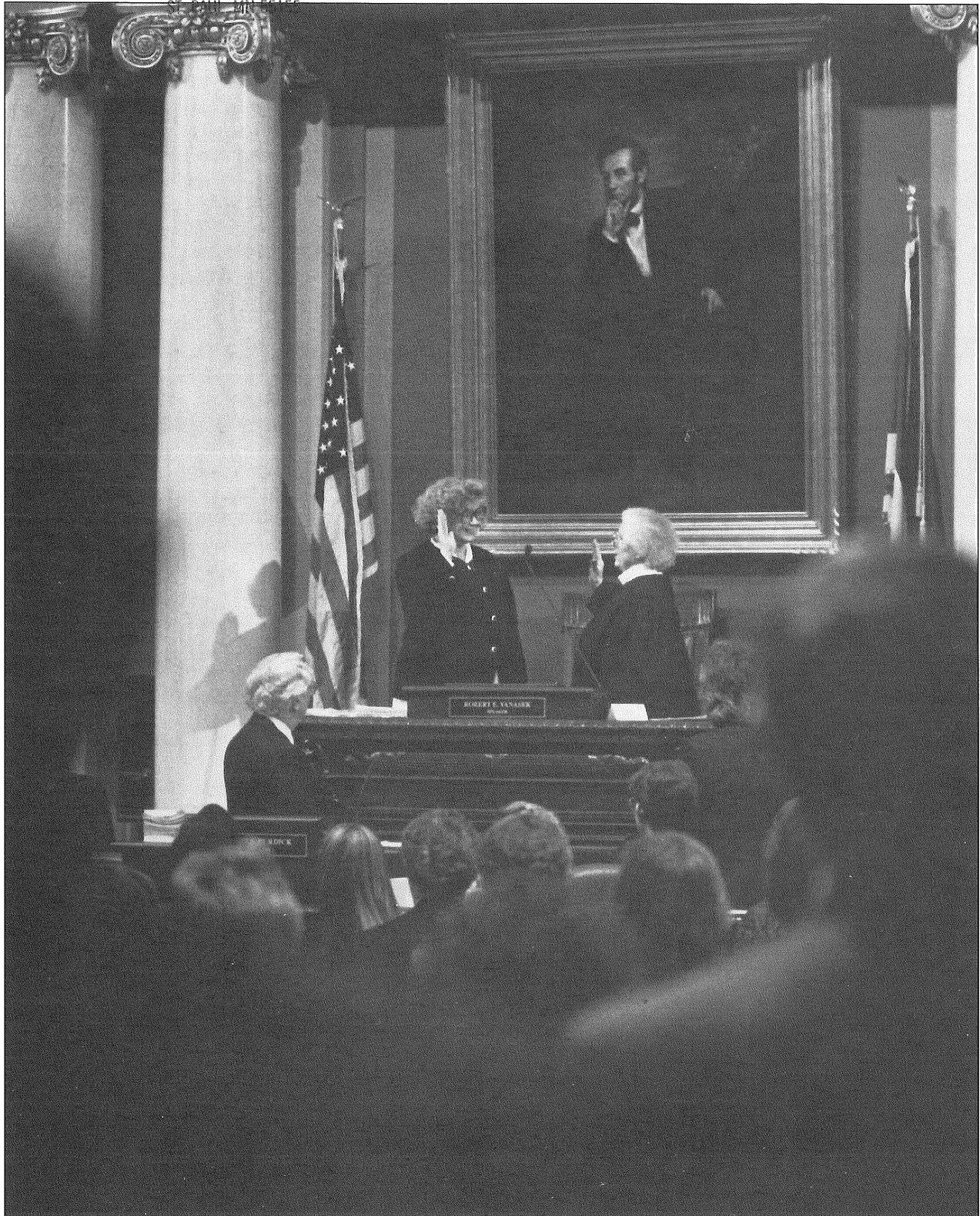
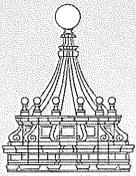


Session Weekly

AUG 12 1992 Minnesota House of Representatives • January 10, 1992 • Volume 9, Number 1

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Session Weekly
is a publication of the
Minnesota House of
Representatives Public
Information Office.

During the 1992 Legislative Session, each issue reports daily House action between Thursdays of each week, lists bill introductions and upcoming committee meeting schedules, and provides other information. The publication is a service of the Minnesota House. No fee.

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Session Weekly (ISSN 1049-8176) is published weekly during the legislative session by the Minnesota House of Representatives Public Information Office, 100 Constitution Ave., St. Paul, MN 55155-1298. Second Class postage paid at St. Paul, MN, and at additional mailing offices. POSTMASTER: Send address changes to *Session Weekly*, Public Information Office, Minnesota House of Representatives, St. Paul, MN 55155-1298.

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Flashback

If something just doesn't seem right with the annual dance of the legislative seasons, that's because it isn't. This is the earliest lawmakers have ever returned to the Capitol for the second year of session since the two-year flexible sessions began in 1974.

Since the mid-1980s the even-year sessions have begun in February. And in each of those sessions since 1986, the start-up dates have become later and later.

The progressions have been small ones. And like most incremental changes, the gradual delay of the even-year start-up dates has largely gone unnoticed. But those changes have led to a modification of the perceived purpose of the continued sessions.

Longtime Capitol insiders will tell you that the 1972 constitutional amendment allowing every-year sessions was adopted so lawmakers would have more time to handle the growing crush of complex issues and to make technical corrections in bills passed the year before.

But ask most people today what the primary purpose of such sessions are and they're likely to say it's to pass a supplemental budget. Now, more than ever, lawmakers look for guidance to the Department of Finance's revenue forecast in late February (Feb. 27 this year). The department wasn't created until 1973, and it's taken awhile for those forecasts to take root in the legislative process.

If the legislative session were a 400-meter race, the time before that revenue forecast would be analogous to all that stretching and dancing runners do before a race, with the starter's gun being the forecast. Once it's released, legislators have a clearer idea of how much tax collections are up or down, and consequently how much money they have to spend.

This year, of course, lawmakers are here early to pass the congressional reapportionment bill and the legislative redistricting cleanup measure. But the plan is to adjourn late next week and then not return to the Capitol until Feb. 18, and possibly a week later in order to begin Phase II of the session closer to the revenue forecast. Many Capitol staffers prefer the good old days when the sessions would begin in mid-January and adjourn sometime in March. Don't look for an early release this year.

"Sorry, I wouldn't make plans until May if I were you," House Speaker Dee Long said earlier this week.

— Grant Moos

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On the cover: Rep. Dee Long (DFL-Mpls) made history Jan. 6 when she was sworn in as the first woman speaker of the Minnesota House of Representatives. Long became the seventh woman in this country's history to be elected speaker of a house, according to the Center for the American Woman and Politics at Rutgers University.

—photo by Tom Olmscheid

Highlights



Government

Presidential primary delay

A presidential primary in Minnesota this April is looking less likely. By a 13-5 margin, the General Legislation, Veterans Affairs and Gaming Committee voted Jan. 9 to postpone the primary until 1996.

"I'm a strong believer in participatory democracy, but also . . . in fiscal responsibility," said bill chief author Rep. Harold Lasley (DFL-Cambridge).

The primary is strongly opposed by representatives of local governments who are upset that they would have to pay to conduct the election and that voters will have to publicly declare their party allegiance before voting.

Rep. Loren Solberg (DFL-Bovey) offered a bill to fund the primary this year, but said he lacked the votes to pass it. The measure was not voted on.

Solberg said that only between 1 and 3 percent of the voting public participate in the caucus system and that he wanted to get the primary off the ground this year.

An amendment calling for an outright repeal of the presidential primary was defeated on a 12-6 vote.

Meanwhile, the Senate Elections and Ethics Committee Jan. 8 approved SF1598, which still calls for the primary to be held this year



With a note of finality, outgoing Speaker Robert Vanasek passes the gavel to newly elected Speaker Dee Long Jan. 6. "It's high time a woman was running this House," said Vanasek, who has been House speaker since 1987.

but to be conducted by mail.

HF1731 now moves to the House floor.

Centralized licensing

The development of a new "universal state licensing procedure" is the goal of a newly created joint occupational licensing subcommittee of the Governmental Operations Committee, said its chair,

Rep. Rich O'Connor (DFL-St. Paul).

Inherent in that process is a shake-up of the current board system.

"We're not saying that the boards are doing a bad job, but we do need to get a better handle on licensing in this state," said O'Connor.

Nearly 20 years ago, a measure was passed to do just that. Chapter 214, as it has come to be known, promised to be the standardized model for all state occupational licensing and regulation. It has proven to be less than effective.

A flood of licensing bills continue to reach the Legislature. The subcommittee met Jan. 7 and Jan. 9 to hear testimony from a number of health-related licensing board members.

Last year, several occupational groups came to the Legislature, including crane operators, interior designers, and speech-language pathologists, asking for help in establishing licensure procedures.

But "simply restructuring the boards will not accomplish anything," warned Joyce Schowalter, executive director of the Minnesota Board of Nursing since

Session Weekly

Welcome back to the continuation of the 77th Session of the Minnesota Legislature.

As usual, *Session Weekly* will bring you highlights from the House of Representatives, but in a slightly different format from previous years.

In order for us to better meet our deadlines, we've divided our Highlights section into two parts: the first devoted to Thursday's news and the second to the rest of the week.

This week, Thursday's highlights begin on page 3, and the balance of the week's news starts on page 5.

Each issue of *Session Weekly* contains the committee schedule for the coming week, a list of bills that have been introduced during the past week, and a variety of informational articles about the Legislature and state government.

When the Legislature returns to the Capitol Feb. 18, *Session Weekly* will resume its bill tracking chart, although it, too, has undergone minor revisions.

We hope you like our legislative news magazine. Please don't hesitate to stop by or call if you have any suggestions for improvement.

— The editors

1973. She added that "centralizing will not decrease the need or number of disciplinary proceedings." And it's discipline, said Schowalter, that is increasingly taking up most of the boards' time.

But O'Connor proposes just such a centralization, and a bill proposing a 10-member joint commission on occupational regulation is currently in the formative stages. The measure also calls for departments of state government, rather than boards composed of a majority of members of regulated occupations, to formulate policy and licensing standards. The boards would then serve only in an advisory capacity to the state departments.

The committee hopes to have a new system in statute by session's end.



Human Services

Support for work readiness

Southeast Asian immigrants joined the chorus in calling for a removal of the eligibility limits placed last year on the work readiness welfare program.

Members of the Appropriations Committee's Human Resources Division were told that work readiness eligibility must be restored for Southeast Asian students to stay in high school so they can work on their English skills.

Better yet, members were told, these "committed high school students" should receive government assistance through a separate program because their needs are so different.

"To put these students in the work readiness program is wrong," said Michael Yang, a bilingual teacher at Minneapolis Edison High School. By not restoring cuts in work readiness, said Yang, "we are trapping this population on welfare."

The work readiness program is designed to teach people basic job skills so they can be more easily employed. Facing a severe budget shortfall, the 1991 Legislature placed a five-month eligibility limit on the program. (See page 5 for related story).

The division heard testimony from 11 Southeast Asian high school students, all of whom are struggling to learn English, and four Southeast Asian young profes-

sionals who said they used the work readiness program to become "productive citizens."

Seng Lo, a Hmong teacher in the Minneapolis Public Schools, pleaded with members to remove the limits.

"You can be the instrument that guides the construction of a productive future generation, or you can be the tool that carves a generation of welfare dependency."



Education

Equalization bill rejected

The House Education Committee Jan. 9 struck down a proposal seeking to revisit state funding policies to help equalize debt service loads among Minnesota school districts.

The bill (HF1788) failed on a 25-2 vote. Chief author Rep. Dennis Ozment (IR-Rosemount) said although his bill would not solve all problems many districts face in paying for building new facilities or repairing existing structures, it would expand the number of districts eligible for debt equalization aid than current law allows.

The \$6.1 million package contained provisions that would boost state debt service aid to districts with rapidly-growing student populations, and Ozment acknowledged, some incentives for smaller districts to consolidate.

Ozment said a provision adopted in last year's omnibus education package encourages too many school districts to build new facilities. He said the bill he was proposing would place some limits on construction projects while still allowing for flexibility to finance those which are badly needed.

Gov. Arne Carlson, citing overall budget concerns, line-item vetoed a portion of the education funding bill authorizing more than \$4 million for debt equalization.

But opponents said Ozment's bill would put smaller school districts — which typically have more older buildings needing repairs — into a competition for equalization aid with larger, growing districts.

Other committee members suggested that the bill sends a message that the state is more interested in reducing property

taxes on higher-valued homes than it is in funding schools.

Said Rep. Harold Lasley (DFL-Cambridge): "My concern is more for the kids than the people in third-tier homes . . . I'd rather take the money [now] being used to buy down the taxes and use it for debt equalization."



Redistricting

Redistricting bills approved

The House granted final approval Jan. 9 to both the congressional reapportionment bill (SF1597) and a bill (SF1596) amending the legislative plan passed in the waning hours of the 1991 session.

The Senate has also passed both measures, which will now be sent to the governor, who has said he will veto them.

Debate was long and partisan bickering frequent, with IR members repeatedly calling the process "unfair" and DFLers defending themselves and their legislative plan.

Rep. Jerry Knickerbocker (IR-Minnetonka) offered an IR congressional plan identical to the one rejected Jan. 7 by the House Redistricting Committee. He again unsuccessfully argued that its districts were "more compact" than the DFL version. It was voted down on a 55-73 vote. The congressional bill itself was then approved by a 77-55 margin.

It was SF1596, what the DFL calls a legislative boundary "cleanup" bill and what IR members called "a second attempt to redistrict," that caused the most fireworks.

"The citizens of this state ought to be outraged," said Rep. Sally Olsen (IR-St. Louis Park). "This [process] has been an exercise in private — not public — policy."

Majority Leader Alan Welle (DFL-Willmar) told IR members, "You dragged your feet. Nobody excluded you. You excluded yourselves."

Knickerbocker then offered an IR legislative plan, which DFLers were quick to point out had "several technical difficulties." It ultimately failed, and the legislative bill itself passed unamended on a 75-57 vote. (See related redistricting stories on pages 5 and 17).

Highlights



Redistricting

Redistricting wrangles

Members of the House Redistricting Committee blew off a little steam Jan. 7 before approving bills that, if upheld by the courts, would re-draw the state's political landscape in the coming decade.

Lawmakers ultimately approved SF1596, a technical corrections bill to "clean up" last year's legislative redistricting plan, and SF1597, the congressional reapportionment bill.

But a few members used one of the committee's final hearings to vent anger and frustration over the past year's proceedings.

"I didn't come here to denounce the process you've chosen, but I now feel I must," said Rep. Ron Abrams (IR-Minnetonka). He accused Redistricting Committee Chair Peter Rodosovich (DFL-Faribault) of "abusing the process" by railroading last year's legislative redistricting bill through committee.

Abrams noted that HF1699, the legislative boundary bill introduced May 15 of last year, detailed just one Senate district, yet the DFL-dominated Redistricting Committee approved the measure that evening. Members, said Abrams, weren't provided a copy of the complete plan until two hours prior to the committee meeting.

"Should I ever get a gavel in my hand, I would never treat the minority in the way that I have been treated," he said.

Rodosovich has always maintained that his process, and the adopted plan, are his "best faith efforts to the people of Minnesota."

"Where is your plan?" he asked committee vice-chair Rep. Jerry Knickerbocker (IR-Minnetonka). "I'm willing to look at it. But if you don't have a plan, tell these people you and your caucus haven't got a plan."

Criticism also came from Rep. Tom Osthoff (DFL-St. Paul), who said he repeatedly asked for computer access and staff support but was ignored by Rodosovich.

"You are an arrogant chairman . . . and you have not treated the minority fairly," said Osthoff. "This [process] does not serve the people of Minnesota well." He was the only DFL member to oppose the "cleanup" measure.

Rep. Ann Rest (DFL-New Hope), however, defended Rodosovich and the process, saying she felt it was open and fair.

Knickerbocker said the Office of the Revisor of Statutes is "working overtime" on his behalf, and that amendments to the legislative redistricting plan are expected to be offered on the House floor when the measure is to be debated Jan. 10.

Knickerbocker did offer the committee an IR congressional plan, but it was rejected on a 6-11 vote.



Human Services

Work readiness outcry

A public outcry over limits placed on Minnesota's work readiness program greeted lawmakers at the start of the 1992 Legislative Session. Now legislators are re-examining last year's action.

Representatives from various counties and advocates for the homeless told the Human Resources Division of the Appropriations Committee Jan. 8 that limits imposed in 1991 should be removed. They also said that shifting the financial burden from the state to local governments may actually end up costing more tax dollars.

The 1991 Legislature imposed a five-month eligibility limit for the work readiness program, and a seven-month limit for the functionally illiterate. Previously, there were no time limits on the program.

At stake is a monthly \$203 check issued to those who are seeking employment or attending school through the work readiness program, which is designed to teach job skills to the unemployed.

"Many of these people are a paycheck away from homelessness," said Anoka County Commissioner Margaret Langfeld, adding that it is unrealistic to expect people with "multiple barriers to employment" to complete the program in five months.

Hennepin County Commissioner Peter McLaughlin said his county has just added \$1.2 million to its economic assistance budget to deal with the homelessness and hunger resulting from the Legislature's budget-trimming measure. McLaughlin said 2,174 people were cut from the work readiness rolls in Hennepin County Dec. 1, and that many probably haven't been evicted from their homes yet.

Langfeld said Anoka County has already seen a 50 percent increase in homelessness over the last year and that work readiness cuts will add to the use of shelter beds, which cost a minimum of \$600 per month in her area.

Langfeld also said that rural areas of Minnesota will feel the impact as much or more than the metro area. The top ten users of the program are counties in greater Minnesota (calculated by percentage of users in the population), with Polk, Cass, and St. Louis rounding out the top three, said Langfeld.

HF1758, which would eliminate the limits placed on the program, is currently before the Health and Human Services Committee but has not yet received a formal hearing.

In-state treatment for kids

When Minnesota kids are sent out of state for correctional or mental health treatment, the solution can be costly to both families and taxpayers.

A joint task force of the Judiciary and Human Services committees is studying out-of-state placements. While Minnesota currently has no clearing house for tracking children who leave the state for treatment, in 1988-89 the Department of Human Services estimated that between

125 and 160 children were placed out of state per year through that department alone.

Chaired by Rep. Linda Wejman (DFL-Mpls), the task force will focus on why such placements are taking place, and how appropriate alternatives can be developed in the state.

Counties have told the task force that they use out-of-state treatment for youngsters who exhibit violent and self-destructive behavior when no alternative is available in Minnesota.

Counties are seeking alternatives to these placements not only because it makes it difficult for families to participate in the treatment plan, but also because it can hurt the child's re-entry into the community and a county's ability to monitor the treatment. Such placements also send funds out of state which otherwise would have stayed in Minnesota. Daily rates for care range from \$32 to \$730.

"We should spend the money here. This is an enormous expense for the county," said task force member Rep. Kathleen Vellenga (DFL-St. Paul).

John Doman, who represented the St. Cloud Children's Home, told lawmakers Jan. 6 that some of these children have experienced five to 18 placements during the course of treatment.

"The message that they're getting is that 'I'm no good. No one could care about me. No one can even control me,'" he said. Doman suggested that programs need to be sensitive to the future needs of children. "Crack babies are growing up. We may need special kinds of programming," he said.

Task force members questioned why the state's regional human services center in Brainerd is not used more frequently for treatment.

Jim Stoebner, assistant commissioner for the Department of Human Services, told legislators that in the past the center has not been able to offer all of the psychiatric resources that were needed for children.

There are only 55 or 56 adolescent and child psychiatrists in Minnesota and almost all are in private practice, Stoebner said. He told legislators that the Brainerd center has been able to increase its psychiatric services in the past two months.

"It's taking some time for that change to be realized," said Stoebner.



Crime

Protecting children

Children are present during drug raids more than half of the time, said Ramsey County Sheriff's Department Sgt. Brad Urban.

Urban testified before the House Judiciary Committee's Criminal Justice Division Family Violence Subcommittee Jan. 8 in support of a bill that would make it a felony for parents to have children present when using, selling, or manufacturing controlled substances.

Parents, legal guardians, and caretakers could face up to three years in jail and a \$5,000 fine if found guilty of this crime. Repeat offenders would face up to five years in jail and a \$10,000 fine.

Rep. Dennis Newinski (R-Maplewood), sponsor of HF1725, said the bill will hopefully offer children protection from drugs in their home. He said child endangerment laws passed by the 1989 Legislature don't protect children from drugs in the home.

"There are laws that protect children from drugs at school and on the playground, but there's no protection at home," said Newinski.

Urban told the committee that adults oftentimes use children as a shield to disguise their drug use, adding that many times "drugs are found in children's toys and socks."

Although some committee members expressed support for the goal of the bill, many said they didn't believe punishing the adult would solve the problem.

Rep. Jean Wagenius (DFL-Mpls) said that "locking the parent up was not the answer to this problem. This method will still leave the child without a parent."

HF1725 is to receive further hearings when the Legislature returns to the Capitol in February.

Another DWI crackdown?

If testimony before a House Judiciary subcommittee is any indication, the Legislature once again appears to be in the mood to impose harsher penalties for DWI offenders.

The Judiciary Committee's Subcommittee on Traffic Laws Jan. 8 referred two bills without recommendation that call for stiffer DWI penalties, ranging from one that would create a felony penalty (currently a gross misdemeanor) for repeat DWI offenders to another that would allow a drunk driver's vehicle to be confiscated.

And another four pieces of DWI legislation will be presented to the subcommittee next week.

HF666, sponsored by Rep. Phil Carruthers (DFL-Brooklyn Center), makes it a felony to have four or more "prior-impaired driving convictions."



Members of the House gave a rousing applause to Rep. Dee Long following her election Jan. 6 as speaker of the House.

"Some of the great violence is the ever-present — but often underreported — carnage on our roads," said Attorney General Hubert Humphrey III, who testified in support of the bill.

Traffic deaths are the greatest cause of death for people between the ages of five and 32, said Humphrey, adding that nearly half of these deaths are alcohol related — an average of one death for every 23 minutes.

"Of the 35,000 Minnesotans whose driver's licenses were revoked for DWIs in 1990, over 44 percent were repeat offenders," he added.

"For chronic drunk drivers . . . the remedies just aren't working. The felony DWI penalty for chronic drunk drivers will help keep these rolling time bombs off our streets. It will enable judges to send them to prison, and it will strengthen the probationary noose around these individuals' necks."

The other two bills referred without recommendation are:

- HF191 (Swenson, IR-Forest Lake), which under certain conditions would confiscate a driver's vehicle on a second DWI offense.
- HF1101 (Carruthers, DFL-Brooklyn Center), which calls for the revocation of driver's licenses for people who are convicted of felony drug offenses. The licenses would be confiscated for six months. Juveniles would lose their licenses for the same time, or until age 18, whichever is longer.

The three bills were referred to the Judiciary Committee's Criminal Justice Division.



Education

Graduation standards

Everyone seems to have an opinion on what students should know before they can graduate from high school. But it will be a while before tougher standards are adopted by the state.

Lawmakers Jan. 8 began examining new statewide graduation standards being developed by the State Board of Education (SBE) and the Minnesota Department of Education.

And if preliminary questioning is any indication, any change in the requirements of what students will have to know

before leaving high school will undergo many revisions before they're enacted sometime in the next decade.

A draft of the graduation requirements developed by the SBE has already undergone several revisions following public hearings last fall.

"This is not a done deal," SBE president Tom Lindquist told the House Education Committee.

In their current form, the new statewide standards set out 46 requirements in seven broad categories, including communication skills, problem-solving, citizenship, and cultural diversity, that students would have to meet in order to graduate from high school.

Education reform has become a national movement in recent years. Roughly three-quarters of the 50 states are developing some form of competency-based criteria for judging student progress, although Minnesota will likely be the first to have statewide policies in place.

There have already been many questions from school officials, teachers, and the public about how the proposed graduation standards would affect individual schools, said Michael Tillman, a teacher-adviser working with the SBE.

But changes now being reworked into proposed standards for Minnesota schools try to rectify these policy "goblins," he said.

Rep. Jerry Bauerly (DFL-Sauk Rapids) warned that whatever standards are ultimately developed, there likely will be protests. "No matter what we do, we can't be all things to all people, especially in a classroom with only one teacher and 32 or so kids," he said.

Hearings on the proposed standards will continue in the House Education Committee Jan. 13.

U of M funding restoration

The University of Minnesota appears well on its way to receiving nearly all of the funding that was appropriated to it by the 1991 Legislature.

The House Appropriations Committee unanimously approved a measure (HF1740) Jan. 8 that would restore \$23 million in university funding that was vetoed by Gov. Arne Carlson this past summer.

Since then, the governor has apparently had a change of heart and has said

he supports the restoration of the funding. The funds were slated for a variety of programs, ranging from women's athletics to the Bell Museum of Natural History to the Institute of Technology.

The measure, sponsored by Rep. Lyndon Carlson (DFL-Crystal), chair of the Appropriations Committee's Education Division, was referred to the House floor.

Gov. Arne Carlson vetoed the funds, arguing that the cuts were necessary to help balance the budget. But the Institute of Technology vetoes were criticized the most harshly because they could jeopardize millions of dollars in federal funding.

Carlson also vetoed \$1.5 million from the technical colleges, \$14.6 million from the community colleges, and \$14.4 million from the state university system's non-instructional funding.

But faculty and student organizations from those systems successfully challenged those line-item vetoes in court.

A similar measure (SF1621) was approved in the Senate Finance Committee on the same day. HF1740 is expected to come up Friday for preliminary approval on the House floor; final approval is expected to be considered early next week.

