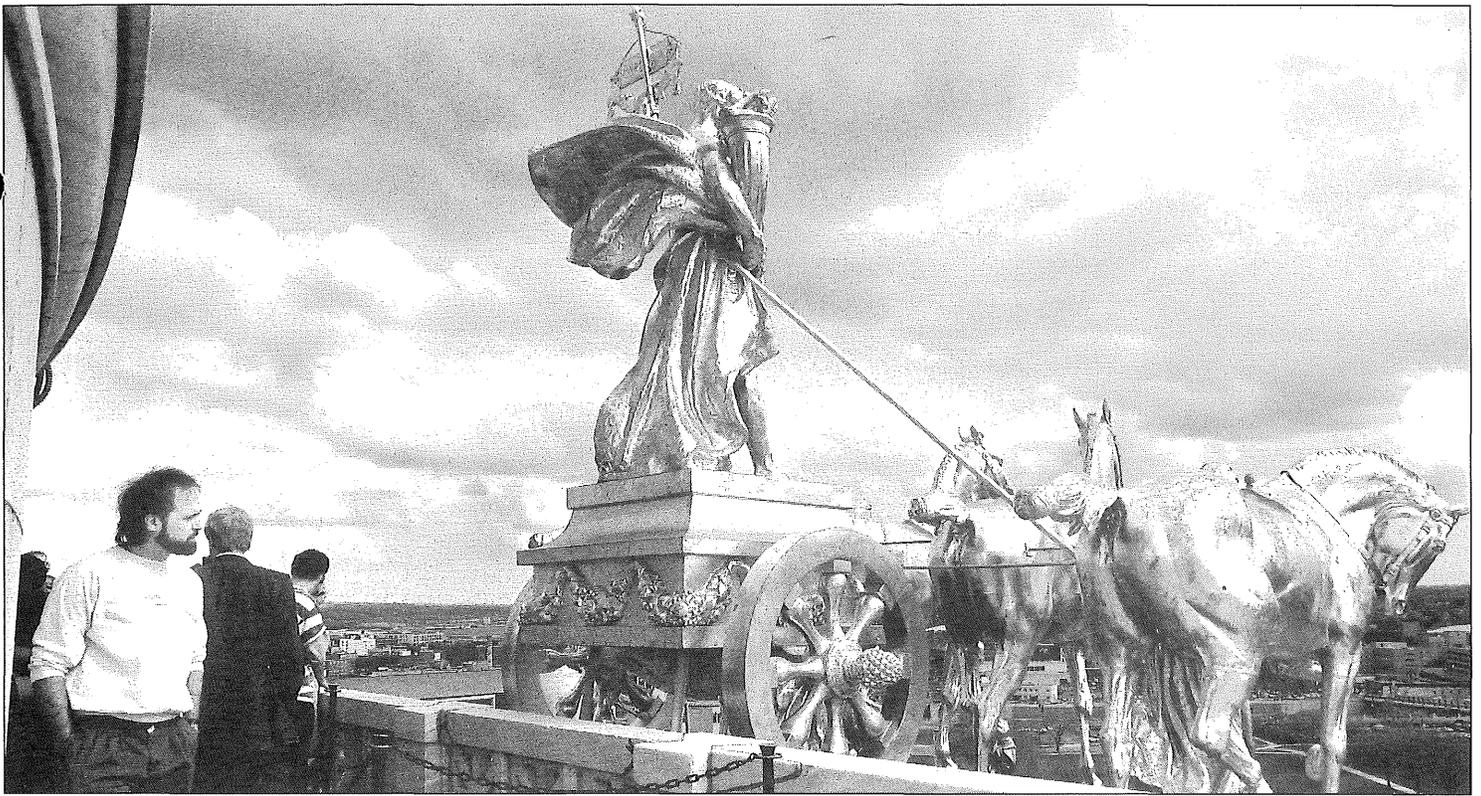
For example, the Capitol is literally teeming with Civil War memorabilia. One explanation is that Minnesota became a state in 1858 just before the outbreak of the Civil War.

But the existing Capitol wasn't completed until 1905. So why wasn't the building filled with more forward-looking totems instead of those from the fading past?

Politics and money, of course. The movers and shakers of turn-of-the-century Minnesota were now-aging veterans of the Civil War. By promising them a prominent place inside the Capitol, contributions for its construction soared.



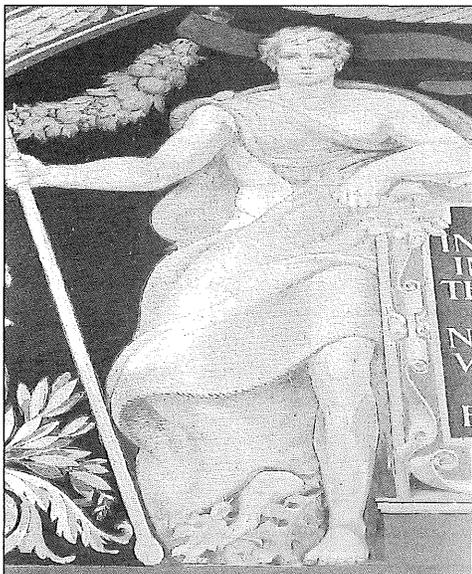
Legislation has been known to take odd turns once it reaches the House floor. But Rep. Peter Rodosovich explains that sounds can also take some strange bounces inside the House. He says members — sitting on opposite ends of the chamber — often can communicate through whispers by bouncing their voices off its domed ceiling.



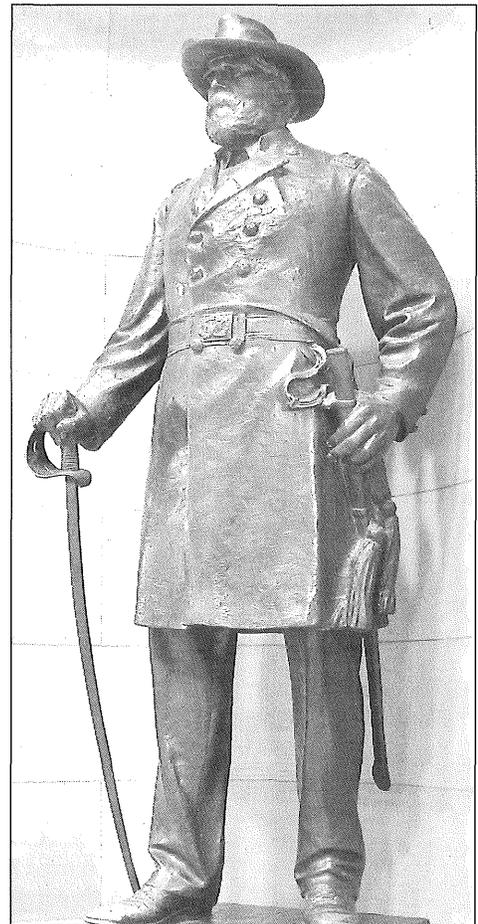
With the quadriga, "Progress of the State," in the foreground, House page Dale Swapinski scans the St. Paul skyline from the state Capitol.

But its architect had to scrape by in other ways. Have you noticed all those scantily-clad figures on the Capitol ceilings and walls? Rodosovich says they have little to do with Greek and Roman mythology. Instead, because money was spent on other parts of the building, there wasn't enough left to paint on clothes.

Text: Dave Price
Photos: Laura Phillips



Two schools of thought are offered as to why the man in this portrait has six toes. One theory holds that the artist was expressing his belief that only God can create perfection; the other is that the painter was quietly protesting low wages.



Civil War hero Col. William Colvill overlooks the rotunda from the second floor balcony. He was the only person to lie in state in the building until former Vice President and U.S. Sen. Hubert Humphrey's death in 1978.

Do Senate ties have chokehold on policies?

As the Legislature hunkers down to the very real business conducted in conference committees, several penetrating questions will surface. Here's one question you probably won't hear, but it should be asked: "Why do all the male senators wear neckties?"

It's one of those little things that on first glance doesn't seem like much. But it could be argued that the necktie is symbolic of the very real differences between the House and Senate.

In recent years, the Senate has generally been more conservative in its policies than the House and this year seems no exception. The Senate tax bill calls for lower taxes than the House's, and its spending bills are lower as well. Likewise, the Senate wetlands bill is generally considered by environmentalists to be the less progressive one.

Why does there seem to be such a difference between the two bodies — a disparity that is reflected in their unwritten dress codes? Could the code itself be responsible for the Senate's more conservative demeanor?

The answer probably will never be known. But one thing is certain: The differences in dress codes weren't always so pronounced.

"I can't remember anybody not dressing in a shirt and tie," recalled Lloyd Duxbury, who served as House speaker from 1963 to 1969.

But things began to change in a hurry. Former Rep. Rod Searle of Waseca said it was toward the end of the 1960s that the standard of dress in the House began to liberalize, as did the membership.

"They were just going to live by their own rules and they did," said Searle. Some of the first to break the unwritten rule "flaunted the code by wearing turtlenecks," recalled Searle. One liberal member from the Iron Range even wore beads.

"He was a real maverick. He would not bend to any rules except his own."

As the standard of dress continued to change, there were attempts to stem the tide in the House. In 1971, former House Majority Leader Ernest Lindstrom attempted to ban female employees from wearing pantsuits on the floor.

"Frankly, it wasn't very well-received," said Lindstrom, who served from 1967 to 1974 and is now working full-time as an attorney. "And I had more important things to deal with."

Lindstrom, like some others in the House, feared that allowing one form of casual dress would lead to even more casual forms. "I know by the time I left the Legislature that that legacy had been borne out; the attire had become a great deal more casual."

"It doesn't matter what you insist on, just so you insist on something," said former Sen. Jack Davies of St. Paul, now a Minnesota Court of Appeals judge. "We decided it was important to preserve traditions and protect the dignity of the Senate. One way to do that was to keep ice cream cones off the floor and to keep ties on."

Although some in the House believe the Senate has a written dress code requiring ties, that's not so, said Pat

"We decided it was important to preserve traditions and protect the dignity of the Senate. One way to do that was to keep ice cream cones off the floor and to keep ties on"

—former state Sen. Jack Davies

Meanwhile, over in the Senate, it, too, was chafing under the forces of social change. The opening days of the 1971 session were among the most controversial in state history. For eight days, both the DFL-leaning "Liberals" and the Republican-aligned "Conservatives" claimed to be in control.

And the clash of fashions sported by each faction reverberated through the Senate's august chambers. On opening day, the *Minneapolis Tribune* reported that the former Sen. Baldy Hansen of Austin strode into the chamber wearing a "bright red shirt."

Sen. Florian Chmielewski (DFL-Sturgeon Lake) wore an "all-green ensemble" and former Liberal Sen. Winston Borden of Brainerd, who defeated the powerful and legendary Conservative Sen. Gordon Rosenmeier of Little Falls, "favored a rust-colored sportcoat which no one could mistake for the quiet raiment of Gordon Rosenmeier, a foremost keeper of Senate tradition . . ."

Although the dress in the Senate had shifted from the conservative grays and pinstripes, there was a conscious effort to maintain some of the tradition — even if it was preserved in technicolor plaids.

Flahaven, the secretary of the Senate.

"The dress code in the Senate is really an unwritten rule and has been observed further back than anyone can remember," he said. "It probably has been in effect since the beginning of the state."

So how was the Senate able to retain its strict policy while the House couldn't preserve its fashion tradition?