An agreement between the governor's office and the Legislature was apparently reached to restore the funds this way rather than through a veto override.

Correction

An article appearing in the Nov. 7 issue of *Mini-Session Report* incorrectly attributed a quote opposing proposed "parental empowerment" legislation (HF1629) to Susan Strand of Anoka. The quotation in the article was made by another person attending the hearing. And while Strand did speak to provisions contained in the bill during a Oct. 27 hearing, the views she expressed were her own and not an official statement of support or opposition by the Anoka County Health Department.

Also, the article misstated portions of the bill's intent. The legislation, if approved, would allow parents to decide whether their children would enroll in "standard" or "non-standard" subject areas, said Rep. Teresa Lynch (IR-Andover), the bill's chief sponsor.

Salaries in higher education

The newly created Higher Education Board may be called the "super board," but its chancellor will probably make less than some of the state's other college system heads which she will oversee.

Higher Education Board acting interim Chancellor Mary Rieder is being paid at a level of \$90,000 per year, which is to be pro-rated for the time she actually serves at the post.

That's significantly below the \$103,600 the chancellor of the State University System makes, and the \$98,666 the chancellor of the Community College System makes.

The Legislative Commission on Employee Relations (LCER) wrestled with just where to set Rieder's salary and the increases of other chancellors' salaries at its Jan. 6 meeting.

The super board was created by the 1991 Legislature to eventually oversee the merger of the state university, community college, and technical college systems. The merger is to be completed by 1995.

That has added a new dimension to the always touchy subject of salary setting. And it could get even thornier if a salary increase is adopted for the other system heads — with the exception of the State University System chancellor who is already at the statutory maximum of 95 percent of the governor's salary.

The LCER, however, pledged to revisit the salary discussions at a later date. The various systems, and the Higher Education Coordinating Board, are seeking a 5 percent increase for their respective heads.

But judging from comments made at the meeting, it seems doubtful that the LCER, which makes recommendations on salary levels to the Legislature, would approve of that high an increase.

Faced with a recession and a \$340 million budget shortfall, Sen. Dean Johnson (IR-Willmar) proposed a zero salary increase for the higher education officials.

Johnson told commission members that a pay increase seems "inappropriate at a time when people are being laid off and taking pay cuts . . ."

But Sen. Nancy Brataas (IR-Rochester) disagreed, saying she objects to "trying to solve the budget shortfall on the backs of the chancellors of our higher education systems."

1991 Salaries of Minnesota's higher education officials

Terrence MacTaggart
State University System chancellor
Salary: \$103,600

Carole Johnson
Technical College System
chancellor
Salary: \$88,798

Gerald Christenson
Community College System
chancellor
Salary: \$98,666

David Powers
Higher Education Coordinating
Board director
Salary: \$89,250

Mary Rieder
Higher Education Board
acting interim chancellor
Salary: \$90,000



Taxes

Tax disparities

The method tax assessors use to determine property values is being reviewed by lawmakers this session to determine what many people have long suspected: that high-value properties are under-assessed while the value of lower-priced properties is overstated.

The recently created Assessment Practices and Policies Task Force has been meeting since early December to determine if the present system of assessment is fair.

Those testifying at a public hearing Jan. 7 criticized uneven property assessments, high taxes for people on fixed incomes, and high assessed values on multiple-housing units which don't reflect a five-year decline in apartment values.

Others spoke of the impact of new home developments on older housing, and of high taxes on homes which have been historically restored.

Susanna Paterson Cloven of the non-profit Project for Pride in Living (PPL)

said between 16 and 25 percent of the PPL's housing income goes to pay property taxes. Reducing taxes, she said, would give her organization more money to put back into the buildings.

Legislators also learned that apartment assessment levels have not always followed a five-year decline in the apartment market.

"Apartments are generally assessed too high," said Jack Horner, general counsel for the Minnesota Multi-Housing Association. "Real values have decreased from 15 to 20 percent [and in some areas] 40 to 50 percent."

Horner told legislators that apartment owners are paying about 20 percent of their gross rent in property taxes — twice the national average of 9 to 10 percent.

Getting some hard data on whether there actually is a disparity in the way property is assessed should become more clear in the future. The 1991 Legislature approved a measure that requires the Minnesota Department of Revenue to better determine how closely assessments follow real property values.

The task force, which is chaired by Rep. Andy Dawkins (DFL-St. Paul), is to report back to the Legislature in mid-February with its findings. Legislation is expected to be introduced this session.



Transportation

Cruising for transit dollars

Minnesota next year should gain about \$69 million more in federal funding for highway and transit projects over current levels, state transportation officials say.

The 39.6 percent annual increase is contained in a \$155 billion highway bill approved by Congress last month. Overall, the state should receive about \$1.9 billion for highway construction and repair over the six-year life of the Intermodal Surface Transportation Efficiency Act (ISTEA). An additional \$150 million in Minnesota is available for transit projects.

The biggest jump is slated for road and highway programs, with federal funding more than doubling to \$88 million in fiscal year 1992.

Funding next year for state roads in the national highway system should rise about \$11 million to \$108 million, with bridge and transit programs receiving about \$26

million and \$21 million, respectively. Total federal funding for Minnesota in all categories should be about \$243 million.

But Minnesota Department of Transportation (MnDOT) officials told the House Transportation Committee Jan. 8 that exact funding amounts are subject to change as Congress considers a technical revision to the original act. That legislation is expected to be approved next month.

MnDOT Commissioner James Denn said the federal highways act tries to set far-reaching goals to improve the nation's entire transportation system.

And although ISTEA gives individual states greater leeway on how they use federal funding than in past legislation, Denn said it is not just "a money bag" for states to tap at will.

Planning guidelines, for example, will be more stringent under the new law. And actual discretionary dollars available for some state projects could decrease in the future, said Merritt Linzie, MnDOT deputy commissioner for program management.

Building with user fees

Transportation user fees, which would raise money by assessing properties for the amount of traffic they generate rather than basing taxes on their estimated value, are receiving strong legislative support this year from cities eager to find new ways to finance road repair projects.

Representatives of the Association of Metropolitan Municipalities (AMM) and the League of Minnesota Cities told a

House subcommittee Jan. 7 that their members strongly support a user-fee system for financing street repairs and other infrastructure improvements.

"We're looking for a method to rebuild the streets," said Roger Peterson, the AMM's director of legislative affairs. "The people who use them should pay for a portion of that."

He said few people dispute that streets are crumbling. But many city governments — particularly larger ones — already are butting up against state-imposed property tax levy ceilings, limiting the amount of new funding they can generate for repairs. Adding to the problem are recent reductions in state aid, Peterson said.

Both Peterson and Sarah Hackett of the League of Minnesota Cities said a user fee system likely would better withstand court challenges than the assessment system now in place.

Legislation giving cities authorization to develop individual user fees was introduced last year. No action was taken in 1991, but Transportation Committee Chair Henry Kalis (DFL-Walters) said he is convinced it's an issue lawmakers will have to tackle during the current session.

Kalis, however, said he has not decided whether he would support such a proposal.

The topic was discussed in a joint meeting of the Local Government and Metropolitan Affairs' Subcommittee on Transit and the Transportation Committee's Subcommittee on Air, Rail and Toll Roads.

Recession committee named; changes made

In an effort to combat the impact the nation's economic slump has had on Minnesotans, newly elected House Speaker Rep. Dee Long (DFL-Mpls) has appointed a Select Committee on the Recession.

Long said the goal of the committee "is to develop a host of strategies for creating stable, quality jobs for residents of all parts of Minnesota." She said that "while the recession has been nagging at the nation's economy for more than a year, its effects have recently become more acute in Minnesota."

Co-chairing the committee will be Rep. Irv Anderson (DFL-Int'l Falls) and Rep. Gloria Segal (DFL-St. Louis Park). Both chairs said they would like to hear from people directly affected by the recession and those with ideas on how to battle it. Segal and Anderson plan to take the committee on the road to communities outside the Twin Cities for a first-hand look at the economic conditions. The bipartisan committee will have 20 members.

Just as the saying goes, "out with the old and in with the new," the House General Legislation and Veterans Affairs Committee's Elections Division has been dissolved. Legislation related to this division will be handled by the full committee.

Finally, Rep. Peter Rodosovich (DFL-Faribault), chair of the Redistricting Committee, will also chair the Health and Human Services Committee, succeeding Rep. Alan Welle (DFL-Willmar), the new House majority leader.



House Speaker Dee Long swears in freshman Rep. Richard Krambeer Jan. 2 in the House chamber. Although Long was technically not yet elected speaker, it didn't matter. Any House member, having taken the oath of office, has the authority to swear in a new member.

Scheid's true to her political persuasions

Rep. Linda Scheid said she could have stayed at the Legislature forever, but doesn't believe that anybody should. So when a 9:30 p.m. call with a job offer from Burnet Realty "came out of the clear blue," she didn't mull over the decision.

After 11 years at the House preaching that a two-year election cycle and significant turnover are good, Scheid was happy to discover that when the time came, she really could practice what she preached.

"I surprised myself," she said, adding that she was genuinely excited by the process whereby "new blood" enters the DFL.

She quickly accepted the newly created job of vice president for community relations (*read: lobbyist*) and officially resigned from her legislative seat just a short time later.

"I didn't feel like it was *my* seat," she added.

Scheid worked as a real estate agent in the early 1980s and likened selling real estate to politics. "You have to sell yourself," she said. "People have to trust you and like you for you to be successful."

She also likes the people in real estate,



Former Rep. Linda Scheid

who, she said, "are very upbeat."

Scheid said she will miss being on the House floor for the debates the most, but will still be keeping an eye on the

process. Of particular concern to her is a proposal to delay Minnesota's presidential primary — a law she helped craft as chair of the Elections Division of the General Legislation, Veterans Affairs and Gaming Committee.

Both DFL and IR party officials oppose the primary and local officials are upset the Legislature didn't provide funding to conduct it.

"The DFL Party is very elitist on this issue," said Scheid. "In 1989, the party dictated the language" for the primary legislation "and now they don't want to go along," she said.

Scheid believes that precinct caucuses are much too rule-bound for most voters and that the presidential primary would get more voters involved and give them a better choice.

"I want the average voter to feel that they have some effect on choosing the president," she said.

It's still unclear whether that will happen this year. But Scheid has been honing one other skill that could be of use in settling ongoing political disputes.

She has been studying to become a professional mediator.

The first woman House speaker (for a day)

While Rep. Dee Long (DFL-Mpls) may be the newly elected speaker of the House, she is not the first woman to bang the gavel on the House floor. That honor goes to Hannah J. Kempfer of Erhard, Minnesota.

A native Norwegian, Kempfer came to the United States at age six, and later farmed in Otter Tail County before winning election to the House in 1923. She was one of four women elected that year who served as Minnesota's first female representatives.

She was highly respected by her colleagues and given the moniker "The Lady from Otter Tail County." Those same colleagues appointed her honorary speaker for the day on Jan. 28, 1925.

News of Kempfer's early speakership-

for-a-day was brought to the attention of Sen. Cal Larson (IR-Fergus Falls), who then issued a press release. Kempfer's niece lives in the senator's legislative district.

Shortly after then-Speaker John Johnson turned over the podium, a proposal to increase the gasoline tax was hotly debated. The press later reported that Kempfer "had little trouble keeping the 128 male representatives in order."

Characterized as a "progressive member of the conservative party" who championed laws protecting women and children in industry, Kempfer continued to serve in the House until 1929, and was again elected from 1933-41. She died two years later at the age of 63.



Hannah Kempfer, left, was described in an old newspaper account as "economical to the nth degree."

—photo courtesy
Minnesota Historical Society

COMMITTEE INFORMATION

1992 Minnesota House of Representatives

AGRICULTURE

(26 members)

Mon., 10 a.m., Room 5

Information 296-4247

Wenzel-DFL, Chair

Steensma-DFL, Vice Chair

Anderson, D-IR	Kalis-DFL
Bauerly-DFL	Koppendraye-IR
Bertram-DFL	Krueger-DFL
Brown-DFL	McPherson-IR
Cooper-DFL	Nelson, S-DFL
Dauner-DFL	Olson, E.-DFL
Davids-IR	Olson, K.-DFL
Dille-IR	Omann-IR
Frederick-IR	Peterson-DFL
Girard-IR	Sparby-DFL
Hugoson-IR	Uphus-IR
Kahn-DFL	Winter-DFL

Staff:

Pat Plonski—Cmte. Admin.
474 State Office Building 296-4172
Julianne Bebus—Cmte. Leg. Asst.
487 State Office Building 296-5403

APPROPRIATIONS

(45 members)

Mon.-Thurs., 8:00 a.m., Room 200

Information 296-4331

Simoneau-DFL, Chair

Brown-DFL, Vice Chair

Anderson, B.-IR	Munger-DFL
Battaglia-DFL	Murphy-DFL
Bertram-DFL	Omann-IR
Bishop-IR	Orenstein-DFL
Carlson, L.-DFL	Osthoft-DFL
Clark-DFL	Pelowski-DFL
Dorn-DFL	Pugh-DFL
Frederick-IR	Rice-DFL
Frerichs-IR	Rodosovich-DFL
Greenfield-DFL	Sarna-DFL
Gruenes-IR	Seaberg-IR
Haukoos-IR	Segal-DFL
Jennings-DFL	Solberg-DFL
Johnson, V.-IR	Sparby-DFL
Kahn-DFL	Stanius-IR
Kalis-DFL	Steensma-DFL
Krueger-DFL	Swenson-IR
Lieder-DFL	Tompkins-IR
Limmer-IR	Trimble-DFL
Lynch-IR	Welker-IR
McGuire-DFL	Wenzel-DFL

Staff:

Carol A. Kummer—Cmte. Admin.
363 State Office Building 296-4281
Paula J. Hoover—Cmte. Leg. Asst.
365 State Office Building 296-9194

Economic Development, Infrastructure,
and Regulation Division

APPROPRIATIONS

(10 members)

Mon.-Thurs., 8 a.m., Room 400S

Information 296-4262

Rice-DFL, Chair

Lieder-DFL, Vice Chair

Frederick-IR	Sarna-DFL
Frerichs-IR	Seaberg-IR
Kalis-DFL	Simoneau-DFL
Pelowski-DFL	Steensma-DFL

Staff:

Mike Charbonneau—Cmte. Admin.
304B State Office Building 296-4115
Mary Faust-Lachelt—Cmte. Leg. Asst.
381 State Office Building 297-8168

Education Division

APPROPRIATIONS

(9 members)

Mon.-Thurs., 8 a.m., Room 300N

Information 296-4255

Carlson, L.-DFL, Chair

Dorn-DFL, Vice Chair

Bertram-DFL	Morrison-IR
Brown-DFL	Orenstein-DFL
Haukoos-IR	Simoneau-DFL
Limmer-IR	

Staff:

Molly A. Grove—Cmte. Admin.
328 State Office Building 296-5528
Dori E. Vaughan—Cmte. Leg. Asst.
379 State Office Building 296-3367

Environment and Natural Resources
Division

APPROPRIATIONS

(11 members)

Mon.-Thurs., 8 a.m.

Basement Hearing Room

Information 296-2190

Battaglia, Chair

McGuire, Vice Chair

Johnson, V.-IR	Simoneau-DFL
Lynch-IR	Sparby-DFL
Munger-DFL	Swenson-IR
Omann-IR	Wenzel-DFL
Osthoft-DFL	

Staff:

Sandy Dicke—Cmte. Admin.
330 State Office Building 296-5366
Joan Harrison—Cmte. Leg. Asst.
377 State Office Building 296-7881

Human Resources Division

APPROPRIATIONS

(10 members)

Mon.-Thurs., 8 a.m., Room 200

Information 296-0173

Greenfield-DFL, Chair

Jennings-DFL, Vice Chair

Anderson, B.-IR	Rodosovich-DFL
Clark-DFL	Segal-DFL
Gruenes-IR	Simoneau-DFL
Murphy-DFL	Stanius-IR

Staff:

Victor A. Thorstenson—Cmte. Admin.
304D State Office Building 296-2317
Marguerite Maloney—Cmte. Leg. Asst.
375 State Office Building 296-7189

State Government Division

APPROPRIATIONS

(9 members)

Mon.-Thurs., 8 a.m., Room 300S

Information 296-4257

Kahn-DFL, Chair

Pugh-DFL, Vice Chair

Bishop-IR	Tompkins-IR
Krueger-DFL	Trimble-DFL
Simoneau-DFL	Welker-IR
Solberg-DFL	

Staff:

Jacquelyne Burke Rosholt—Cmte. Admin.
304C State Office Building 296-4112
Judith Richardson—Cmte. Leg. Asst.
369 State Office Building 296-7173

COMMERCE

(21 members)

Tues., Thurs., 10 a.m.

Basement Hearing Room

Information 296-4219

Sarna-DFL, Chair

Kinkel-DFL, Vice Chair

Anderson, B.-IR	Koppendraye-IR
Beard-DFL	Krambeer-IR
Betterman-IR	McEachern-DFL
Bishop-IR	Milbert-DFL
Erhardt-IR	Newinski-IR
Farrell-DFL	O'Connor-DFL
Girard-IR	Pellow-IR
Hasskamp-DFL	Solberg-DFL
Janezich-DFL	Thompson-DFL
Jaros-DFL	

Staff:

Joseph P. Biernat—Cmte. Admin.
568 State Office Building 296-5318
Elizabeth A. Zentzis—Cmte. Leg. Asst.

Jan. 8, 1992

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

(28 members)

Tues., 12:30 p.m., Room 5

Information 296-9889

Segal-DFL, Chair

Hausman-DFL, Vice Chair

Anderson, D.-IR	Marsh-IR
Betterman-IR	Murphy-DFL
Bodahl-DFL	Nelson, S.-DFL
Carlson L.-DFL	Olson, K.-DFL
Clark-DFL	Omann-IR
Cooper-DFL	Pauly-IR
Erhardt-IR	Pellow-IR
Frerichs-IR	Rukavina-DFL
Hanson-DFL	Sparby-DFL
Hugoson-IR	Thompson-DFL
Krueger-DFL	Trimble-DFL
Leppik-IR	Uphus-IR
Lourey-DFL	Winter-DFL

Staff:

John Curry—Cmte. Admin.
426 State Office Building 296-5533
Denise Nicholson—Cmte. Leg. Asst.
407 State Office Building 296-4836

International Trade and Technology ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

(16 members)

Thurs., 12:30 p.m., Room 4005

Information 296-3201

Krueger-DFL, Chair

Cooper-DFL, Vice Chair

Anderson, D., IR	Marsh-IR
Bodahl-DFL	Pauly-IR
Carlson L.-DFL	Segal-DFL
Clark-DFL	Sparby-DFL
Frerichs-IR	Thompson-DFL
Hanson-DFL	Uphus-IR
Hugoson-IR	Winter-DFL

Staff:

Roberta Wangaard—Cmte. Admin.
433 State Office Building 296-4104
Laurie Stangl—Cmte. Leg. Asst.
403A State Office Building 296-5497

EDUCATION

(32 members)

Mon., Wed., 8 a.m., Room 5

Information 296-4237

McEachern-DFL, Chair

Olson, K.-DFL, Vice Chair

Anderson, D.-IR	Lasley-DFL
Bauerly-DFL	Leppik-IR
Beard-DFL	Mariani-DFL
Betterman-IR	McPherson-IR
Dille-IR	Nelson, K.-DFL
Garcia-DFL	Ozment-IR
Hartle-IR	Pellow-IR
Hasskamp-DFL	Rukavina-DFL
Hausman-DFL	Runbeck-IR
Heir-IR	Schafer-IR
Henry-IR	Skoglund-DFL
Jaros-DFL	Thompson-DFL
Johnson, A.-DFL	Tunheim-DFL
Kelso-DFL	Waltman-IR
Kinkel-DFL	Weaver-IR

Staff:

Mark W. Mallander—Cmte. Admin.
320 State Office Building 296-4374
Norma Christensen—Cmte. Leg. Asst.
343 State Office Building 296-7175

Education Finance Division

EDUCATION

(15 members)

Mon., 12:30 p.m., Wed., 2:30 p.m.,

Fri., 8 a.m., Room 300 N

Information 296-4244

Nelson, K-DFL, Chair

Bauerly-DFL, Vice Chair

Hartle-IR	Olson, K.-DFL
Hausman-DFL	Ozment-IR
Johnson, A.-DFL	Schafer-IR
Kelso-DFL	Skoglund-DFL
Lasley-DFL	Tunheim-DFL
Leppik-IR	Weaver-IR
McEachern-DFL	

Staff:

Jim Hoskyn—Cmte. Admin.
322 State Office Building 296-5483
Lillian A. Pohlkamp—Committee Leg. Asst.
367 State Office Building 296-9552

Higher Education Division

EDUCATION

(19 members)

Wed., 10 a.m., Room 500N

Information 296-4246

Jaros-DFL, Chair

Thompson-DFL, Vice Chair

Anderson, D.-IR	Mariani-DFL
Beard-DFL	McEachern-DFL
Betterman-IR	McPherson-IR
Dille-IR	Nelson, K.-DFL
Garcia-DFL	Pellow-IR
Hasskamp-DFL	Rukavina-DFL
Henry-IR	Runbeck-IR
Heir-IR	Waltman-IR
Kinkel-DFL	

Staff:

Joe Dodge—Cmte. Admin.
528 State Office Building 296-4283
Mercedes E. Peterson—Cmte. Leg. Asst.
559 State Office Building 296-6937

ENERGY

(22 members)

Wed., 12:30 p.m., Room 500N

Information 296-2676

Murphy-DFL, Chair

Hasskamp-DFL, Vice Chair

Anderson, D.	Heir-IR
Bauerly-DFL	Hufnagle-IR
Bodahl-DFL	Krambeer-IR
Dawkins-DFL	Krinkie-IR
Dorn-DFL	Marsh-IR
Erhardt-IR	Munger-DFL
Girard-IR	Olson, K.-DFL
Gutknecht-IR	Rodosovich-DFL
Hartle-IR	Trimble-DFL
Hausman-DFL	Wejcman-DFL

Staff:

Denese E. Hoole—Cmte. Admin.
570 State Office Building 296-4288
Pat Wallner—Cmte. Leg. Asst.
557 State Office Building 296-5514

ENVIRONMENT

& NATURAL RESOURCES

(30 members)

Tues., Thurs., 10 a.m., Room 10

Information 296-4282

Munger-DFL, Chair

Johnson, B.-DFL, Vice Chair

Battaglia-DFL	Ozment-IR
Begich-DFL	Pauly-IR
Blatz-IR	Peterson-DFL
Dille-IR	Pugh-DFL
Goodno-IR	Reding-DFL
Hanson-DFL	Rukavina-DFL
Hausman-DFL	Runbeck-IR
Jennings-DFL	Schafer-IR
Johnson, V.-IR	Skoglund-DFL
Kahn-DFL	Trimble-DFL
Marsh-IR	Wagenius-DFL
McGuire-DFL	Waltman-IR
McPherson-IR	Weaver-IR
Orfield-DFL	Winter-DFL

Staff:

Betty Gohl—Cmte. Admin.
476 State Office Building 296-8879
Audrey Engbretson—Cmte. Leg. Asst.
479 State Office Building 296-5488

ETHICS

(6 members)

Call of the Chair

Information 296-9635

Tunheim-DFL, Chair

Anderson, B.-IR	Reding-DFL
Bishop-IR	Solberg-DFL
Pauly-IR	

Staff:

Lois Knutson—Cmte. Admin.
326 State Office Building 296-8893
Barb Moehrl—Cmte. Leg. Asst.
525 State Office Building 296-4171

FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS & INSURANCE

(31 members)

Wed., 10 a.m., Basement Hearing Room

Information 296-4330

Skoglund-DFL, Chair

Winter-DFL, Vice Chair

Abrams-IR	Johnson, B.-DFL
Bertram-DFL	Knickerbocker-IR
Boo-IR	Lourey-DFL
Carlson, L.-DFL	Lynch-IR
Carruthers-DFL	Newinski-IR
Clark-DFL	Onnen-IR
Dawkins-DFL	Orfield-DFL
Farrell-DFL	Pugh-DFL
Frerichs-IR	Reding-DFL
Girard-IR	Rodosovich-DFL
Gruenes-IR	Segal-DFL
Hartle-IR	Sparby-DFL
Haukoos-IR	Stanius-IR
Hausman-DFL	Wenzel-DFL

Staff:

Greg W. Bergstrom—Cmte. Admin.
422 State Office Building 296-5396
Ann Tressel—Cmte. Leg. Asst.
409A State Office Building 296-4178

**Banking Division
FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS &
INSURANCE**

(15 members)
Mon., 12:30 p.m., Room 3005
Information 296-9918

Sparby-DFL, Chair
Carruthers-DFL, Vice Chair

Abrams-IR	Lourey-DFL
Bertram-DFL	Lynch-IR
Boo-IR	Orfield-DFL
Dawkins-DFL	Reding-DFL
Frerichs-IR	Skoglund-DFL
Haukoos-IR	Stanius-IR
Jacobs-DFL	

Staff:
Lois Knutson—Cmte. Admin.
326 State Office Building 296-8893
Bernie Hyser—Cmte. Leg. Asst.
345 State Office Building 296-5489

**GENERAL LEGISLATION, VETER-
ANS AFFAIRS &
GAMING**

(19 members)
Thurs., 12:30, Room 5005
Information 296-4224

Osthoff-DFL, Chair
Bertram-DFL, Vice Chair

Abrams-IR	McEachern-DFL
Beard-DFL	Milbert-DFL
Boo-IR	Ostrom-DFL
Frederick-IR	Pelowski-DFL
Gutknecht-IR	Solberg-DFL
Henry-IR	Sviggum-IR
Kinkel-DFL	Vanasek-DFL
Knickerbocker-IR	Waltman-IR
Lasley-DFL	