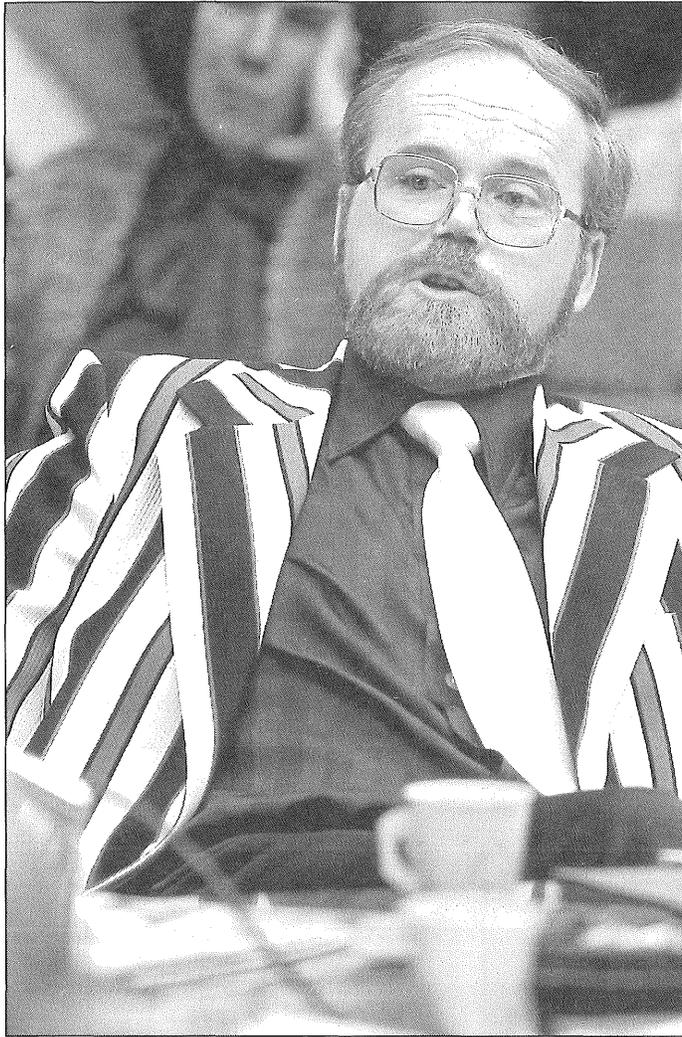
It could be that the Senate has "announced" its unwritten "appropriate attire" code, which has meant ties for the men and more conservative dress for women [following Sen. Nancy Brataas' lead], said Flahaven.

That apparently hasn't been done in the House in recent years.

Chief Clerk Ed Burdick pointed to the *Permanent Rules of the House* as the only authority on the subject, and they only touch on fashion indirectly.

"The Speaker shall preserve order and decorum" and "the Speaker shall have general control of the Chamber of the House" is about as close as the rules come to the subject.

Several people have their theories for the disparity, however.



Former Rep. James Casserly says he enjoyed "the dichotomy of dressing like a barber pole, yet working on tremendously complex tax and pension issues" while he was a House member. Former Sen. Bill McCutcheon, the Senate Tax Committee chairman in 1979 and now the St. Paul Police chief, once, half in jest, canceled a conference committee meeting in protest of Casserly's attire.

Duxbury says it could be because the Senate is smaller and easier to control. In addition, he said, "House members feel closer to the people because their districts are smaller."

Davies, who served from 1959 through 1982, has a couple of different theories. He suggested that because there are always more freshmen in the House, making it harder to get them all to conform.

And that, adds Flahaven, is sometimes a problem in the Senate. "Sometimes when senators first get elected and come here they don't want to do it [follow the dress code]," said Flahaven. "But they go along with it."

Davies suggested two other possible theories. Although the House has twice as many members as the Senate, the House chamber isn't twice as large as the Senate chamber. Body heat alone may have caused representatives to loosen their ties and led to other forms of casual dress.

But perhaps the most plausible theory has to do with the historic starting times of the two bodies. For years, before computers came to the Legislature, the Senate met in the morning while the House convened in the afternoon, said Davies, adding that that was still the custom through 1982. That allowed for the exchange of formal messages and bills between the two bodies.

And it also meant senators began their work when they were fresh in the morning while House members had to sweat it out in the afternoon.

Although the various theories may help explain how the House dress code became more liberal, it still doesn't offer any clues as to why the Senate has traditionally been more conservative.

So here's a riddle to ponder while you're waiting for that conference committee to start. Do the ties make the Senate more conservative, or do more conservative members, who like to wear ties, choose to run for the Senate?

—Grant Moos

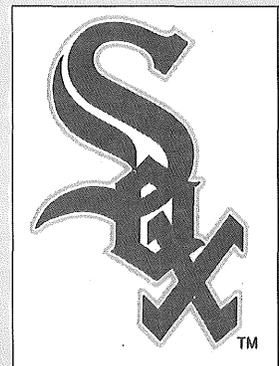
It's a fact!

The Capitol is built on a field of unfulfilled dreams.

The year before ground was broken for the new Capitol, a group of St. Paul baseball enthusiasts tried to establish a Western League team. They even asked the State Board of Capitol Commissioners, which oversaw the building of the Capitol, for permission to play ball on the site during the 1894 season, according to the state archives at the Minnesota Historical Society.

The group's effort apparently failed, and so, too, did the idea of playing ball on the present site of the Capitol.

But in 1895, Charles Comiskey brought a struggling Sioux City, Iowa, team to St. Paul and founded the Saints. That team now is known as the Chicago White Sox of the American League.