Staff:
Virginia E. Lanegran—Cmte. Admin.
578 State Office Building 296-2909
Kristine M. Henry—Cmte. Leg. Asst.
591 State Office Building 296-5342

**Veterans Affairs Division
GENERAL LEGISLATION, VETER-
ANS AFFAIRS &
GAMING**

(9 members)
Tues., 12:30 p.m., Room 500N
Information 296-3135

Beard-DFL, Chair
Milbert-DFL, Vice Chair

Bertram-DFL	Osthoff-DFL
Frederick-IR	Sviggum-IR
Henry-IR	Waltman-IR
Kinkel-DFL	

Staff:
Dick Newcomb—Cmte. Admin.
572 State Office Building 297-8138
Dianne Ruppert—Cmte. Leg. Asst.
509 State Office Building 296-4279

**GOVERNMENTAL
OPERATIONS**

(22 members)
Tues., Wed., Thurs., 8 a.m., Room 10
Information 296-4193

Reding-DFL, Chair
Jefferson-DFL, Vice Chair

Cooper-DFL	Krinkie-IR
Davids-IR	Lourey-DFL
Erhardt-IR	Nelson, S.-DFL
Farrell-DFL	Newinski-IR
Goodno-IR	O'Connor-DFL
Hanson-DFL	Orfield-DFL
Hufnagle-IR	Peterson-DFL
Johnson, B.-DFL	Smith-IR
Knickerbocker-IR	Uphus-IR
Koppendraye-IR	Wejcman-DFL

Staff:
Albert T. Layman—Cmte. Admin.
530 State Office Building 296-5508
Joan M. Sweeney—Cmte. Leg. Asst.
537 State Office Building 296-1340

**Government Structures Division
GOVERNMENTAL
OPERATIONS**

(10 members)
Mon., 8 a.m., Room 10
Information 296-7807

O'Connor-DFL, Chair
Orfield-DFL, Vice Chair

Cooper-DFL	Nelson, S.-DFL
Erhardt-IR	Peterson-DFL
Knickerbocker-IR	Reding-DFL
Koppendraye-IR	Uphus-IR

Staff:
Pat Murphy—Cmte. Admin.
576 State Office Building 297-8128
Jackie Davis—Cmte. Leg. Asst.
593 State Office Building 296-4884

HEALTH & HUMAN SERVICES

(30 members)
Tues., Thurs., 10 a.m., Room 5
Information 296-8237

Rodosovich-DFL, Chair
Dauner-DFL, Vice Chair

Boo-IR	Nelson, S.-DFL
Cooper-DFL	Ogren-DFL
Dorn-DFL	Omann-IR
Greenfield-DFL	Onnen-IR
Gruenes-IR	Orenstein-DFL
Gutknecht-IR	Ostrom-DFL
Henry-IR	Pelowski-DFL
Jefferson-DFL	Segal-DFL
Kalis-DFL	Steenma-DFL
Kelso-DFL	Sviggum-IR
Leppik-IR	Swenson-IR
Lourey-DFL	Tompkins-IR
Lynch-IR	Vellenga-DFL
Macklin-IR	Wejcman-DFL

Staff:
Sue Burns—Cmte. Admin.
424 State Office Building 296-4091
Nancy Anderson—Cmte. Leg. Asst.
451 State Office Building 296-1544

HOUSING

(20 members)
Mon., 12:30 p.m., Room 5
Information 296-0294

Clark-DFL, Chair
Dawkins-DFL, Vice Chair

Anderson, D.-IR	McGuire-DFL
Bodahl-DFL	Morrison-IR
Dauner-DFL	O'Connor-DFL
Davids-IR	Runbeck-IR
Heir-IR	Schreiber-IR
Hufnagle-IR	Segal-DFL
Jefferson-DFL	Thompson-DFL
Jennings-DFL	Valento-IR
Mariani-DFL	Wejcman-DFL

Staff:
Cathy Strobel—Cmte. Admin.
522 State Office Building 296-1540
Mabel Canty—Cmte. Leg. Asst.
507 State Office Building 296-5372

JUDICIARY

(25 members)
Mon., 10 a.m., Fri., 12:30 p.m.,
Basement Hearing Room

Information 296-8799
Vellenga-DFL, Chair
Wagenius-DFL, Vice Chair

Bishop-IR	Orenstein-DFL
Blatz-IR	Pugh-DFL
Brown-DFL	Rest-DFL
Carruthers-DFL	Seaberg-IR
Greenfield-DFL	Skoglund-DFL
Hasskamp-DFL	Smith-IR
Limmer-IR	Solberg-DFL
Macklin-IR	Swenson-IR
Marsh-IR	Thompson-DFL
McGuire-DFL	Wejcman-DFL
Milbert-DFL	Welker-IR
Onnen-IR	

Staff:
Suzanne Paul—Cmte. Admin.
520 State Office Building 296-5319
Pat Larson—Cmte. Leg. Asst.
549 State Office Building 296-1728

Criminal Justice Division

JUDICIARY

(15 members)
Wed., 10 a.m., Room 500S
Information 296-2365

Solberg-DFL, Chair
Orenstein-DFL, Vice Chair

Bishop-IR	Milbert-DFL
Blatz-IR	Rest-DFL
Brown-DFL	Seaberg-IR
Greenfield-DFL	Swenson-IR
Limmer-IR	Vellenga-DFL
Marsh-IR	Wagenius-DFL
McGuire-DFL	

Staff:
Daniel L. Kane—Cmte. Admin.
576 State Office Building 296-6970
Urszula Gryska—Cmte. Leg. Asst.
517 State Office Building 296-5492

LABOR-MANAGEMENT RELATIONS

(21 members)

Mon., 12:30 p.m., Room 200

Information 296-5063

Begich-DFL, Chair

Rukavina-DFL, Vice Chair

Anderson I.-DFL	Krambeer-IR
Battaglia-DFL	Krinkie-IR
Beard-DFL	McPherson-IR
Betterman-IR	Murphy-DFL
Dille-IR	Rice-DFL
Farrell-DFL	Sarna-DFL
Girard-IR	Sviggum-IR
Goodno-IR	Welker-IR
Jaros-DFL	Wenzel-DFL
Johnson, A.-DFL	

Staff:

Bradley A. Lehto—Cmte. Admin.
475 State Office Building 296-5367
Maxine J. Wiech—Cmte. Leg. Asst.
477 State Office Building 296-4371

LOCAL GOVERNMENT & METROPOLITAN AFFAIRS

(25 members)

Tues., Thurs., 12:30 p.m., Room 200

Information 296-4936

Anderson, I.-DFL, Chair

Janezich-DFL, Vice Chair

Anderson, B.-IR	Olson, E., -DFL
Carruthers-DFL	Orenstein-DFL
Dorn-DFL	Orfield-DFL
Garcia-DFL	Peterson-DFL
Goodno-IR	Rice-DFL
Hasskamp-DFL	Sarna-DFL
Hufnagle-IR	Schreiber-IR
Jefferson-DFL	Smith-IR
Johnson, V.-IR	Tompkins-IR
Krinkie-IR	Valento-IR
Lieder-DFL	Weaver-IR
Morrison-IR	

Staff:

Maureen Novak—Cmte. Admin.
580 State Office Building 296-4179
—Cmte. Leg. Asst.
585A State Office Building 296-8193

REDISTRICTING

(18 members)

Tues., Wed., 2:30 p.m., Fri., 10 a.m. Room 4005

Information 296-8237

Rodosovich-DFL, Chair

Knickerbocker-IR, Vice Chair

Abrams-IR	Limmer-IR
Bauerly-DFL	Olsen-IR
Boo-IR	Olson, E.-DFL
Garcia-DFL	Osthoff-DFL
Haukoos-IR	Rest-DFL
Hugoson-IR	Rukavina-DFL
Jefferson-DFL	Simoneau-DFL
Kelso-DFL	Welle-DFL

Staff:

Sue Burns—Cmte. Admin.
424 State Office Building 296-4091
Nancy Anderson—Cmte. Leg. Asst.
451 State Office Building 296-1544

REGULATED INDUSTRIES

(21 members)

Mon., 10 a.m., Room 10

Information 296-4231

Jacobs-DFL, Chair

Kelso-DFL, Vice Chair

Anderson, I.-DFL	O'Connor-DFL
Beard-DFL	Olsen-IR
Boo-IR	Osthoff-DFL
Gruenes-IR	Ozment-IR
Hartle-IR	Pelowski-DFL
Haukoos-IR	Reding-DFL
Heir-IR	Schreiber-IR
Janezich-DFL	Stanius-IR
Jennings-DFL	Tunheim-DFL
Lasley-DFL	

Staff:

Kristen Peterson—Cmte. Admin.
472 State Office Building 296-6610
Lucille A. Finnegan—Cmte. Leg. Asst.
485 State Office Building 296-7172

RULES & LEGISLATIVE ADMINISTRATION

(25 members)

Call of the Chair, Room 400N

Information 296-6206

Welle-DFL, Chair

Rest-DFL, Vice Chair

Begich-DFL	Munger-DFL
Blatz-IR	Nelson, K.-DFL
Carlson, L.-DFL	Ogren-DFL
Dempsey-IR	Olsen-IR
Greenfield-DFL	Rice-DFL
Gruenes-IR	Rodosovich-DFL
Hugoson-IR	Simoneau-DFL
Jacobs-DFL	Trimble-DFL
Johnson, A.-DFL	Valento-IR
Knickerbocker-IR	Vanasek-DFL
Krueger-DFL	Vellenga-DFL
Long-DFL	

Staff:

Scott Croonquist—Cmte. Admin.
457 State Office Building 296-7185
Mary Ellen Langenberger—Cmte. Leg. Asst.
459 State Office Building 296-5356

TAXES

(33 members)

Tues., Thurs., Fri., 8 a.m., Room 5

Information 296-7808

Ogren-DFL, Chair

Olson, E.-DFL, Vice Chair

Abrams-IR	Macklin-IR
Anderson, I.-DFL	Milbert-DFL
Begich-DFL	Olsen-IR
Blatz-IR	Onnen-IR
Bodahl-DFL	Ostrom-DFL
Carruthers-DFL	Pauly-IR
Dauner-DFL	Rest-DFL
Dawkins-DFL	Schreiber-IR
Dempsey-IR	Sviggum-IR
Girard-IR	Valento-IR
Gutknecht-IR	Vanasek-DFL
Hugoson-IR	Vellenga-DFL
Jacobs-DFL	Wagenius-DFL
Janezich-DFL	Welle-DFL
Jaros-DFL	Winter-DFL
Long-DFL	

Staff:

Bruce H. Nelson—Cmte. Admin.
434 State Office Building 296-8826
Yvonne S. Amey—Cmte. Leg. Asst.
443 State Office Building 296-7168

TRANSPORTATION

(28 members)

Wed., 12:30 p.m., Room 10

Information 296-4240

Kalis-DFL, Chair

Lasley-DFL, Vice Chair

Begich-DFL	Olson, E.-DFL
Brown-DFL	Ostrom-DFL
Clark-DFL	Pauly-IR
Dauner-DFL	Pellow-IR
Davids-IR	Runbeck-IR
Garcia-DFL	Schafer-IR
Hanson-DFL	Seaberg-IR
Henry-IR	Steensma-DFL
Johnson, A.-DFL	Tunheim-DFL
Kelso-DFL	Uphus-IR
Lieder-DFL	Valento-IR
Mariani-DFL	Wagenius-DFL
Morrison-IR	Waltman-IR

Staff:

Patricia Lindgren—Cmte. Admin.
532 State Office Building 296-5398
Kathleen K. Bruss—Cmte. Leg. Asst.
543 State Office Building 296-4271

WAYS & MEANS

(20 members)

Call of the Chair

Information 296-4229

Vanasek-DFL, Chair

Sparby-DFL, Vice Chair

Anderson, I.-DFL	McEachern-DFL
Battaglia-DFL	Nelson, K.-DFL
Bishop-IR	Ogren-DFL
Carlson, L.-DFL	Rice-DFL
Dempsey-IR	Schreiber-IR
Frerichs-IR	Seaberg-IR
Greenfield-DFL	Simoneau-DFL
Kahn-DFL	Stanius-IR
Long-DFL	Welle-DFL

Staff:

Margaret Anderson—Cmte. Admin.
468 State Office Building 296-5522
Laura M. DeRose—Cmte. Leg. Asst.
437 State Office Building 296-2955

Krambeer hopes to span district's diversity

As the House's newest representative, Rich Krambeer said he has his work cut out for him.

"There's an incredible cross section in our district," said the 44-year-old Brooklyn Park attorney. "I need to balance the needs and interests of very diverse backgrounds."

Krambeer, an Independent-Republican, won the special election for District 47A which was vacated when DFL Rep. Linda Scheid resigned.

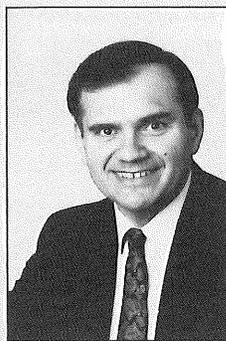
Krambeer received 53.1 percent of the votes in his race to DFLer Darlene Luther's 46.9 percent. The final vote was 2,043 to 1,805.

Krambeer is the third Independent-Republican to win a special election for the House of Representatives since the 1990 general election. Two of those seats had been held by DFLers.

District 47A in northern Hennepin County ranges from people in government-subsidized housing to people living in fairly affluent neighborhoods. A high proportion of the district's housing units are rentals.

Krambeer said that he hopes to assist in finding a reasonable way to deal with the current \$340 million deficit, "emphasizing cutting spending as opposed to raising taxes."

But top priority, he said, should be



Rich Krambeer

District 47A

Age: 44

Home: Brooklyn Park

Occupation: Attorney

District traits: District 47A has 10 precincts in southwest Brooklyn Park, and one each in Brooklyn Center and New Hope. The district voted for Paul Wellstone over Rudy Boschwitz by a 52.8-to-47.2 percent margin in the 1990 U.S. Senate election.

given to keeping public education strong in Minnesota. "Right now we have to take a look at what we've got in programs and be selective," said Krambeer. "I would want to see minimal, if any, cuts in education spending right now. But that doesn't mean we can't evaluate programs."

Krambeer said that the residents in his district are concerned about crime as well as the effect of a heavy concentration of multiple housing on property values of single family residences.

He favors limited terms for legislators and state-wide office holders. He also said he believes that legislative changes in the state health care system should "encourage health care providers to be as cost-effective as possible in providing their services."

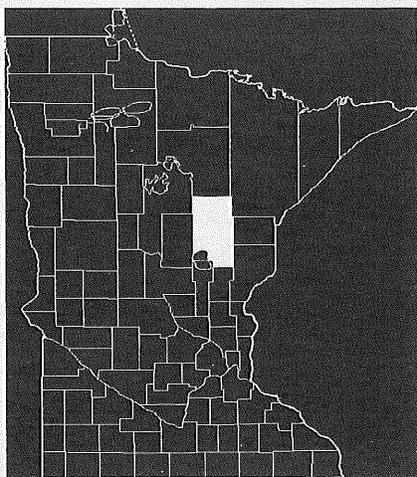
Krambeer said that part of his sensitivity to the needs of single parent families is drawn from personal experience.

Krambeer came from a single parent family, and lived on St. Paul's Aurora Avenue until the eighth grade. He graduated from the College of St. Thomas and the University of Minnesota Law School, and served in the U.S. Army in Vietnam.

He was city attorney for Harmony while working for a private law firm, and was executive director of Legal Assistance of Dakota County. He has worked as an attorney with the Henningson & Snoxell law firm in Brooklyn Center for seven years.

Krambeer and his wife Marilyn have six children ranging in age from 2-1/2 to 17.

Do you know?



Aitkin County, established May 23, 1857, was named in honor of a Scottish fur trader, William Alexander Aitkin.

In 1802, at the age of just 17, Aitkin came to the Northwest with his employer, a trader named John Drew.

He later married into an influential Ojibwe family, and was soon a prominent trader in his own right. His success continued, and he rose to become head of the Fond du Lac department of the American Fur Company.

The company headquarters were at Sandy Lake in present-day Aitkin County. But he later established a trading post opposite the mouth of the Swan River on the east bank of the Mississippi in Morrison County.

It was there where Aitkin was buried when he died in September of 1851.

For the first 15 years of its existence, the county was misspelled as Aiken. It was eventually corrected by the Legislature in 1872.

Want to learn more about state government?

With the 1992 Legislative Session soon to be in full swing, you may wonder just how the legislative process works at the state Capitol in St. Paul.

Many people do — even those who work there full time. Although it's somewhat impossible for someone to *really* describe the ins and outs of the system, the House Public Information Office has made an attempt.

Last spring, the office released *People and the Process: A Legislative Study Guide*, a book designed for use in social studies classes in grades 7 through 12, but also useful for anyone who wants to know more about state government.

The book takes readers through each step of the law process from a bill's original idea to the governor's approval or veto. Along with the background material, each section defines new terms, suggests classroom activities ranging from

simple to complex, and provides annotated references to six appendices offering an abundance of resource material suitable for duplication.

The 142-page guide comes in loose-leaf form and punched to fit in a standard three-ring binder. It sells for \$11.25 plus tax at Minnesota's Bookstore in St. Paul. A three-ring binder is also available at \$5.95.

In addition, the bookstore carries a 32-page booklet called *Minnesota/U.S. Constitution*, which is extracted from the 1990 *Minnesota Statutes*. It contains both the Minnesota State Constitution and the U.S. Constitution. The booklet is \$4.

When you buy several copies of any one title for your classroom, library, or school, you can receive the following discounts: 10 percent for 15-24 copies; 15 percent for 25-49 copies; 20 percent for 50-99 copies; 25 percent for 100

copies or more.

To place an order, complete the form below, include payment (Make checks payable to "State of Minnesota"), and mail to: **Minnesota's Bookstore, 117 University Ave. (Ford Building), St. Paul, MN 55155.** Allow four to six weeks for delivery.

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Or, you can stop by the bookstore and make an immediate purchase between 8 a.m. and 4:30 p.m. Monday through Friday.

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Veto possible, courts likely to decide

Redistricting turmoil continues to boil . . .

State lawmakers returned to work this week and approved a pair of redistricting bills that likely will be overturned by gubernatorial veto. But even if they survive that hurdle, the bills later could be redrawn by a panel of judges.

The first bill introduced on the opening day of the 1992 Legislature Jan. 6 was one to correct errors in the legislative re-mapping bill approved last spring. The other bill introduced was one to re-draw the lines for the state's eight U.S. Congressional districts.

The congressional reapportionment bill keeps about the same configuration that is currently in use — four metropolitan area districts and four in Greater Minnesota.

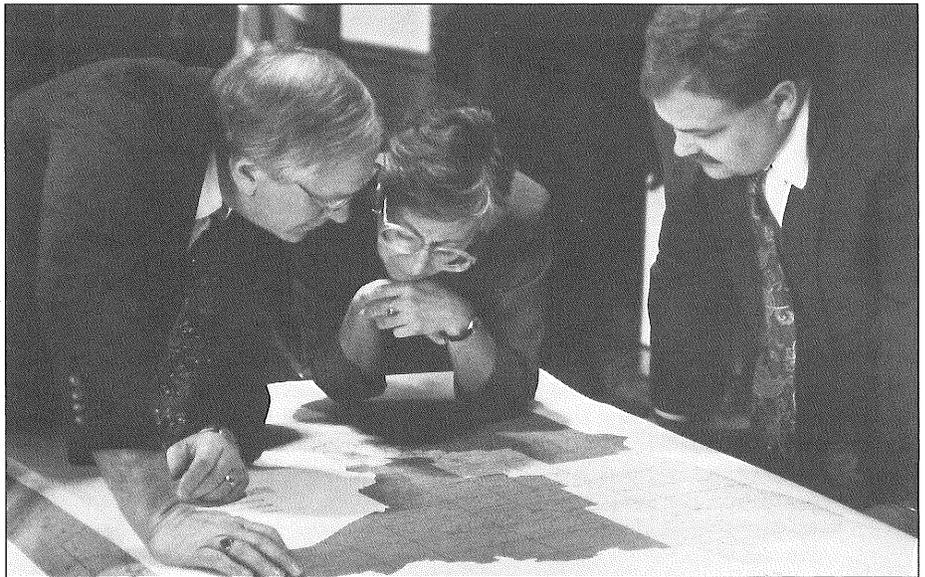
The legislative redistricting plan shifts some districts out of rural areas, particularly on the Iron Range, as well as the inner cities of St. Paul and Minneapolis, and adds representation to the Twin Cities' suburban areas. It also sets up potential races between incumbents in four state Senate districts and 12 House districts.

Approval of the DFL-sponsored legislation by the state House and Senate majorities is virtually assured before week's end. But just as certain is an expected veto of both bills by Gov. Arne Carlson, an Independent-Republican.

Potential legal challenges are also pending. Court decisions, of course, are the rule rather than the exception when it comes to redistricting. Federal panels redrew the maps in 1972 and 1982, and lawmakers have to go back to 1913 to find a redistricting bill that emerged relatively intact after being scrutinized by the bench.

Carlson and other IRs have criticized DFLers for steamrolling the redistricting legislation through the process at the end of last year's session. They complain that the newly drawn legislative and congressional districts ensure DFL majorities on the state and federal level for the next 10 years.

In fact, IR opposition to redistricting is now so strong that House Minority Leader Terry Dempsey this week said that



Reps. Loren Solberg, left, Alice Johnson, and Greg Davids, right, examine a congressional reapportionment map in the House retiring room Jan. 9. The Legislature's primary purpose in returning to the Capitol this month is to approve the reapportionment bill.

— barring a major compromise — calling back lawmakers to pass what he sees as doomed legislation was “a waste of time and a waste of the taxpayers’ money.”

But House Speaker Dee Long (DFL-Mpls) said although compromise is never out of the question, negotiations should have occurred months ago and “not two weeks before the deadline.”

The wrangling over redistricting is also occurring outside the state Capitol. A pair of three-judge panels — one on the state level, and the other from the federal bench — are keeping close tabs on the progress lawmakers make on the bills. If one or the other of those panels decide the new districts are unfair, they could rule them invalid and draw new lines themselves.

Both panels have set deadlines during the week of Jan. 20 for lawmakers to submit the final redistricting plans, which is why the Legislature began its work so early this year. The judges then expect to rule by mid-March, well in time for candidates to file for their respective offices.

But complicating the courtroom decision-making is the fact that neither the federal judges nor their counterparts on the state panel seem willing to give up

jurisdiction to the other.

In the most recent development, the federal panel — comprised of U.S. District Court Judges Paul Magnuson and Harry MacLaughlin, and Donald Lay of the Eighth District Circuit Court of Appeals — ordered the state panel to halt all work on any redistricting plan until the Legislature first completes its work.

The Dec. 5 federal court order arrived just after an opinion handed down Nov. 22 by the state panel that seemed to side with the DFL legislative redistricting plan.

“In no instance have we found the problems [in the bill] to be so incorrigible that the basic plan must be abandoned,” wrote Minnesota Court of Appeals Judge Harriet Lansing.

DFL leaders hailed the state court's decision and say future rulings again will concur that the redistricting legislation they've developed is fair to both political parties.

“We had a far better plan, the plan that is law, than anything they [Independent-Republicans] have put forward,” Long said of the DFL-developed redistricting proposals. She added that although the bills contain some flaws, none are significant enough to jeopardize their overall constitutionality, if corrected.

—Dave Price

Redistricting timeline

1991

Jan. 29

Five plaintiffs file suit in Hennepin County District Court asking courts to take over redistricting from Legislature. Case later reassigned to be heard by a state court panel.

March 18

Suit filed in U.S. District Court in Minneapolis challenging any redistricting plan on grounds it likely would violate 1965 Voting Rights Act by discriminating against minorities.

April 22

Three-judge federal panel selected to hear suit filed in March. U.S. District Judge Harry MacLaughlin assigned to hear case. Donald Lay, chief judge on Eighth District Court of Appeals, appoints himself and U.S. District Judge Paul Magnuson as members.

May 15

House and Senate DFL leaders introduce redistricting plan (SF1571). Proposal approved by both bodies by May 18. Scheduled to become law Aug. 1.

May 28

Gov. Arne Carlson vetoes bill, but veto was later declared invalid by a Ramsey County District Court judge.

June 4

Three-judge state panel to hear suit filed in January is appointed by Minnesota Supreme Court Chief Justice Sandy Keith. Members are Minnesota Court of Appeals Justice Harriet Lansing, Clay County District Court Judge William Walker, and Washington County District Court Judge Kenneth Maas, Jr.

Aug. 2

Ramsey County Court Judge Joanne Smith rules Carlson veto of redistricting bill, and 13 others, invalid.

Aug. 9

Independent-Republicans file suit in federal court challenging redistricting legislation. Suit filed after Carlson decides against appealing Judge Smith's veto ruling.

Aug. 21

Federal panel consolidates Independent-Republican challenge with lawsuit filed in March.

Oct. 1

State panel issues pre-trial order that any redistricting package should follow legislative

intent, unless package is "incorrectly invalid."

Oct. 30, 31

Legislative committees give preliminary approval to congressional redistricting plan; new map maintains four metropolitan districts, four districts in Greater Minnesota.

Nov. 22

State panel rules that its proposed redistricting plan would become effective Jan. 21, 1992, unless Legislature and Gov. Arne Carlson can agree on a plan.

Dec. 5

Federal judges, in 2-1 decision, order state panel to halt all work on redistricting. In majority opinion, Lay said judicial action would inhibit lawmakers from developing their own plan.

Dec. 20

DFL interests file appeal of federal injunction with U.S. Supreme Court and ask for expedited decision before Jan. 6, 1992.