Committee, Floor & Final Action

Key to Committee/Division Abbreviations

AG	AGRICULTURE	EG	ENERGY	HO	HOUSING
AGR	AGRICULTURE & RURAL DEVELOPMENT	EH	ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT & HOUSING	JU	JUDICIARY
AP	APPROPRIATIONS	EM	EMPLOYMENT	JU/crjus	Criminal Justice Division
AP/ecir	Economic Development, Infrastructure & Regulation Div.	EN	ENVIRONMENT & NATURAL RESOURCES	LA	LABOR-MANAGEMENT RELATIONS
AP/ed	Education Division	EP	ENERGY & PUBLIC UTILITIES	LG	LOCAL GOVERNMENT & METROPOLITAN AFFAIRS
AP/enr	Environment & Natural Resources Division	ET	ETHICS	LO	LOCAL GOVERNMENT
AP/hr	Human Resources Division	FI	FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS & INSURANCE	MA	METROPOLITAN AFFAIRS
AP/sg	State Government Division	FI/bk	Banking Division	RA	RULES AND ADMINISTRATION
CO	COMMERCE	FN	FINANCE	RE	REDISTRICTING
EC	ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT	GL	GENERAL LEGISLATION, VETERANS AFFAIRS & GAMING	RI	REGULATED INDUSTRIES
EC/itt	International Trade & Technology Division	GL/elec	Elections Division	RU	RULES & LEGISLATIVE ADMINISTRATION
ED	EDUCATION	GL/vet	Veterans Affairs Division	TA	TAXES
ED/edfin	Education Finance Division	GO	GOVERNMENTAL OPERATIONS	TR	TRANSPORTATION
ED/high	Higher Education Division	GO/gs	Government Structures Division	TT	TAXES & TAX LAWS
ED/ef	Education Funding Division	GR	GAMING REGULATION	VG	VETERANS & GENERAL LEGISLATION
EE	ELECTIONS & ETHICS	HH	HEALTH & HUMAN SERVICES	WM	WAYS & MEANS

1991 MINNESOTA LEGISLATURE BILL STATUS TRACKING SHEET			COMMITTEE				FLOOR				FINAL	
File No.	Author	Committee/Division/Bill Title	Introduction/ Cmte. Referral	Committee/Div.	Committee Report (date/action)	Re-referral	Final Passage	Vote	1st reading in other body/Substitution	Referred to Conference Cmte.	Concurrence & Repassage	Governor's Signature (Chapter Number)
rp -- recommended to pass a -- amended rpa -- recommended to pass as amended h -- heard nrp -- not recommended to pass v -- vetoed by governor re -- re-referred to another cmte./div. * -- footnote												
		AGRICULTURE										
HF0669	Krueger	'Minnesota pure' dairy products	3/7 AG	AG	4/11 rpa		5/8	76-55				
SF0685	Sams		3/11 AGR	AGR	3/27 rpa	reFN						
		APPROPRIATIONS										
HF0073	Tunheim	Maximum effort school loans—	1/22 ED	AP	2/25 rp		3/4	132-0	2/14		4/24	5/2 (45)
SF0069	Stumpf	interest	1/18 ED	FN	3/7 rpa		4/22	60-1				
HF0099	Pelowski	Trunk highways—Disabled	1/24 TR	AP	5/8 rpa		5/9	132-0				
SF0076	Morse	American Veterans designation	1/22 TR	TR	4/15 rpa	reFN						
HF0118	Trimble	Fatally injured workers—	1/28 LA	AP	5/8 rp		5/9	132-0				
SF0853	Kelly	honoring	3/21 EM	EM	4/25 rpa							
HF0230	Waltman	Schools—combination referendum	2/7 ED	AP	3/21 rp		4/8	131-0	4/10		4/29*	5/6 (57)
SF0152	Mehrkens	authorized	2/4 ED	ED	4/15 rpa		4/25	64-0				
HF0691	Rodosovich	WIC program funding increase	3/7 HH	AP	5/8 rpa		5/9	130-0				
SF0665	Vickerman		3/7 HH									
HF0694	Long	Environmental enforcement act, 1991	3/7 EN	AP	5/8 rpa		5/9	132-0				
HF0702	Sparby	Agriculture development act	4/11 AG	AP	5/8 rpa		5/9	133-0				
SF0776	Sams		3/14 AG	TA	5/2 rpa	reFN						

*HF0230-vote 127-0

1991 MINNESOTA LEGISLATURE BILL STATUS TRACKING SHEET			COMMITTEE				FLOOR					FINAL
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File No.	Author	Committee/Division/Bill Title										
HF0860	Lieder	Red River trade corridor—	3/13 EC	AP	5/8 rp		5/9	133-0				
SF0823	Moe	money appropriated	3/18 FN									
HF0961	S. Nelson	Farmer-lender mediation	3/21 AG	AP	5/8 rp		5/9	133-0				
SF0954	Sams		3/25 AG	AG	4/23 rpa	reFN						
HF1000	Dille	Agriculture safety center	3/21 AP	AP	5/8 rpa		5/9	132-0				
SF1066	Bertram		3/27 AG	AG	4/23 rpa	reFN						
HF1353	Segal	International trade partnerships	4/4 AP	AP	5/8 rpa		5/9	128-5				
SF1370	Mondale	program	4/10 EC	EC	4/24 rp	reFN						
HF1657	Steensma	State government claims bill	4/23 AP	AP	5/8 rpa		5/9	124-10				
SF1528	Beckman		4/25 FN	FN	5/7 rpa							
		Econ. Dev., Infrastructure & Reg. APPROPRIATIONS										
HF0012	Skoglund	Insurance company solvency	1/9 FI	AP/ecir	5/9 rpa	reAP						
SF0037	Luther		1/14 CO	CO	4/17 rpa	reFN						
HF0083	Kalis	Town road projects—	1/24 TR	AP/ecir	5/7 rp	reAP						
SF0093	Langseth	limiting fees	1/28 EN	EN	4/8 rp	reFN						
HF0307	Osthoff	Racing commission members—	2/14 GL	AP/ecir	5/7 rp	reAP						
SF0255	Price	pay increase	2/11 GR	TA	4/26 rpa							
HF0382	Hanson	Bars—DWI warning signs	2/18 RI	AP/ecir	5/7 rp	reAP						
SF0269	Price		2/14 CO	CO	4/18 rpa		5/8	64-0				
HF0385	Winter	Auto insurance—reductions	2/21 FI	AP/ecir	5/7 rp	reAP						
SF0441	Lessard	for seniors	2/25 CO	FN	5/7 rpa							
HF0406	A. Johnson	Employee wage guarantees	2/21 LA	AP/ecir	5/7 rp	reAP						
SF0675	Chmielewski		3/11 EM	EM	3/25 rpa	reFN						
HF0463	Lasley	Seven-year dealer license	2/25 TR	AP/ecir	5/7 rpa	reAP						
SF0208	Mehrkens	plates	2/7 TR	FN	5/6 rpa							
HF0465	Mariani	Wheelchair securement—	2/25 TR	AP/ecir	5/9 rpa							
SF0132	J.B. Johnson	transit bus requirements	1/31 TR	TR	3/11 rpa		3/18	65-0	3/25			
HF0552	Peterson	Ethanol—oxygenated gasoline	2/28 AG	AP/ecir	5/7 rpa*	reAP						
SF0559	Frederickson	requirements	3/21 EN	FN	5/7 rpa							
HF0593	Orfield	DWI assessment changes—	3/4 TR	AP/ecir	5/7 rp	reAP						
SF0494	Spear	increased	2/28 JU	JU	4/29 rpa	reFN						
HF0728	O'Connor	Traffic, parking violations—	3/7 TR	AP/ecir	5/9 rpa							
SF1456	Solon	driver records checked	4/15 TR									
HF0734	Lieder	Limousine drivers' regulation	3/7 TR	AP/ecir	5/9 rpa	reAP						
SF0626	Price		3/7 TR	TR	4/24 rpa	reFN						
HF0796	Davids	Interstate fuel agreement—	3/11 TR	AP/ecir	5/7 rpa	reAP						
		dual fees imposed										
HF1377	Garcia	Richfield—frontage	4/4 LG	AP/ecir	5/9 rpa	reAP						
SF1238	Riveness	road funded	4/4 TR	TR	4/15 rpa	reFN						
HF1502	Pugh	Secretary of State—certain	4/8 AP	AP/ecir	5/9 rpa							
SF0780	Frederickson	filing fees not collected	3/14 JU	JU	4/11 rpa	reFN						

*HF213 incorporated into HF552 5/7

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File No.	Author	Committee/Division/Bill Title										
Envir. & Natural Resources Div. APPROPRIATIONS												
HF0001	Munger	Wetands protection	1/9 EN	AP/enr	5/7 rpa	reAP						
SF0051	Merriam		1/16 EN									
HF0303	Wagenius	Waste management—	2/14 EN	AP/enr	5/3 rpa	reAP						
SF0256	Merriam	changes, additions to law	2/11 EN	EN	4/30 rpa							
HF0467	K. Olson	Meat processing—	2/25 AG	AP/enr	5/7 rpa	reAP						
SF0330	Vickerman	inspection program	2/18 AGR									
Human Resources Division APPROPRIATIONS												
HF0002	Ogren	Minnesotans' Health Plan—	1/9 HH	AP/hr	5/9 rpa	reAP						
SF0002	Berglin	requirements, benefits	1/9 HH	JU	4/29 rpa	reFN						
HF0004	Skoglund	Health insurance—Minnesotans'	1/9 FI	AP/hr	5/3 h							
SF0023	Stumpf	Health Care Plan	1/14 HH									
HF0005	Welle	Health insurance—small	1/9 HH	AP/hr	5/3 h							
SF0025	Pogemiller	employers	1/14 HH									
HF0006	Lourey	Minnesotans' Health Plan—	1/9 HH	AP/hr	5/8 h							
SF0024	Langseth	rural health initiatives	1/14 HH									
HF0009	A. Johnson	Commission on children,	1/9 ED	AP/hr	5/3 h							
SF0116	Traub	families—creation	1/28 ED									
HF0011	Welle	Health facilities—pediatric	1/9 HH	AP/hr	5/7 rpa	reAP						
SF0012	Samuelson	reimbursement	1/9 HH	HH	2/28 rpa	reFN						
HF0012	Skoglund	Insurance company solvency	1/9 FI	AP/hr	5/7 rpa	reAP						
SF0037	Luther		1/14 CO	CO	4/17 rpa	reFN						
HF0086	Greenfield	Child welfare—services	1/24 HH	AP/hr	5/7 rpa	reAP						
SF0120	Berglin	notice requirement	1/3 HH	HH	3/25 rp	reJU*						
HF0027	Cooper	Loan forgiveness, training	2/7 HH	AP/hr	5/8 h							
SF0258	Vickerman	program—health occupations	2/11 HH	HH	4/8 rpa	reFN						
HF0416	Vellenga	Sex offenders—required to	2/21 JU	AP/hr	5/7 rpa	reAP						
SF0371	Bertram	register with law enforcement	2/20 JU	JU	4/22 rpa	reFN						
HF1449	Seaberg	Criminal justice—work	4/8 JU	AP/hr	5/7 rpa	reAP						
SF0271	Kelly	release, crowding	2/14 JU	JU	4/18 rpa	reFN						
HF1621	Vellenga	Drugs—drug fee zones	4/15 JU	AP/hr	5/7 rpa	reAP						
SF0525	Spear	established	2/28 JU	JU	4/17 rpa							
COMMERCE												
HF0739	Simoneau	Insurance company—takeover	3/7 CO	CO	4/2 rp		4/18	131-0	4/23			5/2 (58)
SF0482	Reichgott		2/28 JU	JU	3/27 rpa		4/27	65-1				
HF0786	Blatz	Contract enforcement laws	3/11 CO	CO	4/11 rpa		5/8	133-0				
SF0895	Luther		3/21 CO									
HF0931	O'Connor	Trade practices	3/18 CO	CO	4/4 rp		4/25	84-47				
SF0539	Spear		3/4 CO	CO	3/25 rpa		4/4	59-5	4/8		4/26*	5/3 v (46)