1992

Jan. 7, 9

Senate and House, respectively, approve plans to redraw U.S. congressional districts and to correct mistakes in legislative redistricting map.

Jan. 20

Deadline for state lawmakers to submit new legislative, congressional maps to federal panel. Judges intend to issue rulings before precinct caucuses in March.

March 3

Precinct caucuses.

March 26

Court-imposed deadline for Legislature to finalize congressional districts.

July 7-21

Filing period for both legislative and congressional candidates.

Sept. 15

State primary election.

Nov. 3

Statewide general elections. All eight seats in U.S. Congress from Minnesota, all 201 seats in state Legislature on ballot.

It's a fact!

In Connecticut, it's the sperm whale. Pennsylvania has the Great Dane. And Minnesota has, well, nothing.

Twenty-three states have state animals, and while the label of "the gopher state" is often cited, it's not official. Minnesota has an official mushroom, drink, and even a grain and muffin, but no animal.

Several attempts have been made to adopt a state animal, with the two front-runners being the white-tailed deer and the wolf. But no victor has yet emerged.

In 1973, the House approved the white-tailed deer after a two-hour debate. But the Senate didn't.

In 1987, the wolf seemed the favorite, but didn't get approval. The same year a Stillwater conservationist suggested the earthworm — otherwise known as the *Lumbricus rubellus* — be given "official state" status. A straw poll conducted by a *St. Paul Pioneer Press* columnist showed a 50-50 split between worm and wolf.

In 1989, a compromise was struck: the timber wolf would become the state's "big game animal" and the white-tailed deer the official "wild animal." But the author of the agreement later withdrew the proposal.

Perhaps a Brainerd woman said it best in a 1973 letter to the *St. Paul Pioneer Press*. "Maybe the Legislature should proclaim the skunk the state animal. Then we would *all* be little stinkers."



Bill Introductions

HF1726 — HF1821

Monday, Jan. 6

HF1726—Rodosovich (DFL)

Redistricting

Legislative redistricting plan provided technical and other corrections.

HF1727—Ogren (DFL)

Taxes

Farm machinery, farm auctions, and trade or business sole proprietor asset sales provided occasional sales tax exemption.

HF1728—Rodosovich (DFL)

Redistricting

Congressional redistricting provided.

HF1729—Morrison (IR)

Gen'l Leg., Vet's Affairs & Gaming

Lotteries prohibited that do not require the physical purchase of a ticket from a lottery retailer.

HF1730—Janezich (DFL)

Taxes

Shipping vessels used in interstate or foreign commerce and recorded in the annual Lloyd's Register of Ships with a gross registered tonnage of at least 3,000 long tons provided sales and use tax exemption.

HF1731—Lasley (DFL)

Gen'l Leg., Vet's Affairs & Gaming

Presidential primary law repealed.

HF1732—Dempsey (IR)

Financial Institutions & Insurance

Charity or fraternal benefit society allowed as life insurance beneficiary.

HF1733—Schafer (IR)

Taxes

Trade or business occasional sales of tangible personal property provided occasional sales tax exemption.

HF1734—Johnson, V. (IR)

Taxes

Trade or business occasional sales of tangible personal property provided occasional sales tax exemption.

HF1735—Johnson, V. (IR)

Gen'l Leg., Vet's Affairs & Gaming

Presidential primary law repealed.

HF1736—Lieder (DFL)

Transportation

Bridges; state transportation bonds issued for bridge construction and reconstruction by political subdivisions.

HF1737—Uphus (IR)

Judiciary

Death penalty authorized for first-degree murder and constitutional amendment proposed.

HF1738—Vellenga (DFL)

Judiciary

Child custody or visitation rights for a person other than a parent modified.

HF1739—Pelowski (DFL)

Gen'l Leg., Vet's Affairs & Gaming

Presidential primary law repealed.

HF1740—Carlson (DFL)

Appropriations

Institute of technology and system specials appropriated money.

HF1741—McEachern (DFL)

Education

Early childhood family education, individual learning and development, head start, learning readiness, and the children, youth, and their families legislative commission provided increased funding; and the budget reserve account reduced.

HF1742—Wenzel (DFL)

Judiciary

Life imprisonment without release provided for certain first-degree murder or repeat violent sex offenders; consecutive sentences required for multiple violent crime convictions; bail studied; bonds authorized; and money appropriated.

HF1743—Dempsey (IR)

Judiciary

Child support motions pending in district court decided prior to administrative law judge proceedings.

HF1744—Dempsey (IR)

Governmental Operations

Surviving spouse of public employees retirement association deceased disabled member provided joint and survivor optional annuity.

HF1745—Orfield (DFL)

Judiciary

Conflict of laws-limitations uniform act adopted.

HF1746—Orfield (DFL)

Judiciary

Simultaneous death uniform act updated.

HF1747—Orfield (DFL)

Environment & Natural Resources

Transboundary pollution reciprocal access uniform act adopted.

HF1748—Orfield (DFL)

Judiciary

Equality of rights under the law provided for men and women and constitutional amendment proposed.

HF1749—Blatz (IR)

Transportation

Motorized bicycle permits and instruction permits authorized for persons 14 years of age with certain requirements imposed.

HF1750—Osthoff (DFL)

Gen'l Leg., Vet's Affairs & Gaming

Horse racing bets made by telephone or on credit prohibited by pari-mutuel licensees.

HF1751—Olsen, S. (IR)

Regulated Industries

Interactive and advertisement telephone services regulated.

HF1752—Segal (DFL)

Judiciary

Child custody determinations; consideration of a physical or mental disability limited to those having a substantial and lasting adverse effect on the child.

HF1753—Onnen (IR)

Labor-Management Relations

Health care employee-funded payroll deduction premium payments required under certain conditions by employers not providing health coverage plans.

HF1754—Onnen (IR)

Taxes

Trade or business occasional sales of tangible personal property provided occasional sales tax exemption.

HF1755—Orfield (DFL)

Governmental Operations

Public documents of historical or enduring value printed on acid-free permanent paper.

HF1756—Jefferson (DFL)

Local Government & Metro. Affairs

Minneapolis park and recreation board allowed to appoint two members to the city reapportionment commission, and park board redistricting standards established.

HF1757—Jefferson (DFL)
Local Government & Metro. Affairs
Minneapolis allowed to use city sales and use tax proceeds for neighborhood school readiness centers.

HF1758—Greenfield (DFL)
Health & Human Services
Work readiness assistance eligibility time limit temporarily removed.

HF1759—Morrison (IR)
Gen'l Leg., Vet's Affairs & Gaming
Presidential primary law repealed.

HF1760—Anderson, R. (IR)
Gen'l Leg., Vet's Affairs & Gaming
Presidential primary law repealed.

HF1761—Dempsey (IR)
Regulated Industries
Liquor; public hearing requirements provided on the continued operation of a municipal liquor store.

Tuesday, Jan. 7

HF1762—Kahn (DFL)
Local Government & Metro. Affairs
Metropolitan airports commission bond proceeds not used to pay down leveraged buy-out debt.

HF1763—Rodosovich (DFL)
Governmental Operations
Faribault county; state interest in an easement and use of certain state land released to the owners of the land.

HF1764—Solberg (DFL)
Environment & Natural Resources
Antlerless deer permits issued to residents 65 years old or older before permits are issued to other applicants.

HF1765—Smith (IR)
Judiciary
Minority race or ethnic heritage child adoptions to consider bonding between foster parents and siblings and which adoptive placement would best provide for the child.

HF1766—Smith (IR)
Commerce
Real estate brokers provided lien on property for unpaid leasing commissions.

HF1767—Hanson (DFL)
Local Government & Metro. Affairs
County auditor or other elected officer performing county auditor duties not to serve on any committee, commission, or other agency conducting internal audits of the county.

HF1768—Boo (IR)
Taxes
Shipping vessels used in interstate or foreign commerce and recorded in the annual Lloyd's Register of Ships with a gross registered tonnage of at least 3,000 long tons provided sales and use tax exemption.

HF1769—Omann (IR)
Agriculture
Family farm security program requirements modified related to participation in a farm management program.

HF1770—Omann (IR)
Taxes
Trade or business occasional sales of tangible personal property provided occasional sales tax exemption.

HF1771—Omann (IR)
Gen'l Leg., Vet's Affairs & Gaming
Presidential primary law repealed.

HF1772—Kalis (DFL)
Taxes
Farm machinery and farm auction sales provided occasional sales tax exemption.

HF1773—Davids (IR)
Environment & Natural Resources
Camp Creek trail system appropriations disbursed for trail system development.

HF1774—Bettermann (IR)
Judiciary
Death penalty authorized for first-degree murder following conviction for a heinous crime; statutory and administrative framework, automatic appellate review, and appointment of attorneys provided.

HF1775—Reding (DFL)
Governmental Operations
Public police and fire fund member and employer contribution rates modified to reflect actuarial funding requirements.

HF1776—Jaros (DFL)
Education
Migrant farmworkers and dependents provided resident tuition status.

HF1777—Schreiber (IR)
Regulated Industries
Brooklyn Park authorized to issue an on-sale intoxicating liquor license to the city economic development authority.

HF1778—Orfield (DFL)
Local Government & Metro. Affairs
Metropolitan council and public facilities authority not to issue bonds, incur other debt, or provide loans for sewer facility interceptors that would increase sewer system capacity outside the council-defined fully developed area.

HF1779—Kahn (DFL)
Appropriations
Public debt not issued by a state department, agency, or political subdivision, the University of Minnesota, or a metropolitan agency for any purpose for which the state could not incur public debt under the Minnesota Constitution.

HF1780—Frerichs (IR)
Taxes
Marion exempted from levy limits.

HF1781—Dauner (DFL)
Gen'l Leg., Vet's Affairs & Gaming
Lawful purpose expenditures to include activities for senior citizens who are not members of the contributing organization and activities to conserve or enhance natural resources or wildlife.

HF1782—Haukoos (IR)
Appropriations
University of Minnesota appropriated money for education and related purposes.

HF1783—Jaros (DFL)
Gen'l Leg., Vet's Affairs & Gaming
Sports pool lottery games established to fund nutrition, housing, and health care programs.

HF1784—Cooper (DFL)
Education
Interactive television levy authority extended to school districts in economic development region six.

HF1785—Swenson (IR)
Judiciary
Criminal vehicular homicide and injury violations to include persons causing death or injury with an alcohol concentration of 0.05 or more and previously convicted of driving while intoxicated, and mandatory minimum sentences provided.

HF1786—Swenson (IR)
Judiciary
Driving while intoxicated (DWI) minimum penalties imposed on repeat offenders.

HF1787—Anderson, R. (IR)
Education
General education revenue generated by certain alternative high school program pupils increased; and school day requirement clarified.

HF1788—Ozment (IR)
Education
Debt service equalization program aid formula provided and money appropriated.

HF1789—Schreiber (IR)
Taxes
Local government trust fund payments provided for fiscal years 1994 and 1995.

HF1790—Orenstein (DFL)

Appropriations

Institute of technology and system specials appropriated money.

HF1791—Skoglund (DFL)

Financial Institutions & Insurance

Minnesota comprehensive health insurance association (MCHA) alternative care delivery means program extended, and maximum lifetime benefit amounts increased for certain state plan coverages.

HF1792—Solberg (DFL)

Gen'l Leg., Vet's Affairs & Gaming

Presidential primary expenses paid from the local government trust fund; county auditors to document expenses; party choice provisions temporarily suspended; and money appropriated.

HF1793—Boo (IR)

Appropriations

Institute of technology and system specials reapropriated money.

Wednesday, Jan. 8

HF1794—Munger (DFL)

Governmental Operations

State patrol retirement plan age-related limit on service credit eliminated.

HF1795—Thompson (DFL)

Economic Development

Detroit Lakes; bonds authorized for purchase or other economic use of agricultural-industrial facilities, and money appropriated.

HF1796—Thompson (DFL)

Regulated Industries

Municipal liquor stores authorized to jointly purchase intoxicating malt liquor.

HF1797—Solberg (DFL)

Environment & Natural Resources

Deer license fees reduced for residents under 18 years of age.

HF1798—Wenzel (DFL)

Judiciary

Life imprisonment without release provided for certain first degree murder or repeat violent sex offenders; consecutive sentences required for multiple violent crime convictions; bail studied; bonds authorized; and money appropriated.

HF179—Jaros (DFL)

Education

Duluth area community college system higher education program transfers repealed.

HF1800—Lasley (DFL)

Education

Transportation aid authorized for late transportation of pupils involved in after school

activities, and levy and appropriation adjustments provided.

HF1801—Milbert (DFL)

Gen'l Leg., Vet's Affairs & Gaming

Lawful purpose expenditure limits for real estate taxes and assessments removed.

HF1802—Swenson (DFL)

Judiciary

Inmates convicted of committing a felony at a state correctional facility to serve a consecutive sentence.

HF1803—Bishop (IR)

Judiciary

Pistol permits not issued to persons convicted of fifth degree assault that is also domestic abuse; crime of violence definition expanded.

HF1804—Olson, K. (DFL)

Taxes

Farm machinery and farm auction sales provided occasional sales tax exemption.

HF1805—Leppik (IR)

Governmental Operations

Ancillary benefits allowed to retired volunteer firefighters under certain conditions.

HF1806—Wenzel (DFL)

Judiciary

Life imprisonment without release provided for certain first degree murder or repeat violent sex offenders; consecutive sentences required for multiple violent crime convictions; bail studied; bonds authorized; and money appropriated.

HF1807—Wenzel (DFL)

Judiciary

Life imprisonment without release provided for certain first-degree murder or repeat violent sex offenders; consecutive sentences required for multiple violent crime convictions; bail studied; bonds authorized; and money appropriated.

HF1808—Frerichs (IR)

Appropriations

Public lands and buildings; bonds authorized to acquire and provide betterment and improvements of a capital nature; debt service assessments authorized; rail service improvement account receipt disposition modified; and money appropriated.

HF1809—Krueger (DFL)

Taxes

Farm machinery and farm auction sales provided occasional sales tax exemption.

HF1810—Anderson, R. H. (IR)

Taxes

Trade or business occasional sales of tangible personal property provided occasional sales tax exemption.

HF1811—Tunheim (DFL)

Education

Maximum effort school loan bond sale restrictions removed.

HF1812—Johnson, R. (DFL)

Education

Independent school district No. 31, Bemidji, authorized special transportation levy for late transportation home from school for pupils involved in after-school activities.

HF1813—Waltman (IR)

Financial Institutions & Insurance

Millville and Dover provided exemptions from numerical limitations on detached banking facilities.

HF1814—Frerichs (IR)

Education

Maximum effort school loan bond sale restrictions removed.

Thursday, Jan. 9

HF1815—Runbeck (IR)

Gen'l Leg., Vet's Affairs & Gaming

Lawful purpose expenditures to include noncash gifts to persons for volunteer community contributions including blood donations, with limits provided.

HF1816—Carruthers (DFL)

Judiciary

Credit reporting agency reports provided to consumers upon request without a charge.

HF1817—Farrell (DFL)

Commerce

Trademark infringement considered restraint of trade with injunctive relief provided.

HF1818—Wenzel (DFL)

Local Government & Metro. Affairs

Balloting by mail authorized for certain municipalities.

HF1819—Pugh (DFL)

Governmental Operations

Court shorthand reporters board established and certification provided.

HF1820—Swenson (IR)

Financial Institutions & Insurance

New Scandia authorized to establish a detached banking facility.

HF1821—Solberg (DFL)

Education

Transportation aid authorized for late transportation of pupils involved in after school activities, and appropriation adjustments provided.

Coming Up Next Week . . . Jan. 13-17, 1992

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, Jan. 13

8 a.m.

EDUCATION

5 State Office Building
Chr. Rep. Bob McEachern
Agenda: Public testimony on Outcome-Based Education.

8:30 a.m.

Human Resources Division/ APPROPRIATIONS

200 State Office Building
Chr. Rep. Lee Greenfield
Agenda: Minnesota Department of Health - Nursing Home Inspections—update on SOCS - Federal Alcohol, Drug Abuse and Mental Health Services Block Grant—FFY 1992 Award.

10 a.m.

AGRICULTURE

5 State Office Building
Chr. Rep. Steve Wenzel
Agenda: University of Minnesota Extension Service budget cuts. Testifying: Dr. Pat Borich, director, University of Minnesota Extension Agency; Gene Allen, vice president, Agriculture, University of Minnesota; Richard Hemmingsen, University of Minnesota; and Vern Ingvalson, Minnesota Farm Bureau Federation.

JUDICIARY

Basement Hearing Room State Office Building
Chr. Rep. Kathleen Vellenga
Agenda: Crime prevention and victim's needs.

RULES & LEGISLATIVE ADMINISTRATION

400N State Office Building
Chr. Rep. Alan Welle
Agenda: SF1652 (Spear)/HF1693 (Bishop) School district maximum effort school loans bond issuance conditions removal.

12:30 p.m.

Education Finance Division/

EDUCATION

300N State Office Building
Chr. Rep. Ken Nelson
Agenda: Overview of education equity lawsuit decision. (This hearing is for informational purposes. No public testimony will be taken during this meeting.)

HOUSING

5 State Office Building
Chr. Rep. Karen Clark
Agenda: To be announced.

2:30 p.m. The House will meet in session.

TUESDAY, Jan. 14

8 a.m.

APPROPRIATIONS

200 State Office Building
Chr. Rep. Wayne Simoneau
Agenda: Governor's Recession Recovery Program.

8:30 a.m.

Subcommittee on State Taxes & Tax Laws/ TAXES

5 State Office Building
Chr. Rep. Ann Rest
Agenda: Tax Incidence Study. (All Members are invited to attend.)

10 a.m.

ENVIRONMENT & NATURAL RESOURCES

10 State Office Building
Chr. Rep. Willard Munger
Agenda: Overview/update: High and low-level nuclear waste Mississippi bluffland protection. State parks.

12:30 p.m.

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

5 State Office Building
Chr. Rep. Gloria Segal
Agenda: Testimony on impact of recession on certain trade sectors of Minnesota's economy.

Veterans Affairs Division/ GENERAL LEGISLATION, VETERANS AFFAIRS & GAMING

500S State Office Building
Chr. Rep. Pat Beard

Agenda: Auditor's Report on County Veterans Service Officers.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT & METROPOLITAN AFFAIRS

200 State Office Building
Chr. Rep. Irv Anderson
Agenda: HF1756 (Jefferson) Minneapolis park and recreation board allowed to appoint two members to the city reapportionment commission, and park board redistricting standards established.
HF1767 (Hanson) County auditor or other elected officer performing county auditor duties not to serve on any committee, commission, or other agency conducting internal audits of the county.

2:30 p.m. The House will meet in session.

WEDNESDAY, Jan. 15

8 a.m.

Human Resources Division/ APPROPRIATIONS

200 State Office Building
Chr. Rep. Lee Greenfield
Agenda: Report from Minnesota Health Department on Technology Assessment review panel. STAR Consumer Task Force on Insurance. Private reimbursement of Assistive Technology.

EDUCATION

5 State Office Building
Chr. Rep. Bob McEachern
Agenda: Public testimony on Outcome-Based Education. (If necessary.)

Subcommittee on Civil Law/ JUDICIARY

500S State Office Building
Chr. Rep. Tom Pugh
Agenda: HF0396 (Simoneau) Liability; joint and several liability apportionment provided. HF1705 (Carruthers) Comparative negligence statute to aggregate the fault of multiple defendants.

10 a.m.

FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS & INSURANCE

Blue Cross/Blue Shield Offices
Chr. Rep. Wes Skoglund
Agenda: Briefings at Blue Cross/Blue Shield

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on: Utilization review/value health sciences; state health plan administration; and claims processing.

JUDICIARY

10 State Office Building
Chr. Rep. Kathleen Vellenga

Agenda: HFXXXX (Solberg) Crack/cocaine solutions.

12:30 p.m.

TRANSPORTATION

10 State Office Building
Chr. Rep. Henry Kalis

Agenda: Briefings by: Commissioner Thomas Frost, Department of Public Safety; Mary Anderson, Metropolitan Council. Flexibility of new federal highway bill, Merritt Linzie, program management, Minnesota Department of Transportation.

3:30 p.m.

SELECT COMMITTEE ON THE RECESSION

10 State Office Building
Chrs. Rep. Gloria Segal & Rep. Irv Anderson

Agenda: To be announced.

THURSDAY, Jan. 16

8 a.m.

Human Resources Division/

APPROPRIATIONS

200 State Office Building
Chr. Rep. Lee Greenfield

Agenda: Dislocated Worker Program update, Department of Jobs & Training Division of Rehabilitative Services Reorganization.

State Government Division/ APPROPRIATIONS

300S State Office Building
Chr. Rep. Phyllis Kahn

Agenda: State funding of public broadcasting. (This meeting is scheduled to last three hours.)

8:30 a.m.

Subcommittee on State Taxes and Tax Laws/

TAXES
5 State Office Building
Chr. Rep. Ann Rest

Agenda: Working Family Credit. (All members are invited to attend.)

10 a.m.

ENVIRONMENT & NATURAL RESOURCES

10 State Office Building
Chr. Rep. Willard Munger

Agenda: LCMR Six-Year Strategic Plan. Responsible party liability (traditional and landfill sites). Contaminated property transfer proposals.

12:30 p.m.

GENERAL LEGISLATION, VETERANS AFFAIRS & GAMING

500S State Office Building
Chr. Rep. Tom Osthoff

Agenda: To be announced.

Subcommittee on Safety/ TRANSPORTATION

500N State Office Building
Chr. Rep. Jeff Hanson

Agenda: To be announced.

FRIDAY, Jan. 17

No meetings scheduled at this time.



It costs between \$510 and \$900 per month to raise a child in Minnesota, according to Laura Kadwell of the Childrens Defense Fund. Kadwell told the Criminal Justice Division of the Judiciary Committee's Subcommittee on Family Law Jan. 9 that licensed child care in Minnesota averages \$250 to \$400 per child, and housing in Minnesota costs an additional \$50 to \$150 per child.

Rep. Robert Vanasek (DFL-New Prague), no longer the all-powerful speaker of the House, suddenly relaxed his long-time floor order barring food from the House chambers Jan. 6. Vanasek is credited with restoring many of the House rules regarding decorum during his four-year stint as speaker, including one that kept members from eating at their desks during sessions. But in one of his final acts as speaker, Vanasek dropped the "no food" rule so members could enjoy chocolates made by his wife and children.



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Speaker of the House: Dee Long
 Majority Leader: Alan Welle
 Minority Leader: Terry Dempsey

MINNESOTA INDEX

Veto

Number of bills Gov. Arne Carlson intended to veto	43
Number of bills he actually vetoed.....	27
Total dollar amount thought vetoed by Gov. Arne Carlson	\$113,931,000
Actual dollar amount vetoed	\$87,931,000
Amount of Univ. of Minn. appropriation that was vetoed	\$23,207,000
Total number of vetoes since 1939	206
Number that were pocket vetoes	74
Pocket vetoes since 1982	0
Number of line-item vetoes, 1939-1990	11
Number of line-item vetoes, 1991	16
Total number of appropriations contained in those vetoes	70
Number of veto override attempts since 1939	16
Number of successful overrides	4
Number of vetoes ruled invalid in state court	15
Number of governors who during a single term did not exercise veto power, (Gov. Rudy Perpich, 1977-78)	1
Number of Perpich vetoes, 1983-1990	20
Most vetoes by a single governor, Al Quie	31
Rank of Gov. Arne Carlson for single-year vetoes (27)	1
Rank of former Gov. Karl Rolvaag for single-year vetoes (15 in 1965)	2

Sources: Minnesota Department of Finance, Legislative Reference Library, House Public Information Office.

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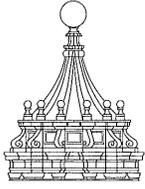
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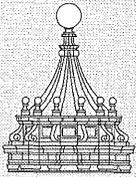


Session Weekly

Minnesota House of Representatives • January 17, 1992 • Volume 9, Number 2

AUG 12 1992





Session Weekly
is a publication of the
Minnesota House of
Representatives Public
Information Office.

During the 1992 Legislative Session, each issue reports daily House action between Thursdays of each week, lists bill introductions and upcoming committee meeting schedules, and provides other information. The publication is a service of the Minnesota House. No fee.

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Session Weekly (ISSN 1049-8176) is published weekly during the legislative session by the Minnesota House of Representatives Public Information Office, 100 Constitution Ave., St. Paul, MN 55155-1298. Second Class postage paid at St. Paul, MN, and at additional mailing offices. POSTMASTER: Send address changes to *Session Weekly*, Public Information Office, Minnesota House of Representatives, St. Paul, MN 55155-1298.

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Flashback

The Japanese in recent weeks have been extolled for their long-term vision while American business people have been chided with their preoccupation with short-term profits. Some say American elected officials should follow the Japanese lead.

This week at the Capitol marked the beginning of the verbal wars between the DFL-dominated Legislature and the governor, picking up where they left off last year. The governor criticized the Legislature and legislative leaders responded in kind.

There's no question that sound-bite mongering works in the short term. But what of its effects on the long term? An article in the January 1992 issue of *Governing* magazine argues that the public's growing alienation from politics is caused, in part, by the escalating war of words between politicians.

"When, as in Maine, the Democratic speaker labels the Republican governor an unprincipled opportunist, and the governor makes it clear he considers the speaker an arrogant autocrat, the natural tendency of many voters is to believe both of them — and to think less of the legislature in the bargain," wrote author Alan Ehrenhalt.

In 1968, when most legislatures were perceived as ineffective relics from a bygone era, a six-state survey showed that 50 percent of the public had a favorable impression of their legislature. By 1990, a seven-state survey showed that number had fallen to 30 percent.