*SF0120— withdrawn 4/4, reFN

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a -- amended h -- heard v -- vetoed by governor * -- footnote												
File No.	Author	Committee/Division/Bill Title										
HF1017	Bertram	Grocery store license—	3/21 CO	CO	4/2 rpa		4/17	129-3	4/18			5/6 (52)
SF0664	Bertram	clarification	3/7 AG	HH	3/27 rpa	reHH*	4/27	64-1				
HF1197	Bauerly	Franchise assignments,	3/27 CO	CO	4/10 rpa		5/8	123-9				
SF1118	Luther	transfers, sales regulated	4/2 CO									
HF1415	Scheid	Real estate brokers—	4/4 CO	CO	4/15 rp		5/7	83-42				
SF1244	Cohen	licensing	4/4 CO	CO	4/17 rp							
HF1492	Morrison	Real estate appraisers—	4/8 CO	CO	4/10 rpa		5/8	124-4	5/6			
SF1315	Hottinger	licensing	4/8 CO	CO	4/17 rpa		5/2	60-0				
ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT												
HF0840	Jefferson	Neighborhood revitalization—	3/13 EC	EC	3/18 rpa		4/29	131-0				
SF0286	Pogemiller	policy boards powers	2/14 EH	EH	3/18 rpa		3/25	62-0	3/27			5/6 (59)
HF1151	Osthoff	St. Paul Port authority—	3/25 LG	EC	4/4 rp		5/8	132-0	5/1			
SF1020	Kelly	contracting law exemptions	3/25 EH	EH	4/15 rp							
HF1326	Clark	Recreation—grant programs	4/4 EC	EC	4/15 rpa		5/7	96-32	5/9			
SF1204	Berglin		4/4 EC	EH	4/22 rpa							
EDUCATION												
HF0331	Kinkel	School boards—interactive	2/14 ED	ED	3/18 rpa		3/21	134-0	3/25			5/2 (44)
SF0396	Finn	television	2/20 ED				4/22	67-0				
HF1119	Tunheim	Colleges—disabled policy	3/25 ED	ED	4/18 rp		5/8	132-0	5/9			
SF1166	Stumpf	requirement	5/9 RA	ED	4/25 rp							
ENVIRONMENT & NATURAL RESOURCES												
HF0378	Ogren	State land exchanges	2/18 EN	EN	4/18 rpa		5/7	127-1	5/9			
SF0306	Chmielewski		2/14 EN	EN	4/15 rpa							
HF0493	Wenzel	Environment & Natural Resources—	2/25 AG	AP	5/1 rpa		5/2	108-25		5/6		
SF1533	Merriam	omnibus bill	4/26				5/2	55-9	5/2	5/3		
HF0528	D. Johnson	Timber permit limit	2/28 EN	EN	4/11 rp		5/7	131-0				
SF0515	Finn		2/28 EN	EN	4/2 rpa		4/25	64-0	4/30			
HF0747	D. Johnson	Timber cutting bond	3/11 EN	EN	4/15 rpa		4/29	129-0				
SF0732	Lessard		3/14 EN	EN	4/2 rpa		4/11	63-0	4/17			5/6 (61)
HF0767	McGuire	Government printing—	3/11 EN	EN	4/8 rpa		5/7	125-5				
SF1483	Dahl	distribution, purchasing	4/17 EN									
HF0843	Munger	West Lake Superior—	3/13 EN	EN	4/2 rpa		4/11	131-0	4/15			5/6 (55)
SF0796	Solon	sanitary district	3/18 EN	EN	4/11 rpa		4/29	65-0				
HF0935	Pugh	Hunting—hunter safety	3/18 EN	EN	4/2 rpa		4/29	127-4				
SF0729	Merriam	course	3/14 EN	EN	3/27 rpa		4/8	66-0	4/11		4/30	5/7 (63)
HF0994	Rukavina	St. Louis County—tax	3/21 EN	EN	4/11 rpa		5/7	130-2				
SF0958	Dicklich	forfeited land	3/25 EN	EN	4/15 rpa		4/30	62-0	5/2		5/9	
HF1013	Peterson	Pipelines—eminent domain	3/21 EN	EN	3/27 rp		5/7	130-1				
SF1401	J.E. Benson	authority	4/10 EN									

*SF0539-vote 36-23

*SF0664-withdrawn

1991 MINNESOTA LEGISLATURE BILL STATUS TRACKING SHEET			COMMITTEE				FLOOR				FINAL	
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rp -- recommended to pass			a -- amended									
rpa -- recommended to pass as amended			h -- heard									
nrp -- not recommended to pass			v -- vetoed by governor									
re -- re-referred to another cmte./div.			* -- footnote									
HF1121	Stanius	Fishing, hunting—disabled,	3/25 EN	EN	4/2 rpa		5/7	130-2				
SF0800	Price	institutionalized persons	3/18 EN	EN	4/11 rpa		4/29	64-0	5/1	5/9		
FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS & INSURANCE												
HF0289	Skoglund	Noncomprehensive health	2/11 FI	FI	4/4 rpa		5/7	96-32	5/9			
SF1117	Luther	coverage—minimum loss ratios	4/2 CO	CO	4/27 rpa							
HF0315	Farrell	College students—full-time	2/14 FI	FI			5/7	132-0				
SF0231	Kelly	status for injured, disabled	2/11 CO	CO	3/18 rpa		3/27	60-0	4/2		5/8*	
HF0821	Lourey	Health care—contract	3/13 FI	FI	4/10 rpa		5/7	131-1				
SF0635	Samuelson	restrictions	3/7 CO	CO	3/25 rpa		4/27	65-0	4/30		5/9*	
HF1418	Greenfield	Minnesota comprehensive health	4/4 FI	FI	4/18 rp		4/23	133-0	4/25			5/6 (54)
SF1211	Samuelson	association—member expenses	4/4 CO	CO	4/8 rp		4/29	63-0				
GENERAL LEGISLATION												
HF0471	Ogren	Special Olympics—resolution	2/25 GL	GL	3/21 rpa		4/15	133-0	4/18			5/7 (R7)
SF0436	Luther		2/25 VG	VG	3/25 rpa		4/30	58-0				
GOVERNMENTAL OPERATIONS												
HF0041	Rukavina	Pensions—Virginia firefighters	1/14 GO	GO	3/21 rpa		4/8	132-0	4/10			5/7 (62)
SF0072	Dicklich	relief association	1/22 GO	GO	3/18 rpa		4/27	62-0				
HF0579	Garcia	Richfield—police relief	2/28 GO	GO	4/10 rpa		5/8	121-0				
SF0708	Riveness	pension fund	3/11 GO	GO	4/17 rpa							
HF0614	Dawkins	State boards—investment	3/4 GO	GO	4/4 rpa		4/8	131-0	4/11			5/6 (47)
SF0548	Cohen	authority	3/4 GO	GO	3/18 rpa		4/27	65-0				
HF1050	Orfield	Executive orders—legislative	3/21 GO	GO	4/8 rp		5/7	77-55	5/9			
SF1008	Marty	notification	3/25 GO	GO	4/15 rp							
HEALTH & HUMAN SERVICES												
HF0527	Welle	Nursing home beds—licensure	2/28 HH	HH	4/8 rpa		5/7	132-0				
SF0885	Berglin		3/21 HH	HH	4/4 rpa		4/27	66-0	4/30			
HF0719	Greenfield	Human Resources—omnibus bill	3/7 HH	AP	5/1 rpa		5/3	89-43	5/6	5/6		
SF0622	Merriam		3/7 HH	HH	4/18	reFN	5/6	59-7				
HF0826	Lynch	Mental health—requirements	3/13 HH	HH	4/11 rpa		5/7	104-24				
SF0226	Samuelson	consolidated	2/11 HH	HH	4/10 rpa		4/29	64-0	5/1			
HF1592	Greenfield	Home Care Bill of Rights—	4/11 HH	HH	4/15 rp		5/7	131-0	5/9			
SF1419	Berglin	consolidation	4/10 HH	HH	4/22 rp							
JUDICIARY												
HF0098	Seaberg	Ex parte release orders—	1/24 JU	JU	3/7 rpa		3/13	128-0	3/18		4/30*	5/7 (64)
SF0127	Marty	limitations	1/31 JU	JU	2/28 rpa		4/25	61-0				
HF0526	Pugh	Corporation—shareholder	2/28 JU	JU	4/10 rpa		4/18	132-1	4/23			5/6 (49)
SF0395	Reichgott	rights clarified	2/20 JU	JU	3/27 rpa		4/27	66-0				

*SF0231 Con/Re vote 51-0

*HF0098 Con/Re vote 134-0

*SF0635 Con/Re vote 47-0

1991 MINNESOTA LEGISLATURE BILL STATUS TRACKING SHEET			COMMITTEE				FLOOR					FINAL
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HF0927	Wagenius	Mercury levels in batteries	3/18 EN	JU	4/29 rpa		5/8	131-2	4/30			
SF0793	Dahl		3/14 EN	EN	4/4 rpa		4/27	66-0				
HF1125	Koppendrayar	Mille Lacs Chippewa bond—	3/25 JU	JU	4/17 rpa		5/7	129-1	5/9			
SF0893	Davis	law enforcement authority	3/21 JU	JU	4/24 rpa							
		LABOR-MANAGEMENT RELATIONS										
HF0324	Farrell	Wages—liens	2/14 LA	LA	2/25 rp		3/11	130-0				5/6 (48)
HF1016	Murphy	Employee drug testing	3/21 LA	LA	4/11 rp		4/29	132-0				
SF0550	Pappas		3/4 HH	HH	3/18 rpa		3/25	63-0	3/27			5/6 (60)
		LOCAL GOVERNMENT & METROPOLITAN AFFAIRS										
HF0107	Janezich	Townships—supervisors	1/24 LG	LG	3/28 h		5/8	132-0	3/13			
SF0081	Hottinger		1/24 LG	LG	3/4 rp		3/11	62-0				
HF0422	McGuire	Public notice rules exempted	2/21 LG	LG	4/22 rpa		4/24	130-0	4/25			5/6 (53)
SF0334	Marty	in some cities	2/18 LO	LO	3/14 rpa		4/29	62-0				
HF0894	Uphus	City officials—conflicts	3/18 LG	LG	4/2 rpa		4/4	127-0	4/8		4/30*	5/7 (65)
SF0922	D.E. Johnson	of interest	3/21 LO				4/26	53-5				
HF0983	McGuire	Ramsey County—laws amended to	3/21 LG	LG	4/18 rp		4/23	133-0	4/25			5/7 (51)
SF0943	Kelly	conform with home rule charter	3/21 LO	LO	4/4 rp		4/27	63-1				
HF1105	McGuire	Ramsey County—civil service	3/25 LG	LG	4/18 rp		4/23	133-0	4/25			5/6 (50)
SF0973	Kelly	classifications clarified	3/25 LO	LO	4/4 rp		4/27	66-0				
HF1189	Winter	County government—broadcast	3/27 LG	LG	4/16 rpa		5/8	94-39				
SF1116	Vickerman	expenditures allowed	4/2 LG	LG	4/15 rpa	reFN						
HF1655	Simoneau	Northwest Airlines	4/23 EC	LG	5/9 rpa	reRU						
SF1517	Solon	bonding proposal	4/23 EC	EC	5/3 rpa	reMA						
		REGULATED INDUSTRIES										
HF0564	Jacobs	Telephone companies—	2/28 RI	RI	4/4 rpa		5/7	123-7	5/9			
SF0709	Novak	exclusion of certain business	3/11 EP	EP	4/30 rpa							
HF1127	Peterson	Four-party telephone service	3/25 RI	RI	4/11 rpa		5/7	110-20	5/9			
SF1432	Frederickson	abolished	4/11 EG	EP	4/25 rpa							
		TAXES										
HF0833	Rest	Tax exempt bonds—	3/13 EC	TA	5/2 rpa		5/8	132-0				
SF0579	Pogemiller	regulations	3/4 EH	TT	5/3 rpa							
HF1086	Ogren	Taxes—omnibus bill	3/25 TA	TA	4/29		5/1	79-54	5/2	5/6		
SF1009	D.J. Johnson		3/25 TT	TT	5/1 rpa		5/2	34-33		5/6		
		TRANSPORTATION										
HF0267	Kalis	Motor vehicle carriers—	2/11 TR	TR	4/22 rpa		5/8	133-0				
SF0275	Beckman	farm truck inspections	2/14 TR	FN	5/6 rpa							
HF0709	V. Johnson	Deputy registrars—	3/7 TR	TR			4/29	123-6				
SF0368	Morse	appointing authority	2/18 GO	GO	3/18 rpa		3/25	62-0	3/27			5/6 (56)