Similarly, in Minnesota, a May 1971 Minnesota Poll in the *Minneapolis Tribune* concluded that, "State legislators have the confidence of most of their constituents for at least two reasons: First, they are on the right side of most issues and, second, they will respond well to suggestions from the people back home." The headline of a January 1987 Minnesota Poll story, however, reflected a much different picture: "Poll finds Legislature out of sync with public."

Detroit automakers have spent a lot of time blaming Japan's protectionist policies for its ills. Some argue their time would be better spent focusing on themselves.

Likewise, some say that if politicians really want to improve their image with the public, they should look further into the future before denouncing one another. It wasn't too long ago that Carlson's approval rating was so low that he compared himself with Iraq's Saddam Hussein.

—Grant Moos

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On the cover: Reps. Dave Battaglia, left, Tom Oshoff, right, Minority Leader Terry Dempsey, behind left, and Sally Olsen, behind right, exit the House, which adjourned until Feb. 18.

—photo by Tom Olmscheid

Highlights



Agriculture

'U' extension service cuts

Twenty-five Minnesota Extension Service agents — almost 10 percent of the state's 260 agents — will be out of a job by July 1, University of Minnesota officials told the House Agriculture Committee Jan. 13.

The \$2.3 million cut in the university's extension service budget reflects fewer federal and state funds, and a salary and benefit increase proposed for all university staff.

"We probably never have had better extension programs . . . than we have at this present time," Pat Borich, extension director, told lawmakers.

He said the extension service has "quietly" absorbed budget cuts for a number of years.

When questioned about the decision to increase salaries rather than save staff positions, Borich told the committee that new county agriculture agents earn \$20,000 a year, while graduates of the College of Agriculture earn an average annual salary of \$27,000.

He said he decided to pay "those who remain a decent kind of salary" rather than employ more people at a lower wage.

John Essame, a Minnesota sheep producer, asked lawmakers to reinstate the extension service's sheep specialist — a service that is no longer available.

"Right now, something on the order of 4,400 sheep producers have just been abandoned," Essame told the committee.

"We look to the university and its extension specialists as our only link with research," said Essame. The sheep industry, he said, is "poised to take off."

He added that the university should continue its tradition of reaching out to Greater Minnesota.

"The university should be in the business of building highways out to the corners of the state — not building walls around it — not filling the moat with



Cuts in state extension services were outlined Jan. 13 before the Agriculture Committee by Gene Allen, left, University vice president for agriculture, forestry and home economics, and Pat Borich, right, director of the University's extension service.

water — not filling the water with crocodiles — because that is what is happening," said Essame.



Crime

Victims' families speak out

The families of some of Minnesota's highly publicized murder victims testified before the House Judiciary Committee Jan. 13. One called for a better system that would try defendants jointly; another called for earlier intervention with offenders.

Don and Mary Streufert, whose daughter Carin was raped and murdered by two men in Grand Rapids, Minn., last summer, praised the state's victim services program and said having the opportunity to present a victim/survivor's impact statement, was "most helpful during the trial."

But Mary Streufert said she would support legislation that would allow a single trial when there are multiple defendants — a move that would save money and ease the healing process for families.

State law allows the courts to use joint trials when there are multiple defendants stemming from the same crime; however,

defendants and their attorneys typically prefer separate trials.

Mary Streufert also expressed sensitivity toward the families of her daughter's killers.

"In many ways the families of the young men who committed the crimes against our daughter were also victims," she said. "They, too, are struggling to survive in a changed world. We would hope that these people would be given the same services that we have received."

Also testifying was Ellen Foley, the sister of Mary Foley, who was raped and murdered in a Minneapolis parking ramp in 1988.

"I am here today to issue a call for courage among you legislators," said Foley. "I think it will be easy for you [legislators] this year to jump on the bandwagon and call for more prison

Editor's note: On Jan. 15, House Speaker Dee Long (DFL-Mpls) adjourned the first part of the 1992 Legislative Session until 2:30 p.m. Tuesday, Feb. 18. In view of this, the *Session Weekly* will not be published again until the middle of next month.

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beds, more prisons, or the death penalty. . . . But I think it's going to be very difficult for you to search your souls and to look at this problem deeply and to see what I and others have seen. We need to start [taking action] before it comes time to lock up these sexually twisted monsters."

"We need to have a strong preventive thrust in this state where we reach out to little boys and to little girls and troubled adolescents to get them to change their behaviors before they begin to commit the heinous crimes we have seen in the state during the past four years."

She asked lawmakers to find the courage to back these difficult and expensive programs that the Legislature has failed to back in past sessions.

"My sister would be alive today," said Foley, if her killer, who had dozens of previous victims, had received some early intervention in his life.

Powder cocaine penalties

People convicted of selling or possessing powder cocaine likely will go to prison longer and pay stiffer fines.

A bill that raises the penalties for possessing and/or selling powder cocaine to the levels imposed for crack cocaine was given final approval by the House Jan. 14 on a 127-4 vote.

The bill responds to a recent Minnesota Supreme Court ruling (*State v. Russell*) that said there is no "rational basis" for imposing harsher penalties for crack cocaine than powdered cocaine. Earlier, Hennepin County District Court Judge Pamela Alexander ruled that the law unfairly discriminates against blacks, who, she said, are more likely to be arrested with crack than powdered cocaine.

The bill would significantly lower the threshold for possession and sale charges of powder cocaine. The proposal, for example, would make it a first-degree penalty to possess 25 grams of cocaine (regardless of form), which is down from the 500-gram level under current law.

That could result in a penalty of up to 30 years in jail and a \$1 million fine. Under existing law, possessing 25 grams of powder cocaine carries a maximum penalty of 20 years in prison and a \$250,000 fine.

The same bill passed the Senate Jan. 13; **SF11** now moves to the governor for his consideration.

Effect of proposed cocaine law

TYPE OF CRIME	CURRENT LAW	PROPOSED LAW
First Degree Sale	50 grams powder cocaine 10 grams crack	10 grams of cocaine, regardless of form (includes possession with intent to sell)
First Degree Possession	500 grams powder cocaine 25 grams crack	25 grams of cocaine, regardless of form
Second Degree Sale	10 grams powder cocaine 3 grams crack	3 grams of cocaine, regardless of form (includes possession with intent to sell)
Second Degree Possession	50 grams powder cocaine 6 grams crack	6 grams of cocaine, regardless of form
Third Degree Sale	1 or more mixtures containing any amount of cocaine, regardless of form	no change (includes possession with intent to sell)
Third Degree Possession	10 grams powder cocaine 3 grams crack	3 grams of cocaine, regardless of form

Source: House Research Department

Increased DWI penalties

Three bills that would increase criminal and administrative penalties for drunk driving were heard Jan. 14 in the Judiciary Committee's Traffic Laws Subcommittee.

The subcommittee referred the bills to the full Criminal Justice Division for further discussion. The bills are:

- **HF624**, which would close a loophole in the way defendants are sentenced under the state's criminal vehicular homicide law. The measure would direct the Sentencing Guidelines Commission to impose a four-year sentence for all criminal vehicular offenders, eliminating the different penalties for sober offenders and those who are legally drunk. Current law calls for the four-year penalty for sober but negligent drivers and a 21-month penalty for drunk drivers — a distinction that bill sponsor Rep. Doug Swenson (IR-Forest Lake) called "offensive. It partially excuses the act on the basis of drunkenness," he said.

- **HF285**, which would make it a misdemeanor for a first-time DWI suspected offender to refuse a blood-alcohol test. Current law carries no criminal penalty for a first refusal, but

makes it a gross misdemeanor to refuse such a test on subsequent offenses. The goal, said bill sponsor Rep. Phil Carruthers (DFL-Brooklyn Park), is to make refusing the test the first time equal to a guilty plea on a first-time DWI charge. He said the bill "does not violate the constitutional protection against self-incrimination."

- **HF1689**, which would increase the time a person's driver's license can be revoked under the state's DWI and implied consent laws. First-time offenders would lose their license for 90 days (up from the current 30). Second-time offenders within five years would lose their license for a year (up from the current 90 days). Failing a test under the implied consent law would carry a one-year revocation (up from the current 90 days). Minors would also lose their license for a year, or until their 18th birthday, whichever is longer, for failing a test. Current law calls for a six-month revocation or until the 18th birthday, whichever is longer. The measure, sponsored by Rep. Phyllis Kahn (DFL-Mpls), would also impose time limits on when an offender could apply for a limited driver's license after his or her license has been revoked. In most cases,



Katherine Burke Moore, left, director of the Driver and Vehicle Services Division of the Department of Public Safety, testified Jan. 15 in support of HF1689, which increases driver's license suspension periods for DWI offenders. The bill's chief author is Rep. Phyllis Kahn, right.

repeat offenders would be barred from applying for a limited license. Those who fail a blood test wouldn't be allowed to apply for a limited driver's license for 90 days. And first-time DWI offenders wouldn't be allowed to apply for 30 days.



Human Services

Jobs program extended

The more than 6,000 people who have been cut from a government program designed to teach job skills to the unemployed received a three-month reprieve from the Legislature.

The House voted 82-49 Jan. 15 to extend funding for the work readiness program for an additional three months, allowing the Legislature to re-examine the issue when it returns Feb. 18.

In a cost-cutting measure, the 1991 Legislature placed a five-month limit (seven months for the functionally illiterate) on the program. That led to an intense lobbying effort at the Capitol to lift the cap.

Bill author Rep. Lee Greenfield (DFL-Mpls) said when the Legislature adopted the governor's recommendation to put a cap on the program, "We thought the economy would get better." Instead, "homelessness has increased and counties

have been responsible for picking up the slack."

Greenfield said that the impact of taking away the \$203 monthly check has resulted in Hennepin County spending more than \$500 per month to house each of the many people now homeless because of the change. He said other counties have had a similar experience.

Sue Watlov-Phillips of the Elim Transitional Housing program in Minneapolis said that since the Legislature's action, Hennepin County shelter populations have increased by about 10 percent.

But Rep. Brad Stanius (IR-White Bear Lake) said that erasing the 1991 actions of lawmakers could be sending the wrong message. He said this program "should be getting people ready for work and training them for the workplace. Ultimately, we should be saying, 'In six months you're going to have to get a job.'"

Greenfield, however, said, "It's one thing to say if we cut these benefits, these people can get jobs . . . but there are no jobs."

SF1612, which was approved by the Senate Jan. 13, now moves to the governor for his consideration.



Higher Education

U of M funds restored

University of Minnesota funding cuts totaling \$23 million were restored by the House Jan. 14 in overwhelming fashion, and Gov. Arne Carlson has said he will sign the legislation.

Carlson line-item vetoed the "special" university appropriations from the 1991 higher education funding bill, but later agreed to restore the cuts.

The measure will restore funding for a variety of university functions, including fellowships for minority and disadvantaged students, a program for the state's talented math students, the Bell Museum of Natural History, women's athletic programs, the Supercomputer Institute, and the Center for Urban and Regional Affairs.

The House passed **SF1621** on a 130-1 vote. Earlier, the Senate approved the measure, 66-0.



Education

OBE pros and cons

A new teaching method that gives students as much time as they need to understand sets of specified learning objectives came under both praise and fire as three days of hearings on outcome-based education (OBE) concluded Jan. 15.

Although lawmakers probably will not consider any sweeping policy reforms for Minnesota schools this session, the hearings offered some insight into legislative support of recent moves by state education officials as they develop more stringent graduation standards for high school students.

The State Board of Education Jan. 14 approved statewide competency standards for high school graduates — including reading, writing, mathematics, and problem-solving skills. Just how these requirements will be measured was not finalized.

The new standards, which become mandatory by the year 2000, incorporate many of the OBE principles by setting up specific learning goals students will have



Testifying Jan. 13 before the House Education Committee, Robyn Burquest, a student at Elk River High School, expressed her opposition to outcome-based education.

to achieve to graduate.

Teachers using OBE techniques test students to determine whether they have mastered course objectives. Students who pass the competency tests on the first try often are allowed to work with more extensive material in that area. Students failing the initial tests are steered into a "corrective loop" where course work and tests are repeated until students succeed.

But even its strongest proponents said competency-based learning will not be a panacea. "OBE is not the answer for all of education's ills," said Ken Vold, a mathematics teacher at Blaine High School.

Vold and other instructors testifying before the House Education Committee said more students are learning more of the basic skills due to OBE teaching techniques.

"OBE not only challenges the children, it challenges the teacher," said Peter Newland, an algebra teacher at Salk Junior High School in Elk River. "My skills have improved in recent years."

But other teachers, parents, students, and school administrators spoke against OBE, arguing that it reduces teaching to the lowest common denominator.

"OBE gives students the philosophy of 'just getting by'; I just don't know how good of a message that is for the real world," said Robyn Burquest, a senior at

Elk River High School. "A surgeon, for example, doesn't get the chance to operate on someone until he gets it right."

Three House members who also are teachers — Reps. David Battaglia (DFL-Two Harbors), Mary Murphy (DFL-Hermantown) and Gene Pelowski (DFL-Winona) — all spoke against OBE.

"As far as I'm concerned, outcome-based education isn't much more than a full employment bill for [school] curriculum directors, paid consultants, and snake oil salesmen," said Pelowski, blasting it as a teaching technique developed by people with little actual classroom experience.

Education veto override fails

House members Jan. 13 narrowly failed to override a veto by Gov. Arne Carlson that would have reinstated \$6.8 million in state funding to help property-poor school districts finance their building projects.

The override attempt, which needed 90

votes for passage, failed on an 86-42 vote. It received almost unanimous support from the 78 DFLers in the House, with nine IRs, mostly from rural and outer-ring suburban areas of the Twin Cities, also voting to override. Six House members (five IRs and one DFLer) did not vote.

It was the first attempt to override one of the 27 measures approved by the 1991 Legislature that Carlson successfully vetoed. Citing overall budget concerns, Carlson line-item vetoed the provision that would have increased the amount of state funding for such projects, reducing the property-poor districts' reliance on local property taxes.

The governor's supporters said Carlson was forced to delete funding for debt service equalization in order to balance the state's overall budget. "The simple fact is we don't have \$6 million to spend on this," said House Minority Leader Terry Dempsey (IR-New Ulm).

But proponents of the override tried to frame debate as an equity issue for so-called "property poor" school districts. Rep. Jerry Bauerly (DFL-Sauk Rapids), author of

Veto overrides are few and far between

Add the House's Jan. 13 and 14 attempts to override Gov. Arne Carlson's vetoes of an education funding bill and the tax bill to a long list of failed override attempts, the last of which came in 1988 after Gov. Rudy Perpich vetoed a workers' compensation bill, which fell three votes shy in the Senate.

Since 1945 there have been 18 attempts to override a gubernatorial veto, but only four garnered the two-thirds majority required of each body. The partisan split of the 1992 Legislature shows the Senate with the 46 DFL votes — one more than is needed to nix a veto — and the House with 78 DFL votes, 12 shy of the 90 that are required.

Two minor bills were overridden in 1982 by overwhelming margins in both houses. The effect of one removed the education commissioner from the State University Board; the other allowed the state to pay medical insurance benefits to employees who retire early.

Perhaps the most famous override came in 1967, when Gov. Harold LeVander vetoed Minnesota's first sales tax proposal, then at 3 percent. In a written message to both bodies, LeVander expressed his displeasure that the Legislature had "failed to adequately consider alternatives" to the sales tax. His words went unheeded. The House voted 93-41 to override the veto and the Senate vote was 47-20.

The fourth veto to be overridden was one from 1949 that appropriated \$785,000 to retire ditch bonds in seven northern Minnesota counties. In his veto message, then-Gov. Luther Youngdahl objected to the alleged secrecy under which the measure was approved.

"I do not think that a measure of this character, involving as much money as this does, should be decided without full disclosure of the facts and full consideration of the difficult problems involved," wrote Youngdahl.

He then returned the measure to the Senate so that it could be given the further consideration which he thought it should receive.

the original measure last year, said the override likely would be the only bill legislators would vote on this year addressing the difficulty that districts with few high-value properties have in raising money through levy referendums.

"The time for us to do something is now," Bauerly said.

Many of the property-poor school districts are in outer-ring suburbs and other communities in Greater Minnesota with largely residential or farm land, which do not generate as much tax revenue as commercial and industrial properties or higher-valued homes.

"Any of you who live in a property-poor district and vote against this will have to do a lot of explaining," said Rep. Bob McEachern (DFL-Maple Lake), chair of the House Education Committee. That panel last week overwhelmingly voted to derail an alternative proposal to fund debt-service equalization.



Taxes

Tax veto override fails

An attempt to override Gov. Arne Carlson's line-item veto of a portion of the 1991 tax bill failed on an 87-45 vote Jan. 14.

DFLers said Carlson reneged on his promise when he vetoed a section of the Local Government Trust Fund provision of last year's compromise tax package.

Rep. Paul Ogren (DFL-Aitkin), chair of the Taxes Committee, said the vetoed section would target the receipts from the trust fund for property tax relief.

But those who opposed the attempted override said the intent of the veto was to allow the 1992 Legislature to come up with a much needed new property tax formula for the trust fund money before the package takes effect in 1993.

DFLers argued that the veto eliminated the popular homestead credit, but IRs disputed that claim.

Rep. Bill Schreiber (IR-Brooklyn Park) called the override attempt a "totally phony issue" and said there will now be an open process to determine distribution of the two cents in sales tax that make up the trust fund. "The trust fund money is intact," said Schreiber.

House Minority Leader Rep. Terry Dempsey said, "Not once did that

formula come before me. It was never part of the negotiated settlement."

Ogren, however, denied suggestions that he changed the negotiated settlement without the consent of others.

"I did not insert anything in the 11th hour in that tax bill," said Ogren.

A veto override takes 90 votes in the House. Ten Independent-Republicans crossed over and voted with all of the 77 DFLers who were present.

'Occasional sales tax' repeal

Although it's unusual for government to repeal any tax, it appears that there is one sales tax that will be repealed soon.

It is a tax, however, that by most accounts was never intended in the first place.

The House Jan. 15 approved a measure on a 129-3 vote that would repeal the sales tax on farm equipment and used equipment that is transferred during the sale of a business.

The imposition of the tax began July 1 of last year, and led to howls of protest from farmers, auctioneers, and small business owners.

The law required people who bought small businesses to pay the 6.5 percent sales tax on equipment such as furniture

and office supplies — over and above the business sale price.

In the past, such sales have long been exempt through what is known as the "occasional and isolated sales" of business equipment.

Rep. Paul Ogren (DFL-Aitkin), chair of the Taxes Committee, said the new tax was caused by a "drafting error." There was a preliminary agreement between the Legislature and the Minnesota Department of Revenue, he said, to not enforce the provision.

But Revenue Commissioner Dorothy McClung said her department was bound to follow the provision as stated in law.

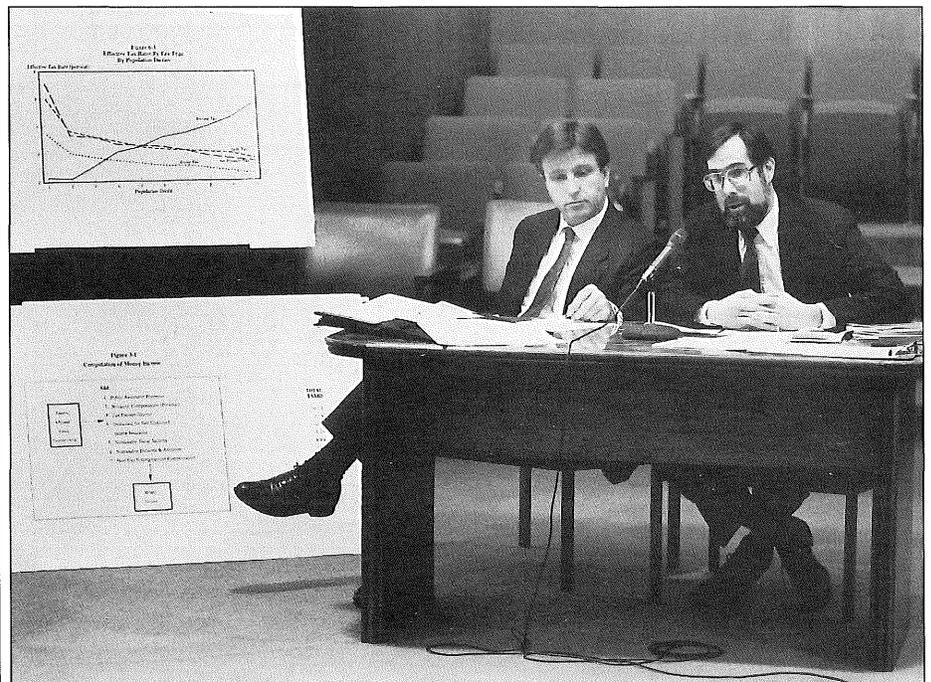
Ogren said the repeal of the provision is expected to cost the state about \$4 million in lost revenue. Last summer, he urged people to keep records so they could qualify for a tax refund.

The sales tax repeal was contained in a technical housekeeping bill that corrects various other mistakes made during the last session.

SF1562, which has been approved by both the House and the Senate, now goes to the governor.

'Proportional' taxes

Whether you earn \$5,000 or \$250,000 per year, the same percentage of your income goes to state and local taxes, according to a new study by the state



Bob Cline, right, and Rod Hoheisel, left, of the Tax Research Division of the Department of Revenue, discussed the Tax Incidence Study Jan. 14 before a Taxes subcommittee.

Department of Revenue.

Minnesota, long thought to be progressive in its taxation, has an "essentially proportional" tax system, said Bob Cline of the Department of Revenue.

Speaking before the Taxes Committee's State Taxes and Tax Laws Subcommittee Jan. 14, Cline said the study is the first of its kind in Minnesota and was mandated by the 1990 Legislature to evaluate the fairness of Minnesota taxes.

The new study, which was based on calculations from 24,000 individual taxpayer records, incorporates most state and local taxes, and measures their impact on Minnesotans from all economic backgrounds. The effect of federal taxes are not included in the report.

The study concludes that the effective tax rate for 90 percent of all Minnesotans is between 8.8 percent and 9.2 percent of their real income.

Cline said this shows that the overall tax rate is essentially "proportional," meaning that they fall on all income brackets at about the same level.

The study shows, however, that the individual components of the overall tax rate are drastically different. Cline said Minnesota income taxes are "significantly progressive" while its sales and excise taxes are regressive. Add in the more

regressive local property taxes and you get the "essentially proportional" tax system, said Cline.

The study is based on 1988 data, said Cline, prompting concern from legislators over the changes that have occurred, including ones that raised the sales tax by a half cent, eliminated the "third tier" level at which high-valued homes were taxed, and raised the income tax for upper income tax brackets by a half percent.

Wayne Cox of the Minnesota Citizens for Tax Justice told the subcommittee that the report shows lawmakers need to re-examine the state's overall tax policy.

He suggested lawmakers increase property tax relief through the state's circuit breaker payment system, which is targeted for lower- and middle-income families. In addition, he said the state's program for the working poor, which is modeled after the federal earned income credit, could be expanded.

Working family tax credit

People who earn less than \$21,250 per year and have children can get an additional 10 percent back on top of their federal earned income tax credit this year

under Minnesota's new working family credit.

The problem, say Department of Revenue officials, is that many people still don't know they're eligible for either credit.

Last year, the Legislature gave the Department of Revenue \$300,000 to inform and assist taxpayers in finding out if they are eligible for both the state and federal credit.

U.S. Rep. Gerry Sikorski testified before the Taxes Committee's State Taxes and Tax Laws Subcommittee Jan. 16 and said that 25 percent of eligible families aren't applying for the federal credit.

And he added that that figure could grow because this year eligible families are required to submit a separate tax form for the credit.

"The federal effort is unuser friendly right now," said Rep. Ann Rest (DFL-New Hope). "You shouldn't have to be an accountant or hire an accountant to use a credit like this."

The federal earned income credit has an average return of \$800 per family. The state working family credit would add \$80 to that total.

In addition to traditional advertising, the Department of Revenue has also formed partnerships with nonprofit

Minnesota's effective tax rates

INCOME RANGE	STATE INCOME TAX	SALES TAX	EXCISE TAX	TOTAL STATE TAXES	GROSS PROPERTY TAX	NET PROPERTY TAX	TOTAL TAXES
*\$4,151 & Under	0.3%	6.0%	3.4%	9.6%	9.3%	7.1%	16.7%
\$4,152-6,957	0.2%	3.6%	2.0%	5.8%	5.0%	3.3%	9.1%
\$6,958-10,959	1.1%	3.2%	1.7%	6.0%	4.7%	3.2%	9.2%
\$10,960-15,294	2.1%	2.9%	1.5%	6.5%	3.6%	2.7%	9.2%
\$15,295-20,326	2.5%	2.5%	1.3%	6.3%	3.1%	2.6%	8.8%
\$20,327-25,883	3.2%	2.3%	1.1%	6.5%	2.7%	2.5%	9.0%
\$25,884-32,630	3.5%	2.2%	1.1%	6.8%	2.2%	2.2%	9.0%
\$32,631-41,916	4.0%	2.1%	0.9%	7.0%	1.8%	1.8%	8.9%
\$41,917-56,705	4.6%	2.0%	0.7%	7.2%	1.6%	1.6%	8.9%
\$56,706-& Over	5.6%	1.6%	0.5%	7.7%	1.4%	1.4%	9.1%
TOTAL	4.2%	2.1%	0.9%	7.2%	2.1%	1.9%	9.1%

Source: Minnesota Department of Revenue

The chart reflects the percentage of income that Minnesotans pay in state and local taxes. The gross property tax — as opposed to the net property tax — reflects property taxes before state aids and credits are applied. The "excise tax" category refers to the taxes paid on tobacco, alcohol, and gasoline.