*HF894 Con/Re vote 130-2

Coming Up Next Week . . . May 13-17, 1991

Committee Schedule

This schedule is subject to change. For information updates, call House Calls at (612) 296-9283. All meetings are open to the public.

MONDAY, May 13

10 a.m.

TAXES

5 State Office Building

Chr. Rep. Paul Anders Ogren

Agenda: HF1655 (Simoneau) Aircraft maintenance and repair facility construction at Duluth international airport granted bonding authority, job creation and sales tax exemptions provided, TIF districts established, and airports commission authority expanded. HF1571 (Ogren) Finance department provisions modified for collections, disclosures, and electronic fund transfers, penalties provided, and money appropriated.

1 p.m. The House will meet in session.

TUESDAY, May 14

8:00 a.m.

REDISTRICTING

10 State Office Building

Chr. Rep. Peter Rodosovich

Agenda: Legislative boundaries.

1 p.m. The House will meet in session.

WEDNESDAY, May 15

1 p.m. The House will meet in session.

THURSDAY, May 16

1 p.m. The House will meet in session.

FRIDAY, May 17

1 p.m. The House will meet in session.

In the Hopper . . . May 3-9, 1991

Bill Introductions

HF1678 — HF1691

Monday, May 6

HF1683—Jaros (DFL)

Labor-Management Relations

Workplace safety program provided through the business assistance center.

HF1684—Peterson (DFL)

Appropriations

Lac qui Parle wildlife management area; bond issuance authorized and money appropriated for development and construction of a visitor's center.

Tuesday, May 7

HF1685—Johnson, R. (DFL)

Appropriations

Bemidji tourist information center and related facilities appropriated money.

HF1686—Carruthers (DFL)

Local Government & Metro. Affairs

Municipal board to initiate a contested case

proceeding on annexation matters, municipalities provided an option, and administrative law judge duties provided.

Wednesday, May 8

HF1687—Carlson (DFL)

Appropriations

Higher education mission statement, coordination, and intersystem council established; Waseca campus studied; higher education coordinating board powers clarified, and money appropriated.

Thursday, May 9

HF1688—Smith (IR)

Commerce

Real estate broker provided lien on property for unpaid commissions.

HF1689—Kahn (DFL)

Judiciary

Driving while intoxicated (DWI); driver's license suspension periods increased and limited license issuance restricted to comply with federal standards for driving while intoxicated conviction.

HF1690—Orfield (DFL)

Health & Human Services

Abortion case law codified to require abortions be performed by a physician within 24 weeks of when the pregnancy began unless the life or health of the patient is threatened or severe fetal anomaly is present.

HF1691—Limmer (IR)

Health & Human Services

Children's safety centers established to reduce children's vulnerability to violence and trauma, to facilitate parental visits with children living in foster homes, grant program provided, and money appropriated.

Order Form: 1991 Session Review

The 1991 Session Review, produced by the House and Senate, will provide brief summaries of all bills that were passed by both the Senate and the House during the current legislative session. Each entry will include a bill title, House and Senate file numbers, House and Senate chief authors, a chapter number as it will appear in *Laws of Minnesota 1991*, a brief summary of the bill, and enactment and effective dates. Bills will be indexed according to chapter, and House and Senate file numbers. The publication will be ready soon after the session ends. Copies will be mailed to those who order them.

Do you want to receive a copy of the 1991 Session Review? Yes No

Please detach and mail this form (with the mailing label on the back) by May 31, 1991, to: Session Review, House Public Information Office, 175 State Office Building, St. Paul, MN 55155. If you do not want to remove the page, please include *all* the information that appears on your mailing label on a duplication of this order form.

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We intend to continue the Q & A column next year. If you have a question about the Minnesota House of Representatives or the legislative process, please send it to us.

—Thank you

Minnesota House of Representatives
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 175 State Office Building • St. Paul, MN 55155-1298
 (612) 296-2146 1-800-657-3550

Speaker of the House: Robert Vanasek
 Majority Leader: Dee Long
 Minority Leader: Terry Dempsey

MINNESOTA INDEX

Minnesota Health

National rank

Average life expectancy: 76.2 years	2
Percent of women of child bearing age giving birth, 1987: 6.4 percent	22
Legal abortions per 1,000 live births, 1984: 260	30
Infant mortality, infant deaths per 1,000 live births, 1986: 9.2 percent	38
Percent of births that were low birth weight, 1986: 5.1 percent	47
Percent of infants born to unmarried mothers, 1986: 16.3 percent	43
Percent of infants whose mothers received late or no prenatal care, 1986: 8	38
Percent of all births to mothers under 20, 1986: 7.3 percent	50
Accidental death rates, deaths per 100,000 population, 1986: 34.2	38
Death rates for suicide per 100,000 population, 1985: 10.9	—
Death rate for homicide per 100,000 population, 1985: 2.1	—
Physicians per 100,000 population, 1986: 226	13
Nursing home beds per 1,000 population aged 65 and over, 1986: 84.3	2
Medicaid recipients as percent of population, 1987: 7.9	23
Medicaid payments per capita, 1987: \$258,000	4

Source: State Policy Data Book '89

For general information, call:
House Information Office
 (612) 296-2146 or
 1-800-657-3550

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 action, call:
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