* A Department of Revenue official said there are several abnormalities with statistics at this income range, and that the figures should "be viewed with caution."



Vickie Stoner of St. Paul spoke Jan. 16 before the House Taxes Committee's State Taxes and Tax Laws Subcommittee on the benefits of the working family credit. She encouraged lawmakers and the Department of Revenue to "make families aware" of such programs.

organizations to spread the word about the credit. Corporate donations, such as the one by Rainbow Foods, which is designing grocery bags to inform people about the credit, are also being used. Each Rainbow store uses one million bags per week.

To assist people who are eligible for the credit, the Department of Revenue has joint phone lines with the Internal Revenue Service operating around-the-clock. Volunteer walk-in assistance sites will open across the state in February. There are 450 locations statewide.

To find out if you are eligible, call 296-6417 in the metro area or 1-800-937-KIDS in Greater Minnesota.



Environment

Nuclear waste at Prairie Island

Nuclear waste would be stored within 130 yards of the Mdewakanton Sioux reservation on Prairie Island, under a plan heard by the Environment and Natural Resources Committee Jan. 14.

The committee met to hear Northern States Power Company's (NSP) plan to expand high-level nuclear waste storage on its Prairie Island plant on the Mississippi River near Red Wing.

Opponents of the plan included a coalition of 19 organizations, including the Sierra Club, Greenpeace, the Prairie Island Sioux Community, and the Minnesota Public Interest Research Group.

NSP has proposed using 48 steel and concrete casks for storage of high-level nuclear waste. The Minnesota Department of Public Service (DPS) has recommended that that number be reduced to 14. The state Public Utilities Commission must grant final approval.

The 175 Mdewakanton Sioux, or Dakota, who live on the 600-acre Prairie Island reservation have opposed the NSP nuclear waste proposal for more than a year.

But the Dakota community caught many by surprise when it started a process recently to locate a temporary federal nuclear waste site on its reserva-

tion. If forced to live with nuclear waste next door, the Dakota say they should have the option to relocate with the federal government's help.

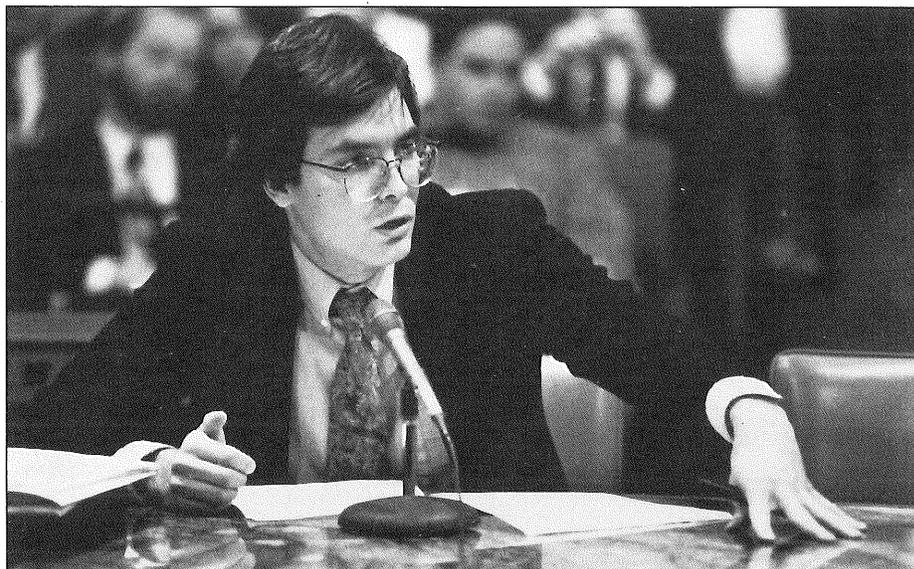
The Department of Energy (DOE) is offering grants to communities that would consider housing interim nuclear waste facilities. The process is subject to lengthy federal approval.

"The [Mdewakanton] community does not want to put nuclear waste in its ancestral homeland," said William Hardacker, the reservation's attorney. "It must consider providing its tribal members the opportunity to move away from the risks inherent in living next to a nuclear waste dump."

DOE has announced its intention to locate a permanent high-level nuclear waste facility for national use by the year 2010, although many people believe that a permanent site will not be available until much later.

Laura McCarten, NSP program manager at Prairie Island, told committee members that NSP's proposal is based on safety and need. "The public's fear [of high-level nuclear waste storage] far outweighs the risks," she said.

She told lawmakers that nuclear energy provides 30 percent of the electricity for NSP customers. It is, she said, "one of the most environmentally responsible ways to produce power."



William Hardacker, legal counsel for the Mdewakanton Sioux, urged members of the Environment and Natural Resources Committee Jan. 14 to update Minnesota's "obsolete" nuclear waste law.



Government

Governor vows primary veto

Gov. Arne Carlson vowed Jan. 16 to veto a bill that would have delayed Minnesota's presidential primary until 1996 — one day after the House overwhelmingly approved the delay on a 103-28 vote.

"The fundamental question is who do we trust?" said Carlson at a press conference. "Do we trust the kingpins, or do we trust the people. I choose the people."

But the on-again, off-again primary is still not settled. The bill (SF1598) will now be returned to the Senate, which could override the veto when it returns to the Capitol Feb. 18 — well in advance of the scheduled April 7 primary election.

The Senate approved the delay by a 45-10 margin, exactly the two-thirds needed to override a veto. Senate sponsor Sen. John Marty (DFL-Roseville) said he was disappointed, but not surprised by Carlson's veto.

"We'd like to try for an override," said Marty, who says that by the time the Legislature convenes on Feb. 18, \$1.5 million will have been spent on primary preparations. "I've talked with [House sponsor Rep. Harold] Lasley and we're seeing how many votes we can get together."

Rep. Harold Lasley (DFL-Cambridge)

said he was "somewhat surprised" by the veto, indicating that Carlson was feeling national party pressure not to veto the bill.

Although the House would appear to have more than enough votes to override the veto (90 votes are required), it can't take action on the measure before the Senate because the Senate is the bill's "body of origin."

A critic of the caucus system that draws an average of 3 percent of registered voters, Carlson expects "40 to 60 percent participation" in the primary. John Riley, Carlson's chief of staff, said that level of involvement "more than justifies the cost," which is projected to be between \$3 million and \$4.5 million.

Critics of the primary have cited cost, mandatory declaration of party affiliation, and non-binding results as reasons to wait until 1996.

But Carlson refutes the 'beauty contest' charge, saying the IR party will respect the primary outcome. "Our delegates are legally bound to primary results," said Bob Weinholzer, state IR Party chair.

The state DFL Party maintains its delegates are not bound by the election. Carlson, however, in his preliminary veto message, said, "It is inconceivable to me that Minnesota's delegates to a Democratic National Convention would cast their vote for a candidate different from the one endorsed by their own party members in an open statewide election."

Static in public radio land

Static between broadcasters on the public radio dial could be growing.

Possible changes in the formula for state grants to public broadcasting drew sharp responses between a loose association of community-based, non-commercial radio stations (AMPERS) and the larger Minnesota Public Radio (MPR) network.

No formal action was taken during the informal hearing Jan. 16 before the House Appropriations Committee's State Government Division, which was intended to introduce division members to the issue.

But the hearing instead pitted representatives of AMPERS against MPR officials over possible changes in the state's matching grant formula. MPR is suggesting changes after largely staying out of the state funding process for the past decade.

The state has contributed \$266,000 in matching grants to public radio in each of the past three years. The grants have been split equally among 14 stations. MPR is suggesting the development of a new scale that specifically rewards public contributions to individual stations from non-metro areas, with each station receiving a portion of the total state appropriation based on the level of its community support.

AMPERS member stations argued that the formula change will largely benefit Minnesota Public Radio stations, taking money away from some stations that primarily serve a more narrow, often economically-disadvantaged audience.

But Dennis Hamilton, an MPR vice president, said other stations wouldn't be squeezed out of the funding pie, and even could receive more state dollars in the future under the new formula. "We just feel this will be a better use of state funding for public radio," he said.

Rep. Steve Trimble (DFL-St. Paul) suggested that any change in the matching grant process allocate state monies based on the station's financial needs. "The 'need' factor is something we're going to have to look at," Trimble said.



Gov. Arne Carlson announces Jan. 16 his intent to veto SF1598, a bill delaying the presidential primary until 1996. John Riley, Carlson's chief of staff, is at right.

Governor's recession program

The Minnesota House and Senate put a proposed anti-recession program on the back burner — at least for now. House members voted 76-53 Jan. 14 to delay implementing a jobs program proposed by Gov. Arne Carlson.

The proposal sponsored by Rep. Don Frerichs (IR-Rochester) would have authorized \$97 million in new bond sales. Of this amount, \$8 million was targeted for the University of Minnesota, \$4 million to the Technical College System, \$9.8 million to the State University System, and \$6.6 million to Community College System for emergency building repairs.

The Legislature, however, said it will consider the proposal when it returns to the Capitol Feb. 18. Earlier in the week, Majority Leader Alan Welle (DFL-Willmar) said legislative leaders were limiting the number of proposals to be discussed during the two-week January session.

Frerich's proposal also included bonding authority to complete projects in the Department of Human Services, the Minnesota Pollution Control Agency, the Minnesota Historical Society, and the Department of Transportation.

In addition, the anti-recession package called for the early release of \$45 million in already authorized and funded maximum effort school loan bonds, which would be used to upgrade unsafe school buildings.

Frerich's measure was never heard in a House committee; the House rejected a proposal to have it brought up on the House floor for debate. A Senate commit-

tee rejected a similar proposal.

Following the Legislature's action, however, the governor, through an executive order, decided to accelerate the release of \$55.4 million in already approved bonding projects.

Many reasons for recession

The current recession is different than the previous post-war recessions, according to Tom Stinson, the state's economist.

Stinson told the newly created Select Committee on the Recession that "it's taking longer to recover from this economic slump, and more people are going through an unemployment phase." He said it can be argued that the reasons for the recession are: the result of Iraq's invasion of Kuwait; the Federal Reserve Board's policy to reduce inflation by keeping the money supply tight; and the construction of an excess supply of commercial office buildings.

According to information given to the committee, sectors that are doing well are health care, processed food, and tourism. But the retail, construction, real estate, services, and manufacturing sectors are not.

Government planning?

Doing what you're told may not always be the best idea when the boss is the federal government.

The Minnesota Department of Health found that out the hard way last year when, on Dec. 31, they laid off 24 workers whom they had just hired in

August to comply with the federal Nursing Home Reform Act of 1986, said Linda Sutherland, director of the Health Resources Division of the Minnesota Department of Health.

Sutherland told the Human Resources Division of the Appropriations Committee Jan. 13 that in February of 1991, the U.S. Department of Health approved 94 new positions for the Minnesota Department of Health to begin training for surveys of nursing homes, group homes, and other health facilities.

By August of 1991, all the staff members were hired and state officials met with federal officials in Chicago to work out the 1992 budget in time for the new fiscal year. There was no hint of a problem, said Sutherland.

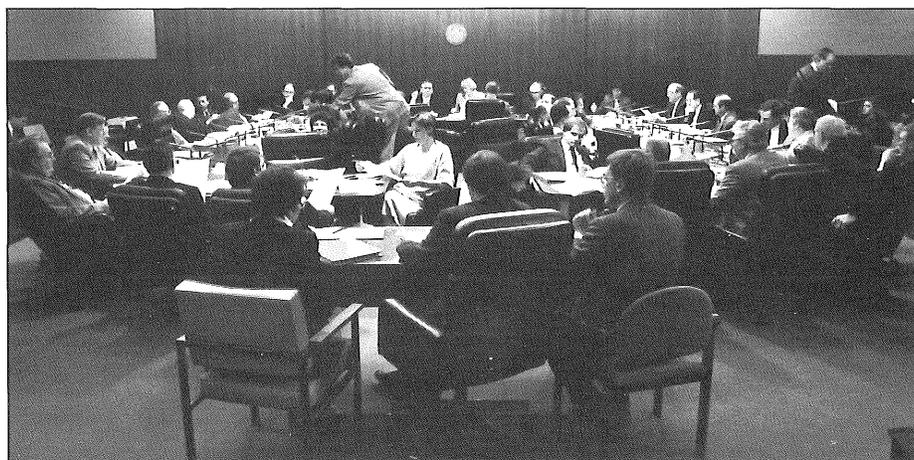
On Sept 30, 1991, state officials were informed that the federal government had re-evaluated the program and would now only fund 48 of the 94 positions, said Sutherland.

Under the act, the federal government provides funding, but required state matching funds to implement the program. States that refused to provide funds never began implementation and don't have to deal with the last-minute cuts, said Sutherland.

But for states like Minnesota that came up with the cash, she said the result is a personnel nightmare. Sutherland added that if it had not been for other openings in the department, the number of layoffs would have been higher.



Sixty-six percent of suburban Minnesotans are currently using alcohol, according to a 1992 joint report of the Office of Drug Policy and the Chemical Abuse Prevention Resource Council. That's 15 percent higher than the national average. As a whole, 60 percent of adult Minnesotans are alcohol users

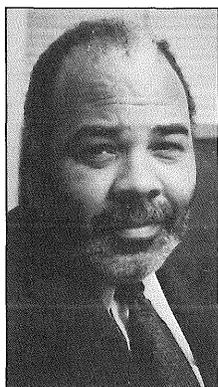


The House Appropriations Committee listened Jan. 14 to testimony on Gov. Arne Carlson's Recession Recovery Program.



Notes

"An eloquent champion of the poor . . . a gifted public philosopher and community builder," said the resolution. The contributions of community and civil rights leader Earl Craig Jr., who died this week, were acknowledged by the House Jan. 15 when it adopted a resolution that noted "the passing of 'a giant' from the Minnesota public service stage." The Senate also passed a similar resolution honoring Craig, who was well-known within the Capitol complex.



Earl Craig Jr.

"Every hour, two Minnesotans become first-time DWI offenders," said Katherine Burke Moore, director of the Driver and Vehicle Services Division of the Department of Public Safety. She testified Jan. 15 before the Traffic Laws Subcommittee of the House Criminal Justice Division in support of **HF1689**, a bill that imposes longer driver's license suspension periods for drunk drivers. Last year, 16,964 Minnesota drivers were cited for first-time DWI violations. There were 14,405 repeat offenders.

Public safety and transportation department officials say they will work together over the next six months to eliminate duplication in the inspection of commercial vehicles on state roads. The expected personnel shake-ups were prompted by a legislative auditor's report that examined roadside and fixed-station safety inspections of trucks and other long-haul vehicles. While the report found the various programs to generally be working well, it recommended that

the Minnesota State Patrol, which is under the Department of Public Safety, handle nearly all truck inspections in the future. Officials from the two departments will sit down beginning next week to discuss how MnDOT will get out of the inspections business. They expect the process will take about six months. The issue was discussed at a Jan. 16 House subcommittee meeting.

Rep. Dave Bishop (IR-Rochester) thinks one reason many people have a negative perception of the Legislature is because they seldom get to see them at work. Noting that one recent study indicates that up to two-thirds of the public view lawmakers negatively, Bishop suggested public television stations begin carrying legislative committee meetings and floor debates. "The public just doesn't have a positive, accurate view of their state government," he said Jan. 15. Some state Senate activities currently are carried on regional cable-access channels, but he was told that the House chambers and many of its hearing rooms are not yet adequately set up for continuous television coverage.

Recent federal highway legislation could force state lawmakers to tighten rules on wearing motorcycle helmets. State Department of Transportation officials say they don't think Minnesota would lose federal dollars if it fails to enact tougher helmet laws, but the state likely may be forced to reallocate the funding it receives for other projects into motorcycle safety programs. The federal highway bill also seeks more stringent enforcement of seat belt laws, House Transportation Committee members were told Jan. 15, but current state law appears sufficient to meet the federal guidelines.

Recessions don't hurt everyone. In fact, certain trade sectors are doing very well, said Tom Triplett of the Minnesota Business Partnership. "Some would say the largest health care providers are doing too well," he added, noting that large food processors such as Hormel and General Mills are also doing well. Triplett said that companies with significant international sales (mainly European) are also missing out on the recession. Triplett spoke before the Economic Development Committee Jan. 14.

There are currently 490,000 veterans living throughout Minnesota who receive an estimated \$529.3 million in direct federal benefits and medical services per year, according to a state auditor's report presented Jan. 14 to the House Veterans Affairs Division of the General Legislation, Veterans Affairs and Gaming Committee. The findings are just part of an evaluation of county veterans service officers mandated by the 1991 Legislature, which found the present system to be "working exceptionally well."

Laura Kadwell of the Childrens Defense Fund told the Criminal Justice Division of the House Judiciary Committee's Family Law Subcommittee Jan. 9 that our investment in children begins with child support. "Children are not refrigerators . . . they can't be owned, bought, sold, transferred, or moved from place to place," she said. "They can't be programmed. They are not all wired alike, and we don't know just what it is they will do to us or for us as time goes on. Unlike refrigerators, if treated properly, they will not wear out and end up in a landfill, but will return to us — as families and as a society at large — what we invest in them."

Minnesota's higher education system heads will receive a boost in pay, but it won't be what they requested.

The various systems and the Higher Education Coordinating Board were seeking a 5 percent increase for their respective heads, but the Legislative Commission on Employee Relations agreed Jan. 16 to a 2 percent increase for 1992. They also approved the \$90,000 annual salary for the acting interim chancellor of the newly created Higher Education Board.

With the increase, the 1992 salaries for Minnesota's higher education officials are: Carole Johnson, Technical College System chancellor, \$90,573; Gerald Christenson, Community College System chancellor, \$100,639; David Powers, Higher Education Coordinating Board director, \$91,035; Terrence MacTaggart, State University System chancellor, \$103,600; Mary Rieder, Higher Education Board acting interim chancellor, \$90,000.



Visiting the Minnesota State Capitol complex can be a rewarding and educational experience for everyone. There are buildings to explore and tours to take almost any time you choose to visit. And when the Legislature is in session during the first part of every year, there are floor sessions to observe, committee meetings to attend, and legislators to meet. Remember that this is your state Capitol, and you are always welcome.

Here's some general information to help you plan your visit.

How to get here

Location

The Capitol complex is to the north of I-94 just minutes from downtown St. Paul. It is accessible from the east and west on I-94, and from the north and south on I-35E.

I-94 eastbound: Exit at Marion Street. Turn left. Go to Aurora Avenue and turn right. Go one block, cross Rice Street, and enter Parking Lot D.

I-94 westbound: Exit at Marion Street. Turn right. Go to Aurora Avenue and turn right. Go one block, cross Rice Street, and enter Parking Lot D.

I-35E northbound: Exit at Kellogg Boulevard. Turn left. Go to John Ireland Boulevard and turn right. Metered parking spaces line both sides of the boulevard.

I-35E southbound: Exit at University Avenue. Turn right. Go to Rice Street and turn left. Go one block and enter Parking Lot D.

Parking

Public metered parking is available at Lot Q, north of the Capitol at Cedar Street and Sherburne Avenue; Lot D, next to the State Office Building at Aurora Avenue and Rice Street; and the orange level of the Centennial Building Ramp at Cedar Street and Constitution Avenue. All-day parking is available in Lot Q and the Centennial ramp. Public street metered parking is available along John Ireland Boulevard and Fuller Avenue, which are near the Transportation Building. St. Paul meter patrols will issue tickets for expired parking.

Handicapped parking is available in the

Centennial Building Ramp on all levels (the blue level is the most easily accessible to the building). Additional handicapped parking is located directly behind the Capitol (Lot N), west of the State Office Building (between Lots D and E), and in most other lots in the Capitol complex.

Since parking is limited during legislative sessions, busing may be easier. Free-way express bus service is available. Call the Metropolitan Transit Commission (MTC), (612) 827-7733, for your specific route information.

What to do

Tours

Tours of the Capitol are offered through the Capitol Historic Site Program of the Minnesota Historical Society.

Tour guides lead the free, 45-minute tours from 9 a.m. to 5 p.m. Mondays through Fridays; from 10 a.m. to 4 p.m. Saturdays; and from 1 to 4 p.m. Sundays. The tours begin at the Capitol's information desk at the end of the corridor to the right of the main entrance. Brochures in several languages, including Japanese, German, and Spanish, are also available here.

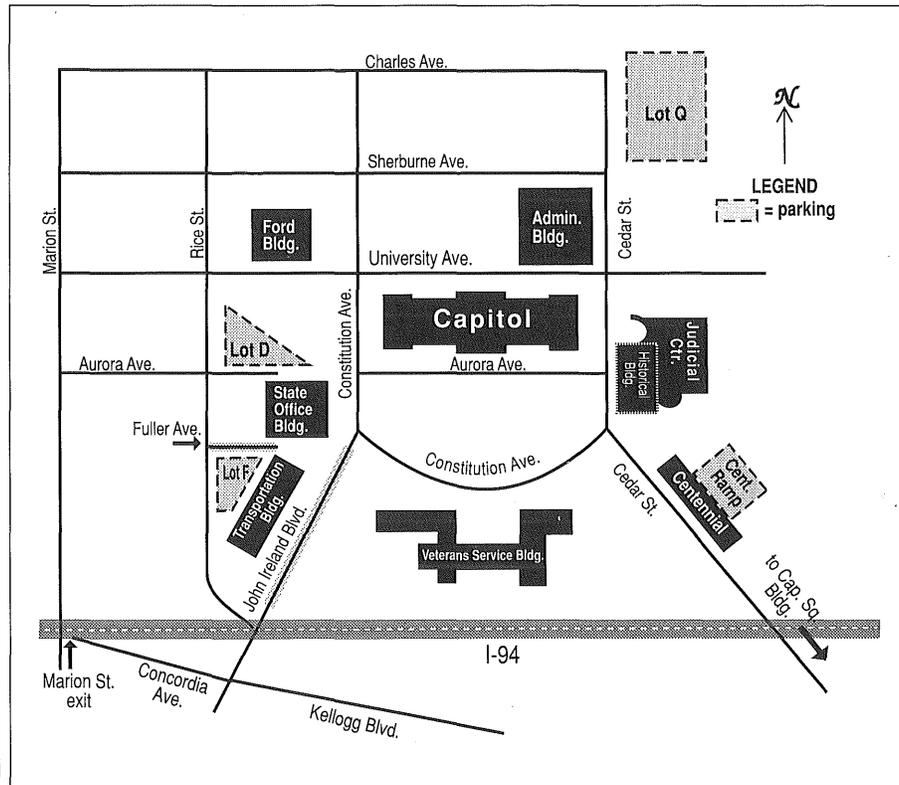
Tour participants may request customized tours that emphasize either the building's art and architecture or state government. Also, tours can be customized for senior citizens or grade school students.

The society gives a "History and Government Lesson," offering half-day educational sessions for students in grades 7-12.

Historical society officials ask that groups of 10 or more call in advance to reserve a tour time.

For more information about the tours or to reserve a time, call the Capitol Historic Site Program, (612) 296-2881.

(continued on next page)



Legislative sessions

All members of the House of Representatives and the Senate can debate bills when the Legislature is in session.

At the beginning of a legislative session, the pace of floor sessions is generally slow as new bills are assigned to committees and non-controversial items are debated. At about the session's midpoint, however, the legislative pace quickens.

The House meets at 2:30 p.m. and the Senate meets at 2 p.m. Mondays and Thursdays during the first few weeks. Floor sessions are scheduled for the afternoon because committees meet in the morning and early afternoon. As the session nears the end, however, both bodies may meet several times a day, often into the night.

All House and Senate floor sessions are open to the public. Visitors interested in observing these sessions may call the Chief Clerk's Office, (612) 296-2314, or Senate Information, (612) 296-0504, with any questions. Spectators may sit in the galleries of either chamber.

Committee meetings

Committees still consider bills several weeks after the session starts. Visitors wanting to attend a committee meeting may call the committee hotlines for prerecorded messages with the meeting times and agendas for each day: House, (612) 296-9283; Senate, (612) 296-8088. Printed agendas for the week also appear in each issue of the *Session Weekly* and the *Senate Briefly*.

Committee meetings are open to the public. When a public hearing is scheduled the committee may listen to comments from the audience (when time permits) in addition to the scheduled speakers. Committees have different policies on hearing testimony depending upon their size and workload. Some committees hear general testimony at the subcommittee level, while others allow general testimony during meetings of the full committee. Informational handouts that committee members receive during meetings or hearings are considered public information and are available to the audience on a first-come, first-served basis.

Major proposals on issues such as open enrollment or groundwater legislation often have several public hearings so committee members may listen to all arguments for and against a bill.

Each committee has a chair, vice chair, legislative assistant, and administrator. A list of committees and members is available

in the House Public Information Office in Room 175 of the State Office Building or the Senate Information Office in Room 231 of the State Capitol.

Groups and individuals wishing to testify before a committee should call the appropriate committee's legislative assistant well in advance of the meeting and ask to be placed on the agenda. Committees prefer requests one week in advance but will accept later notification when unexpected issues appear on the committee schedule.

Legislators

Most representatives and senators are willing to visit with constituents if they have prearranged meeting times. You should contact your legislator's office to set up an appointment.

Dining

All buildings in the Capitol complex have their own cafeterias. The Capitol and State Office Building cafeterias are in the basement. The Transportation and Centennial Building cafeterias are on the ground floor of each building. The Veterans Service Building cafeteria is on the fifth floor, and the Capitol Square Building's dining area is on the lower level. The Capitol also has a snack bar on the second floor (where the House and Senate chambers are located) during the session.

Group visits

Sometimes groups plan a "legislative day" at the Capitol in order to express a particular viewpoint to legislators.

Rooms for special conferences or speakers can be reserved by calling Betty Langenberger, room scheduler for the State Office Building, (612) 296-5974; or Marritta Gould, room scheduler for the State Capitol, (612) 296-0866.

If group members would like to meet with their individual legislators or testify before a committee (see "Committee meetings"), arrangements should be made at least a week in advance.

Oftentimes, such groups have members wear a distinctive name tag or badge to indicate their concern about a particular issue.

Groups planning a trip to the Capitol should remember that seating is fairly limited in some committee rooms — particularly when the topic on the agenda is controversial.

Where to find information

House Information Office

175 State Office Building
(612) 296-2146 or
1-800-657-3550

Committee schedule: The *Session Weekly* includes the upcoming week's schedule, and the office has a prerecorded message (612) 296-9283, that provides up-to-date information on meeting agendas, times, and locations.

Legislator information: The office has a complete listing of telephone and room numbers for the representatives.

Informational brochures: Many brochures for all ages are available at no charge.

Chief Clerk's Office

211 State Capitol
(612) 296-2314

Copies of bills: This office provides copies of bills at no charge, all agendas for House sessions, and the *Journal of the House*.

House Index Department

211 State Capitol
(612) 296-6646

Bills: The House Index Department, a part of the Chief Clerk's Office, has a computerized index available for public use. House Index lists bills by committee, topic, author, file number, and other categories.

Bill status: House Index can also tell you the current status of legislation.

Senate Information Office

231 State Capitol
(612) 296-0504

This office is responsible for all information about the Senate, including the committee schedule, bill status, legislator information, and the distribution of bill copies.

Minnesota House of Representatives 1992 Membership

District/Member/Party Room* Phone 296-**

45A	Abrams, Ron (IR)	209	9934
10B	Anderson, Bob (IR)	317	4946
3A	Anderson, Irv (DFL)	585	4936
30B	Anderson, Richard H. (IR)	239	8635
6A	Battaglia, David P. (DFL)	377	2190
18B	Bauerly, Jerry J. (DFL)	583	5377
56B	Beard, Pat (DFL)	565	3135
6B	Begich, Joseph R. (DFL)	477	5063
16B	Bertram, Jeff (DFL)	571	4373
11B	Bettermann, Hilda (IR)	315	4317
33B	Bishop, Dave (IR)	357	0573
41B	Blatz, Kathleen (IR)	281	4218
35B	Bodahl, Larry D. (DFL)	423	8872
8B	Boo, Ben (IR)	311	2228
11A	Brown, Chuck (DFL)	569	4929
46B	Carlson, Lyndon R. (DFL)	379	4255
47B	Carruthers, Phil (DFL)	575	3709
60A	Clark, Karen (DFL)	503	0294
21B	Cooper, Roger (DFL)	545	4346
9B	Dauner, Marvin K. (DFL)	581	6829
32B	Davids, Greg (IR)	331	9278
65A	Dawkins, Andy (DFL)	371	5158
23A	Dempsey, Terry (IR)	267	9303
21A	Dille, Steve (IR)	227	4344
24A	Dorn, John (DFL)	533	3248
42B	Erhardt, Ron (IR)	241	4363
67A	Farrell, Jim (DFL)	407	4277
24B	Frederick, Marcel "Sal" (IR)	303	5513
32A	Frerichs, Donald L. (IR)	389	4378
40A	Garcia, Edwina (DFL)	539	5375
27A	Girard, Jim (IR)	213	5374
9A	Goodno, Kevin P. (IR)	327	5515
61A	Greenfield, Lee (DFL)	375	0173
17B	Gruenes, Dave (IR)	201	6316
33A	Gutknecht, Gil (IR)	309	9249
56A	Hanson, Jeff O. (DFL)	429	3018
30A	Hartle, Dean (IR)	255	5368
13A	Hasskamp, Kris (DFL)	413	4333
31A	Haukoos, Bob (IR)	279	8216
63B	Hausman, Alice (DFL)	451	3824
50B	Heir, Phil (IR)	329	2439
40B	Henry, Joyce (IR)	323	7158
41A	Hufnagle, Paul C. (IR)	229	7803
29A	Hugoson, Gene (IR)	221	3240
49B	Jacobs, Joel (DFL)	485	4231
5B	Janezich, Jerry R. (DFL)	597	0172
7B	Jaros, Mike (DFL)	559	4246
57B	Jefferson, Richard H. (DFL)	577	8659
19B	Jennings, Loren G. (DFL)	349	0518
51A	Johnson, Alice M. (DFL)	515	5510
4A	Johnson, Robert A. (DFL)	345	5516
34A	Johnson, Virgil J. (IR)	207	1069
58B	Kahn, Phyllis (DFL)	369	4257
29B	Kalis, Henry J. (DFL)	543	4240
36A	Kelso, Becky (DFL)	415	1072
4B	Kinkel, Anthony G. "Tony" (DFL)	449	2451
43B	Knickerbocker, Jerry (IR)	283	4315
18A	Koppendrayer, LeRoy J. (IR)	233	6746
47A	Krambeer, Richard (IR)	211	3751
53A	Krinkie, Philip B. (IR)	337	2907
12B	Krueger, Richard "Rick" (DFL)	403	3201
19A	Lasley, Harold (DFL)	433	5364
45B	Leppik, Peggy (IR)	225	7026
2A	Lieder, Bernard L. (DFL)	527	5091
48A	Limmer, Warren E. (IR)	301	5502
59A	Long, Dee (DFL)	463	0171
14B	Lourey, Becky J. (DFL)	421	4308
50A	Lynch, Teresa (IR)	313	5369
36B	Macklin, Bill (IR)	307	6926

District/Member/Party Room* Phone 296-**

65B	Mariani, Carlos (DFL)	507	9714
17A	Marsh, Marcus (IR)	203	7806
22A	McEachern, Bob (DFL)	343	4237
63A	McGuire, Mary Jo (DFL)	567	4342
55B	McPherson, Harriet (IR)	245	5511
39B	Milbert, Robert P. (DFL)	579	4192
38A	Morrison, Connie (IR)	387	4212
7A	Munger, Willard (DFL)	479	4282
8A	Murphy, Mary (DFL)	557	2676
62A	Nelson, Ken (DFL)	367	4244
12A	Nelson, Syd G. (DFL)	551	4293
54B	Newinski, Dennis R. (IR)	223	1188
66B	O'Connor, Rich M. (DFL)	593	7807
14A	Ogren, Paul Anders (DFL)	443	7808
44A	Olsen, Sally (IR)	261	3964
2B	Olson, Edgar (DFL)	525	4265
28B	Olson, Katy (DFL)	549	5373
16A	Omman, Bernie (IR)	295	6612
22B	Onnen, Tony (IR)	277	1534
64B	Orenstein, Howard (DFL)	521	4199
59B	Orfield, Myron W. (DFL)	553	9281
66A	Osthoff, Tom (DFL)	591	4224
23B	Ostrom, Don (DFL)	401	7065
37B	Ozment, Dennis (IR)	287	4306
42A	Pauly, Sidney (IR)	273	7449
52B	Pellow, Richard M. (IR)	215	0141
34B	Pelowski, Gene, Jr. (DFL)	531	8637
20A	Peterson, Doug (DFL)	523	4228
39A	Pugh, Thomas W. (DFL)	501	6828
31B	Reding, Leo J. (DFL)	537	4193
46A	Rest, Ann H. (DFL)	439	4176
57A	Rice, James I. (DFL)	381	4262
25B	Rodosovich, Peter G. (DFL)	445	8237
5A	Rukavina, Tom (DFL)	473	0170
52A	Runbeck, Linda C. (IR)	251	4226
58A	Sarna, John J. (DFL)	563	4219
35A	Schafer, Gary L. (IR)	217	8634
48B	Schreiber, Bill (IR)	247	4128
38B	Seaberg, Arthur W. (IR)	393	3533
44B	Segal, Gloria M. (DFL)	417	9889
51B	Simoneau, Wayne (DFL)	365	4331
61B	Skoglund, Wesley J. (DFL)	409	4330
43A	Smith, Steve (IR)	353	9188
3B	Solberg, Loren A. (DFL)	453	2365
1B	Sparby, Wally (DFL)	351	9918
53B	Stanius, Brad (IR)	259	5363
27B	Stensma, Andy G. (DFL)	471	4336
26A	Sviggum, Steven A. (IR)	237	2273
55A	Swenson, Doug (IR)	321	4124
10A	Thompson, Loren P. (DFL)	529	5387
37A	Tompkins, Eileen J. (IR)	231	5506
67B	Trimble, Steve (DFL)	491	4201
1A	Tunheim, Jim (DFL)	335	9635
15A	Uphus, Sylvester (IR)	253	5185
54A	Valento, Don J. (IR)	359	7153
25A	Vanasek, Robert (DFL)	437	4229
64A	Vellenga, Kathleen (DFL)	509	8799
62B	Wagenius, Jean (DFL)	517	4200
26B	Waltman, Bob (IR)	289	9236
49A	Weaver, Charlie (IR)	243	1729
60B	Wejcman, Linda (DFL)	431	7152
20B	Welker, Ray (IR)	291	5066
15B	Welle, Alan W. (DFL)	459	6206
13B	Wenzel, Stephen G. (DFL)	487	4247
28A	Winter, Ted (DFL)	411	5505

*All rooms are in the State Office Building, St. Paul MN 55155

**All area codes are (612)

Jan. 7, 1992

Minnesota State Senate 1992 Membership

District/Member/Party Room* Phone 296-**

22	Adkins, Betty A. (DFL)	G-29 Cap	5981
29	Beckman, Tracy L. (DFL)	G-24 Cap	5713
41	Belanger, William V., Jr. (IR)	107 SOB	5975
32	Benson, Duane D. (IR)	147 SOB	3903
17	Benson, Joanne (IR)	153 SOB	6455
11	Berg, Charles A. (DFL)	328 Cap	5094
60	Berglin, Linda (DFL)	G-9 Cap	4261
21	Bernhagen, John (IR)	113 SOB	4131
16	Bertram, Joe (DFL)	323 Cap	2084
33	Brataas, Nancy (IR)	139 SOB	4848
14	Chmielewski, Florian (DFL)	325 Cap	4182
64	Cohen, Richard J. (DFL)	G-27 Cap	5931
50	Dahl, Gregory L. (DFL)	235 Cap	5003
18	Davis, Charles R. (DFL)	G-24 Cap	2302
30	Day, Richard H. (IR)	105 SOB	9457
27	DeCramer, Gary M. (DFL)	309 Cap	6820
5	Dicklich, Ronald R. (DFL)	235 Cap	2859
4	Finn, Harold "Skip" R. (DFL)	321 Cap	6128
61	Flynn, Carol (DFL)	227 Cap	4274
51	Frank, Don (DFL)	225 Cap	2877
20	Frederickson, David J. (DFL)	306 Cap	5640
23	Frederickson, Dennis R. (IR)	143 SOB	8138
8	Gustafson, Jim (IR)	119 SOB	4314
38	Halberg, Charles C. (IR)	133 SOB	4120
24	Hottinger, John C. (DFL)	G-29 Cap	6153
54	Hughes, Jerome M. (DFL)	328 Cap	4183
15	Johnson, Dean E. (IR)	131 SOB	3826
6	Johnson, Douglas J. (DFL)	205 Cap	8881
19	Johnson, Janet (DFL)	303 Cap	5419
36	Johnston, Terry D. (IR)	135 SOB	4123
67	Kelly, Randy C. (DFL)	G-27 Cap	5285
53	Knaak, Fritz (IR)	149 SOB	1253
57	Kroening, Carl W. (DFL)	124 Cap	4302
55	Laidig, Gary W. (IR)	141 SOB	4351

District/Member/Party Room* Phone 296-**

9	Langseth, Keith (DFL)	G-24 Cap	3205
10	Larson, Cal (IR)	145 SOB	5655
3	Lessard, Bob (DFL)	111 Cap	4136
47	Luther, William P. (DFL)	205 Cap	8869
63	Marty, John J. (DFL)	G-9 Cap	5645
48	McGowan, Patrick D. (IR)	129 SOB	2159
26	Mehrkens, Lyle G. (IR)	127 SOB	8075
49	Merriam, Gene (DFL)	122 Cap	4154
39	Metzen, James P. (DFL)	303 Cap	4370
2	Moe, Roger D. (DFL)	208 Cap	2577
44	Mondale, Ted A. (DFL)	325 Cap	7-8065
34	Morse, Steven (DFL)	G-24 Cap	5649
25	Neuville, Thomas M. (IR)	123 SOB	1279
52	Novak, Steven G. (DFL)	322 Cap	4334
43	Olson, Gen (IR)	125 SOB	1282
65	Pappas, Sandra L. (DFL)	G-24 Cap	1802
37	Pariseau, Pat (IR)	109 SOB	5252
31	Piper, Pat (DFL)	G-9 Cap	9248
58	Pogemiller, Lawrence J. (DFL)	306 Cap	7809
56	Price, Leonard R. (DFL)	111 Cap	7-8060
62	Ranum, Jane (DFL)	317 Cap	7-8061
46	Reichgott, Ember D. (DFL)	301 Cap	2889
35	Renneke, Earl W. (IR)	117 SOB	4125
40	Riveness, Phil J. (DFL)	309 Cap	7-8062
12	Sams, Dallas C. (DFL)	G-9 Cap	7-8063
13	Samuelson, Don (DFL)	124 Cap	4875
7	Solon, Sam G. (DFL)	303 Cap	4188
59	Spear, Allan H. (DFL)	G-27 Cap	4191
1	Stumpf, LeRoy A. (DFL)	G-24 Cap	8660
42	Terwilliger Roy W. (IR)	115 SOB	6238
45	Traub, Judy (DFL)	235 Cap	7-8064
28	Vickerman, Jim (DFL)	122 Cap	5650
66	Waldorf, Gene (DFL)	317 Cap	3809

*Capitol or State Office Building, St. Paul MN 55155

**All area codes are (612)

Minnesota House and Senate Membership

1	A • Jim Tunheim-DFL B • Wally Sparby-DFL Sen. LeRoy A. Stumpf-DFL	15	A • Sylvester Uphus-IR B • Alan W. Wells-DFL Sen. Dean E. Johnson-IR	29	A • Gene Hugoson-IR B • Henry J. Kalls-DFL Sen. Tracy L. Beckman-DFL	43	A • Steve Smith-IR B • Jerry Knickerbocker-IR Sen. Gen Olson-IR	57	A • James I. Rice-DFL B • Richard H. Jefferson-DFL Sen. Carl W. Kroening-DFL
2	A • Bernard L. "Bernie" Lieder-DFL B • Edgar Olson-DFL Sen. Roger D. Moe-DFL	16	A • Bernie Omann-IR B • Jeff Bertram-DFL Sen. Joe Bertram, Sr.-DFL	30	A • Dean Hartle-IR B • Richard H. Anderson-IR Sen. Richard H. Day-IR	44	A • Sally Olsen-IR B • Gloria M. Segal-DFL Sen. Ted A. Mondale-DFL	58	A • John J. Sarna-DFL B • Phyllis Kahn-DFL Sen. Lawrence J. Pogemiller-DFL
3	A • Irv Anderson-DFL B • Loren A. Solberg-DFL Sen. Bob Lessard-DFL	17	A • Marcus Marsh-IR B • Dave Gruenes-IR Sen. Joanne Benson-IR	31	A • Bob Haukoos-IR B • Leo J. Reding-DFL Sen. Pat Piper-DFL	45	A • Ron Abrams-IR B • Peggy Leppik-IR Sen. Judy Traub-DFL	59	A • Dee Long-DFL B • Myron W. Orfield-DFL Sen. Allan H. Spear-DFL
4	A • Bob Johnson-DFL B • Anthony G. "Tony" Kinkel-DFL Sen. Harold "Skip" R. Finn-DFL	18	A • LeRoy J. Koppendrayner-IR B • Jerry J. Bauerly-DFL Sen. Charles R. Davis-DFL	32	A • Donald L. Frerichs-IR B • Greg Davids-IR Sen. Duane D. Benson-IR	46	A • Ann H. Rest-DFL B • Lyndon R. Carlson-DFL Sen. Ember D. Reichgott-DFL	60	A • Karen Clark-DFL B • Lyndon R. Carlson-DFL Sen. Linda Berglin-DFL
5	A • Tom Rukavina-DFL B • Jerry R. Janeczich-DFL Sen. Ronald R. Dicklich-DFL	19	A • Harold Lasley-DFL B • Loren G. Jennings-DFL Sen. Janet Johnson-DFL	33	A • Gil Guknecht-IR B • Dave Bishop-IR Sen. Nancy Brataas-IR	47	A • Richard Krambeer-IR B • Phil Carruthers-DFL Sen. William P. Luther-DFL	61	A • Lee Greenfield-DFL B • Wesley J. "Wes" Skoglund-DFL Sen. Carol Flynn-DFL
6	A • David P. Battaglia-DFL B • Joseph R. Beglich-DFL Sen. Douglas J. Johnson-DFL	20	A • Doug Peterson-DFL B • Ray Welker-IR Sen. David J. Frederickson-DFL	34	A • Virgil J. Johnson-IR B • Gene Pelowski, Jr.-DFL Sen. Steven Morse-DFL	48	A • Warren E. Limmer-IR B • Bill Schreiber-IR Sen. Patrick D. McGowan-IR	62	A • Ken Nelson-DFL B • Jean Wagenius-DFL Sen. Jane Ranum-DFL
7	A • Willard Munger-DFL B • Mike Jaros-DFL Sen. Sam G. Solon-DFL	21	A • Steve Dille-IR B • Roger Cooper-DFL Sen. John Bernhagen-IR	35	A • Gary L. Schaler-IR B • Larry D. Bodahl-DFL Sen. Earl W. Renneke-IR	49	A • Charlie Weaver-IR B • Joel Jacobs-DFL Sen. Gene Merriam-DFL	63	A • Mary Jo McGuire-DFL B • Alice Hausman-DFL Sen. John J. Marty-DFL
8	A • Mary Murphy-DFL B • Ben Boo-IR Sen. Jim Gustafson-IR	22	A • Bob McEachern-DFL B • Tony Onnen-IR Sen. Betty A. Adkins-DFL	36	A • Becky Kelo-DFL B • Bill Macklin-IR Sen. Terry D. Johnston-IR	50	A • Teresa Lynch-IR B • Phil Heir-IR Sen. Gregory L. Dahl-DFL	64	A • Kathleen Vellenga-DFL B • Howard Jensen-DFL Sen. Richard J. Cohen-DFL
9	A • Kevin Goodno-IR B • Marvin K. Dauner-DFL Sen. Keith Langseth-DFL	23	A • Terry Dempsey-IR B • Don Ostrom-DFL Sen. Dennis R. Frederickson-IR	37	A • Eileen J. Tompkins-IR B • Dennis Ozment-IR Sen. Pat Pariseau-IR	51	A • Alice M. Johnson-DFL B • Wayne Simoneau-DFL Sen. Don Frank-DFL	65	A • Andy Dawkins-DFL B • Carlos Mariani-DFL Sen. Sandra L. Pappas-DFL
10	A • Loren P. Thompson-DFL B • Bob Anderson-IR Sen. Cal Larson-IR	24	A • John Dorn-DFL B • Marcel "Sal" Frederick-IR Sen. John C. Hottinger-DFL	38	A • Connie Morrison-IR B • Arthur W. Seaberg-IR Sen. Charles C. Halberg-IR	52	A • Linda C. Runbeck-IR B • Richard M. Pellow-IR Sen. Steven G. Novak-DFL	66	A • Tom Osthoff-DFL B • Rich O'Connor-DFL Sen. Gene Waldorf-DFL
11	A • Chuck Brown-DFL B • Hilda Bettermann-IR Sen. Charles A. Berg-DFL	25	A • Robert Vanasek-DFL B • Peter G. Rodosovich-DFL Sen. Thomas M. Neuville-IR	39	A • Thomas W. Pugh-DFL B • Robert P. Milbert-DFL Sen. James P. Metzen-DFL	53	A • Philip B. Krinkle-IR B • Brad Stanlius-IR Sen. Fritz Knaak-IR	67	A • Jim Farrell-DFL B • Steve Trimble-DFL Sen. Randy C. Kelly-DFL
12	A • Syd G. Nelson-DFL B • Richard "Rick" Krueger-DFL Sen. Dallas C. Sams-DFL	26	A • Steven A. Sviggum-IR B • Bob Wallman-IR Sen. Lyle G. Mehrkens-IR	40	A • Edwina Garcia-DFL B • Joyce Henry-IR Sen. Phil J. Riveness-DFL	54	A • Don J. Valento-IR B • Dennis R. Newinski-DFL Sen. Jerome M. Hughes-DFL		
13	A • Kris Hasskamp-DFL B • Stephen G. Wenzel-DFL Sen. Don Samuelson-DFL	27	A • Jim Girard-IR B • Andy G. Steensma-DFL Sen. Gary M. DeCramer-DFL	41	A • Paul Hufnagle-IR B • Kathleen Blatz-IR Sen. William V. Belanger, Jr.-IR	55	A • Doug Swenson-IR B • Harriet McPherson-IR Sen. Gary W. Laidig-IR		
14	A • Paul Anders Ogren-DFL B • Becky J. Lourey-DFL Sen. Florian W. Chmielewski-DFL	28	A • Ted Winter-DFL B • Katy Olson-DFL Sen. Jim Vickerman-DFL	42	A • Sidney Pauly-IR B • Ron Erhardt-IR Sen. Roy W. Terwilliger-IR	56	A • Jeff O. Hanson-DFL B • Pat Beard-DFL Sen. Len R. Price-DFL		

Looking back . . .

Minnesota's primary key to Ike's '52 victory

Had Minnesota not had its presidential primary back in 1952, the course of history may have been a lot different. In fact, it's possible that Americans never would have grown familiar with the popular slogan, "We Like Ike."

"If it wasn't for the Minnesota primary in '52, Eisenhower never would have been president," said former Minnesota Gov. Harold Stassen, who was perceived as a major player in the presidential sweepstakes in those days.

Stassen made the remark this past December when he filed to be placed on the ballot for Minnesota's scheduled primary in April, shortly after the first public calls for its delay until 1996.

Although Dwight D. Eisenhower, then serving as supreme commander of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO), was enormously popular, he was stationed in Europe; therefore, he couldn't campaign.

In the first electoral test of the 1952 campaign, Eisenhower — in absentia and as a write-in candidate — blitzed the competition in the New Hampshire primary, sweeping to an easy win in the Republican contest and finishing a respectable third among the Democrats.

But whether he could sustain that momentum while still serving in Europe remained a big question. The next test was the March 18 Minnesota primary.

As a write-in candidate, Eisenhower captured 108,000 votes — second only to favorite son Harold Stassen's 129,076. But Stassen was widely viewed as a "stalking horse" for Eisenhower, so a vote for Stassen could also be considered a vote for Eisenhower.

The strength of Eisenhower and Stassen — his designated stand-in — established Ike as a national candidate and helped propel him to later wins in New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Massachusetts and Oregon.

And as a result of Stassen's win, the former Minnesota governor picked up 19 delegates to the Republican National Convention in Chicago — a delegation that later played a key role in securing Eisenhower's nomination. Eisenhower received the remaining nine Minnesota delegates.

Eisenhower's main rival for the GOP nomination was Robert Taft, the U.S. senator from Ohio. Taft had finished a close second for the Republican nod in the 1948 race, and saw himself as the party's standard-bearer.

Greatly helping Taft's odds was the simple fact that he was on U.S. soil. Taft could go out and press the flesh, kiss a few babies, and grease the tracks with the national party machinery while Eisenhower was stuck in Europe.

When the Republican National Convention opened in Chicago, Taft held Eisenhower nine votes shy of a first-ballot victory. Stassen, who still held the 19 delegates from Minnesota, then addressed the convention. He said all 19 of the Minnesota delegates who had voted for him on the first ballot were switching their votes to Eisenhower.

The switch by the Minnesota delegation unleashed an avalanche of vote-changing into the Eisenhower camp. After finishing the first ballot with a slim 595-500 advantage over Taft, Eisenhower suddenly emerged with an overwhelming 845-280 win. The nomination later was made unanimous by acclamation.

The nomination in hand — thanks in part to events occurring months before in Minnesota — Eisenhower had an easy time defeating the Democrats' Adlai Stevenson in the November general election



On the campaign trail for Richard Nixon, Pres. Dwight D. Eisenhower shakes hands during an October 1960 swing through Minnesota. A month later, state voters opted for the Democratic nominee instead, choosing John F. Kennedy over Nixon by 22,000 votes.



Name recognition is always important in any political contest. But it apparently wasn't enough to overcome public concern over a husband and wife team representing the state Senate and House from northern Hennepin County. "One of the issues was inescapable," said Rep. Rich Krambeer, who won the recent special election for District 47A over Darlene Luther, the wife of Sen. Bill Luther (DFL-Brooklyn Park). "Everywhere I went, people would ask about my opponent being the spouse of an incumbent state legislator," said Krambeer.

HOUSE STANDING COMMITTEE SCHEDULE

COMMITTEE

Chair Phone
 Meeting DayRoom* Hour

AGRICULTURE

Wenzel 296-4247
 M 5 10 a.m.

APPROPRIATIONS

Simoneau 296-4331
 M-Th 200 8 a.m.

COMMERCE

Sarna 296-4219
 T, Th Basement 10 a.m.

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

Segal 296-9889
 T 5 12:30 p.m.

EDUCATION

McEachern 296-4237
 M, W 5 8 a.m.

ENERGY

Murphy 296-2676
 W 500N 12:30 p.m.

ENVIRONMENT

& NATURAL RESOURCES

Munger 296-4282
 T, Th 10 10 a.m.

FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS & INSURANCE

Skoglund 296-4330
 W Basement 10 a.m.

GENERAL LEGISLATION, VETERANS AFFAIRS & GAMING

Osthoff 296-4224
 Th 500S 12:30 p.m.

GOVERNMENTAL OPERATIONS

Reding 296-4193
 T, W, Th 10 8 a.m.

HEALTH & HUMAN SERVICES

Rodosovich 296-8237
 T, Th 5 10 a.m.

HOUSING

Clark 296-0294
 M 5 12:30 p.m.

JUDICIARY

Vellenga 296-8799
 M Basement 10 a.m.
 F Basement 12:30 p.m.

LABOR - MGMT. RELATIONS

Begich 296-5063
 M 200 12:30 p.m.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT & METROPOLITAN AFFAIRS

Anderson, I. 296-1188
 T, Th 200 12:30 p.m.

REDISTRICTING

Rodosovich 296-8237
 T, W 400S 2:30 p.m.
 F 400S 10 a.m.

REGULATED INDUSTRIES

Jacobs 296-4231
 M 10 10 a.m.

TAXES

Ogren 296-7808
 T, Th, F 5 8 a.m.

TRANSPORTATION

Kalis 296-4240
 W 10 12:30 p.m.

Divisions

(usually meet when full committee does not meet)

APPROPRIATIONS

Economic Development,
 Infrastructure & Regulation Division
 Rice 296-4262
 M-Th 400S 8 a.m.

Education Division

Carlson, L. 296-4255
 M-Th 300N 8 a.m.

Environment & Natural Resources Division

Battaglia 296-2190
 M-Th Basement 8 a.m.

Human Resources Division

Greenfield 296-0173
 M-Th 200 8 a.m.

State Government Division

Kahn 296-4257
 M-Th 300S 8 a.m.

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

International Trade
 & Technology Division
 Krueger 296-3201
 Th 400S 12:30 p.m.

EDUCATION

Education Finance Division

Nelson, K. 296-4244
 M 300N 12:30 p.m.
 W 300N 2:30 p.m.
 F 300N 8 a.m.

Higher Education Division

Jaros 296-4246
 W 500N 10 a.m.

FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS & INSURANCE

Banking Division

Sparby 296-9918
 M 300S 12:30 p.m.

GENERAL LEGISLATION, VETERANS AFFAIRS & GAMING

Veterans Affairs Division

Beard 296-3135
 T 500S 12:30 p.m.

GOVERNMENTAL OPERATIONS

Government Structures Division

O'Connor 296-7807
 M 10 8 a.m.

JUDICIARY

Criminal Justice Division

Solberg 296-2365
 W 500S 10 a.m.

Meet at the call of the chair:

ETHICS

Tunheim 296-9635

RULES & LEGISLATIVE ADMINISTRATION

Welle 296-6206 400N

WAYS & MEANS

Vanasek 296-4229 400N

* Rooms are in the State Office Building

January 17, 1992

Bill Introductions

HF1822 — HF1904

Friday, Jan. 10

HF1822—Olson, K. (DFL)
Education

Kindergarten held full days, kindergarten pupil weight determined on class size, and rules adopted.

HF1823—Milbert (DFL)
Judiciary

Session law chapter numbering clarified.

HF1824—Waltman (IR)
Education

Maximum effort school loan bond sale restrictions removed.

HF1825—Bodahl (DFL)

Local Government & Metro. Affairs

Conflict of interest provisions modified for awarding local government contracts; and damages, attorney's fees, or costs not awarded by court in action challenging a municipal contract.

HF1826—Jennings (DFL)

Education

Independent school district No. 139, Rush City, approved a capital loan.

HF1827—Dille (IR)

Agriculture

Cattle brucellosis testing requirements modified, and anaplasmosis testing required for cattle from Canada and certain states.

HF1828—Onnen (IR)

Gen'l Leg., Vet's Affairs & Gaming

Presidential primary party preference requirement repealed, and delegate apportionment clarified.

HF1829—Solberg (DFL)

Judiciary

Sentencing guidelines commission appointments to have gender balance.

HF1830—Wenzel (DFL)

Judiciary

Life imprisonment without release provided for certain murder and repeat violent sex offenders; good time reduction reduced; sex offender registration extended; psychopathic personality determinations expanded; and money appropriated.

HF1831—Wenzel (DFL)

Judiciary

Life imprisonment without release provided for certain murder and repeat violent sex offenders; good time reduction reduced; sex offender registration extended; psychopathic personality determinations expanded; and money appropriated.

HF1832—Gutknecht (IR)

Agriculture

Dairy unfair trade practices act repealed.

HF1833—Wejman (DFL)

Transportation

Handicapped parking enforcement by volunteers authorized in cities of the first class.

HF1834—McPherson (IR)

Gen'l Leg., Vet's Affairs & Gaming

Presidential primary law repealed.

HF1835—Bettermann (IR)

Gen'l Leg., Vet's Affairs & Gaming

Presidential primary law repealed.

HF1836—Gutknecht (IR)

Taxes

Property tax late payment penalties reduced if taxes paid within 10 days.

HF1837—Jaros (DFL)

Education

Native American and ethnic culture instruction required in public schools.

HF1838—Cooper (DFL)

Appropriations

Municipal litigation pilot project loans and advances forgiven.

HF1839—Farrell (DFL)

Commerce

Title insurers and title insurance agents regulated to ensure marketplace competition.

HF1840—Solberg (DFL)

Judiciary

Cocaine sale or possession penalties increased to sale or possession penalties for cocaine base (crack).

HF1841—Macklin (IR)

Judiciary

Murder in the second degree to include causing death to person receiving protection under a domestic abuse protection order.

HF1842—Morrison (IR)

Judiciary

Child witnesses provided expanded special arrangements for providing testimony.

HF1843—O'Connor (DFL)

Gen'l Leg., Vet's Affairs & Gaming

Campaign committee fund transfers restricted for campaign committee funds that received a public subsidy or provided taxpayer income tax credits.

HF1844—O'Connor (DFL)

Gen'l Leg., Vet's Affairs & Gaming

Campaign committee funds not transferred to a campaign committee fund for a different office.

HF1845—Stanius (IR)

Gen'l Leg., Vet's Affairs & Gaming

Presidential primary law repealed.

HF1846—Lasley (DFL)

Taxes

Farm machinery and farm auction sales provided occasional sales tax exemption.

Monday, Jan. 13

HF1847—Lourey (DFL)

Health & Human Services

Medical assistance payment increases provided to certain small hospitals.

HF1848—Wagenius (DFL)

Local Government & Metro. Affairs

Minneapolis authorized to issue bonds for plaza and parking related to federal courts project.

HF1849—Vellenga (DFL)

Judiciary

Life imprisonment and mandatory sentences provided for certain violent and repeat sex offenders; good time reductions and conditional releases modified; psychopathic personality determinations expanded; and treatment programs modified.

HF1850—Kelso (DFL)

Education

Independent school district No. 719, Prior Lake, authorized an optional extra referendum levy.

HF1851—Kelso (DFL)

Taxes

Property tax and renter refund payments allowed to a personal representative.

HF1852—Welker (IR)

Local Government & Metro. Affairs

Chippewa county allowed to consolidate the offices of auditor and treasurer.

HF1853—Bishop (IR)

Local Government & Metro. Affairs

Olmsted county allowed to appoint and reorganize the office of recorder.

HF1854—Garcia (DFL)

Taxes

Richfield provided federal fiscal disparities application or alternative calculation method for tax increment financing district.

Tuesday, Jan. 14

HF1855—Welker (IR)

Judiciary

Equestrian activity sponsors regulated and provided limited tort liability.

HF1856—Hanson (DFL)

Judiciary

Driving while intoxicated (DWI) repeat offender intensive probation program start-up grants for counties appropriated money.

HF1857—Bauerly (DFL)

Education

Debt service equalization aid provided an open and standing appropriation.

HF1858—Kahn (DFL)

Judiciary

Motorcycle helmet use required, and head injury liability restriction repealed.

HF1859—Tunheim (DFL)

Transportation

Volunteer ambulance drivers and attendants authorized special license plates.

HF1860—Wenzel (DFL)

Gen'l Leg., Vet's Affairs & Gaming

County boards authorized special elections to fill county officer vacancies.

HF1861—Jefferson (DFL)

Environment & Natural Resources

State land covenant and reversionary interest released for D. L. Peck's addition rearrangement to Minneapolis.

HF1862—Jefferson (DFL)

Economic Development

Minneapolis small business loan limit removed.

HF1863—Heir (IR)

Gen'l Leg., Vet's Affairs & Gaming

Lawful purpose expenditures to include programs for seniors 55 or more years of age.

HF1864—Omann (IR)

Education

Transportation provided by nonresident district to pupil attending a nonpublic school.

HF1865—Pelowski (DFL)

Education

Graduation rule not adopted by education board until authorized by law.

HF1866—Mariani (DFL)

Health & Human Services

Work readiness assistance eligibility time limit temporarily removed.

HF1867—Dawkins (DFL)

Health & Human Services

Work readiness assistance eligibility time limit temporarily removed.

HF1868—Johnson, R. (DFL)

Governmental Operations

Early retirement; employer-paid health insurance provided as incentive for early retirement of certain public employees.

HF1869—Johnson, A. (DFL)

Education

Intermediate school district revenue restricted to member districts, joinder and withdrawal provisions modified, levy authorized to restore one year of reduced revenue, and post-secondary technical education bond approval modified.

HF1870—Gruenes (IR)

Health & Human Services

Health care efficiency, availability, and reform, today and tomorrow (HEART) program adopted, and money appropriated.

HF1871—Dorn (DFL)

Governmental Operations

Annuity recomputation and restoration provided to retired member of teachers retirement association.

HF1872—Solberg (DFL)

Commerce

Hotel innkeepers not to discriminate against guests based on age if the guest is not a minor.

HF1873—Reding (DFL)

Governmental Operations

Health insurance; retired public employees included in active employees insurance pool for determining premiums and coverages for hospital, health, and dental insurance.

HF1874—Carruthers (DFL)

Judiciary

Driving while intoxicated (DWI) offenders provided felony penalty for third offense; and criminal vehicular homicide and injury violations expanded to include negligent driving without a license due to DWI revocation or without insurance.

Wednesday, Jan. 15

HF1875—Dille (IR)

Economic Development

Regional development commissions permitted annual audits by a certified public accountant with copy of audit provided to state auditor.

HF1876—Sviggum (IR)

Health & Human Services

Child care fund applicant eligibility expanded, non-STRIDE aid to families with dependent children (AFDC) child care program base funding provided from basic sliding fee program, and money appropriated.

HF1877—Bishop (IR)

Judiciary

Driving while intoxicated (DWI) chemical dependency charge based on a sliding fee developed by the county, and county reimbursement provided for indigent persons and cases of undue hardship.

HF1878—Macklin (IR)

Judiciary

Child protection background check act adopted.

HF1879—Farrell (DFL)

Commerce

Credit card interest rate disclosure required for certain businesses, and maximum finance and additional charges restricted and regulated.

HF1880—Ostrom (DFL)

Judiciary

Patients absent from treatment facilities or confined under the psychopathic personality law or a court-ordered hold reported to local law enforcement agencies.

HF1881—Girard (IR)

Education

School year calendar not to include days used by an employee organization that represents elementary or secondary teachers for regional or statewide conventions or other meetings.

HF1882—Bauerly (DFL)

Education

Debt service equalization revenue not used for capital expenditure equipment obligations, and levy adjustment provided.

HF1883—Wenzel (DFL)

Judiciary

Life imprisonment without release provided for certain murder and repeat violent sex offenders; good time reduction reduced; sex offender registration extended; psychopathic personality determinations expanded; and money appropriated.

HF1884—Sparby (DFL)

Financial Institutions & Insurance

Financial institutions acting as a trustee authorized to invest in certain investment companies and trusts.

HF1885—Boo (IR)

Governmental Operations

Elected local official compensation plans not to include vacation or sick leave.

HF1886—Cooper (DFL)

Judiciary

Charter bus carriers exempted from open bottle law.

HF1887—Thompson (DFL)

Transportation

Square and round dancers authorized special license plates.

HF1888—Ostrom (DFL)

Education

Interactive television levy authority extended to school districts in economic development region nine.

HF1889—Rukavina (DFL)

Labor-Management Relations

Employee personnel record provided to employee upon request.

HF1890—Johnson, R. (DFL)

Taxes

Trade or business occasional sales of tangible personal property provided occasional sales tax exemption.

HF1891—Johnson, R. (DFL)

Taxes

Local government trust fund payments provided for fiscal years 1994 and 1995, and money appropriated.

HF1892—Farrell (DFL)

Commerce

Uniform commercial code amendments adopted for negotiable instruments.

HF1893—Thompson (DFL)

Education

Higher education board and system merger not to include technical colleges.

HF1894—Wenzel (DFL)

Taxes

Education expense subtraction from federal taxable income increased.

HF1895—Cooper (DFL)

Governmental Operations

Ambulance service personnel longevity award and incentive program established, and funding provided from driver's license surtax.

HF1896—Hasskamp (DFL)

Judiciary

Life imprisonment without release provided for murder conviction involving forcible criminal sexual conduct.

HF1897—Bauerly (DFL)

Education

Cooperative secondary facilities program modified and bonds authorized.

HF1898—Johnson, R. (DFL)

Environment & Natural Resources

Water ski slalom courses prohibited on certain sized lakes.

HF1899—Haukoos (IR)

Taxes

Alden provided increased local government aid for reimbursement of decreased state aid attributable to a levy error.

HF1900—Johnson, R. (DFL)

Local Government & Metro. Affairs

Municipal uniform contracting law limits increased.

HF1901—Winter (DFL)

Financial Institutions & Insurance

Insurance agent agreement terminations and modifications regulated for property and casualty insurance; loss ratio experience definition amended; and review board membership modified.

HF1902—Johnson, R. (DFL)

Governmental Operations

Annuity retirement formula increases provided for certain public employees.

HF1903—Simoneau (DFL)

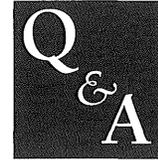
Appropriations

Zoological garden bonds authorized for capital improvements, and money appropriated.

HF1904—Dorn (DFL)

Education

Institute of technology and system specials appropriated money.



Editor's note: We invite readers to ask questions about the legislative process so they can be answered in this column.

Q. How are committee chairs selected, and how are appointments to committees made?

A. All committee appointments in the House, including the naming of powerful committee chairs, are made by the speaker of the House. Members of the speaker's caucus request assignment to certain committees, and the minority leader submits to the speaker a list of desired committee appointments for the minority caucus. The speaker — balancing the various requests — then makes the appointments.

In deciding on a committee chair, the speaker usually chooses a senior member with some expertise in the committee's work. But oftentimes members with less seniority are chosen over their more experienced colleagues.

The method of selecting committee chairs in the House differs from the Senate method where the decisions are made by the Rules and Administration Committee. The Senate majority leader does exercise a great deal of influence on the final decisions, however.

Ideally, committee memberships reflect the balance of DFLers and IRs in the House. Each committee, therefore, would be a representative sample of the whole body.

*If you have a question about the Legislature, address it to:
Session Weekly
Minnesota House of Representatives
St. Paul, Minnesota 55155-1298*

Do you know?

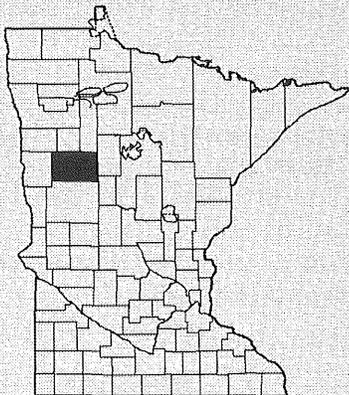
Becker County, established March 18, 1858, is named for a Democratic congressman-elect who never served a day in Washington D.C.

George Loomis Becker came to St. Paul to practice law in 1849 and quickly climbed the ranks within the Democratic Party. Seven years later, he was elected mayor of St. Paul. Becker would also serve as a state senator, and make two failed gubernatorial bids.

But it was the election of 1857 that would cause a county to be named in his honor.

Becker was chosen by the people to serve as one of the state's first three members of Congress. But it was later determined that Minnesota was entitled to only two U.S. representatives.

The three congressmen-elect cast lots for the federal posts, and Becker was the unlucky loser. He was rewarded a year later with a county named in his honor.



Access to MLIS

The Office of the Revisor of Statutes and the Department of Administration have collaborated in an effort to make it easier for you to find out what's going on at the Capitol.

The offices have combined their resources to allow information on the computerized Minnesota Legislative Information System (MLIS) to be retrieved by computers from across Minnesota.

Presently, between 60 and 70 different government agencies, counties, and businesses have subscribed to the service which costs \$840 for private users and \$300 for state and local units of government. These fees give users access to the information for 12 months.

To retrieve the legislative information system, a computer user would dial the IBM Information Network and tap into the Revisor of Statutes application. Regular training sessions are available for subscribers.

To learn more about the system, call the Department of Administration's Ted Ledman at (612) 297-5375.

Statement of Ownership, Management and Circulation

Title of Publication	Session Weekly	Publication No.	1 0 4 9 8 1 7 6	Date of Filing	9-17-91
Frequency of issue	Weekly during legislative session	No. of Issues Published Annually	22 odd yr.; 12 even	Annual Subscription Price	free

Complete Mailing Address of Known Office of Publication

100 Constitution Ave., Rm. 175, St. Paul, MN Ramsey Co., 55155-1298

Complete Mailing Address of the Headquarters of General Business Offices of the Publisher

100 Constitution Ave., Rm. 175, St. Paul, MN Ramsey Co., 55155-1298

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Owner MN House of Representatives, 100 Constitution Ave., St. Paul, MN 55155

Known Bondholders, Mortgagees, and Other Security Holders Owning or holding 1 Percent or More of Total Amount of Bonds, Mortgages or Other Securities

None

Extent and Nature of Circulation	Average No. Copies Each Issue During Preceding 12 Months	Actual No. Copies of Single Issue Published nearest to Filing date
Total No. Copies	13500	16125
Paid and/or Requested Circulation		
1. Sales through dealers and carriers, street vendors and counter sales	2157	1212
2. Mail Subscription	10342	13912
Total Paid and/or Requested Circulation	12499	15124
Free Distribution by Mail, Carrier or other Means Samples, Complimentary, and Other Free Copies	948	926
Total Distribution	13447	16050
Copies Not Distributed		
1. Office use, left over, unaccounted, spoiled after printing	53	75
2. Return from News Agents	0	0
TOTAL	13500	16125

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David Cummiskey, Publisher

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*If you've already completed and mailed the form that appeared in last week's *Session Weekly*, ignore this notice.

It's a fact!

Ten years after the impeachment trial of Pres. Andrew Johnson, a similar scenario took place right here in Mower County.

When the Legislature created the old Tenth Judicial District in 1872, Sherman Page, then a state senator from Austin, resigned office to seek the vacancy on the bench. He received the Republican nomination and was elected by a wide margin.

Historian William Folwell in *A History of Minnesota* wrote that Page was "inexperienced, overconfident, sarcastic, and at times boisterous in expression."

Page had a deputy sheriff arrested, tried to disbar the county attorney, and sued the *St. Paul and Minneapolis Pioneer Press* for libel. Two Austin papers condemned his behavior.

Anti-Page sentiment peaked on Jan. 22, 1878, when a petition was laid before the House asking that Judge Sherman Page be impeached. Twenty instances of "corrupt conduct" were cited. In a secret session a month later, the House voted 71-30 to remove Page.

But the Senate, upon reviewing the ten articles of impeachment, cleared Judge Page on all counts. He served the remainder of his term without further public complaint, and lost his bid for re-election by a wide margin.



Judge Sherman Page

Photo courtesy Minnesota Historical Society

Committee deadlines set

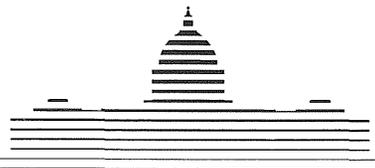
Phase II of the 1992 Legislature, or what Majority Leader Alan Welle (DFL-Willmar) refers to as the *real* legislative session, will begin Feb. 18.

And don't count on an early adjournment. House Speaker Dee Long (DFL-Mpls) said last week there's a chance the session could continue into May.

The committee deadlines, which are designed to stem the flow of the hundreds of bills that are introduced each year, have also been set at March 13 and March 20. Here's the rule on committee deadlines:

To be considered after March 13, a bill, or its companion, must have passed through all policy committees to which it was referred in at least one body. "Policy" committees include all but the rules, appropriations, and taxes committees in both bodies.

The second deadline, March 20, requires bills to have passed through a policy committee(s) in the other body for it to be considered.



MINNESOTA HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
 PUBLIC INFORMATION OFFICE
 175 STATE OFFICE BUILDING
 ST. PAUL, MN 55155-1298

Speaker of the House: Dee Long
 Majority Leader: Alan Welle
 Minority Leader: Terry Dempsey

MINNESOTA INDEX

DWI

Number of licensed Minnesota drivers, 1990	3,114,868
Number of driver's licenses revoked for alcohol-related offense, 1990	42,155
Percent of revocations by repeat drunken drivers	39.9
Miles DWI offender in Turkey is forced to walk, under police escort, back to town	20
Number of repeat DWI offenders, 1991	13,927
Number of offenders with more than six DWI offenses, 1991	572
Number of DWI convictions needed before license is revoked	3
Estimated ratio of drunk drivers to total cars on Minnesota roads on a typical Saturday night	1:25
Total number of alcohol-related driving incidents, 1991	34,023
Chances that a five-time DWI offender was involved	1:5
Number of alcohol-related deaths on Minnesota roads, 1990	235
Number of alcohol-related injuries on Minnesota roads, 1990	6,762
Percent of all traffic fatalities that were alcohol-related, 1990	41
Ratio of vehicular homicide deaths to homicide deaths, 1989	1:3
Ratio of fatal traffic accidents that involved a repeat drunken driver	1:6
Revocation period for refusing to take a breath test for first-time offender, in years	1
Number of DWIs permitted in Bulgaria before sentenced to death	2
Number in El Salvador	1
Amount of money in the state treasury generated by DWI fines used for Drinking & Driving Prevention Program	\$1,488,638

Sources: Minnesota Institute of Public Health; Minnesota Department of Public Safety; Minnesota Alcohol and Other Drug Abuse Strategy, A report to the 1992 State Legislature

For more information . . .

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

FAX: (612) 296-1563

To obtain a copy of a bill, call:
Chief Clerk's Office
 (612) 296-2314

To find out about bill introductions or
 the status of a specific bill, call:
House Index Office
 (612) 296-6646

24-Hour Recorded Information

For up-to-date committee meeting
 times and agendas, call:
House Calls (612) 296-9283

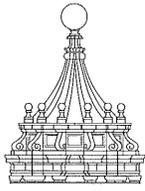
For a report of the day's committee
 action, call:
Committee Report (612) 297-1264

For Hearing Impaired

Electronic communication for hearing
 impaired persons. To ask questions or
 leave messages, call:
TDD Line (612) 296-9896

72, Feb. 21

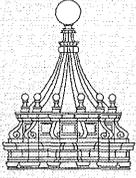
2015



Session Weekly

Minnesota House of Representatives • February 21, 1992 • Volume 9, Number 3





Session Weekly
is a publication of the
Minnesota House of
Representatives Public
Information Office.

During the 1992 Legislative Session, each issue reports daily House action between Thursdays of each week, lists bill introductions and upcoming committee meeting schedules, and provides other information. The publication is a service of the Minnesota House. No fee.

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Minnesota House of Representatives
Public Information Office
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St. Paul, MN 55155
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Session Weekly (ISSN 1049-8176) is published weekly during the legislative session by the Minnesota House of Representatives Public Information Office, 100 Constitution Ave., St. Paul, MN 55155-1298. Second Class postage paid at St. Paul, MN, and at additional mailing offices. POSTMASTER: Send address changes to Session Weekly, Public Information Office, Minnesota House of Representatives, St. Paul, MN 55155-1298.

Session Weekly

Minnesota House of Representatives • February 21, 1992 • Volume 9, Number 3

Flashback

State economist Tom Stinson explained forecasting revenues like this: "You're in a room and you're standing behind a screen and there's a target that is moving behind the screen. And every once in awhile you're called on to take a shot at that target."

Such is life for revenue forecasters, professional soothsayers who know in advance that a bullseye is never possible. The only certainty is that revenue forecasts will be wrong.

This week at the Capitol, the halls are filled with rumors that the budget shortfall for the rest of the 1992-93 budget cycle could approach \$600 million — nearly double the latest estimate of \$343 million.

All attention is focused on Feb. 27, the date the new forecast will be released. It seems certain that it will bear more bad news. But whatever the exact number, Stinson and his colleagues at the Minnesota Department of Finance will be in good company. A total of 30 states are facing shortfalls; their revenue forecasters missed the mark, too. (see story page 16)

"Forecasting is still an art and it is subject to a lot of judgment calls," explained Wilbur Maki, a professor of applied economics at the University of Minnesota who has studied the Minnesota forecasting model.

While Maki said that Minnesota has "some of the best modeling performance in the country," it's clear that the models sometimes had trouble hitting the barn. In the 1982-83 biennium, for example, revenues were \$1.5 billion short of what was projected, or 16.1 percent off.

Why?

Because it's virtually impossible to predict more than two years in advance what will happen to the national and world economy, and then divine how that will affect Minnesota. The state has reacted very differently to recessions, leading a 1986 State Budget Stability report to conclude "that little can be done to substantially improve forecast accuracy."

That forecasting is viewed as an imperfect science was made clear on the very first page of the State Budget Stability report.

It began with a quotation from Cicero, the Roman philosopher and statesman. He said, "The wisest saying of all was that the only true wisdom lay in not thinking that one knew what one did not know."

In other words, don't put too much faith in the forecasts.

—Grant Moos

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On the cover: Christian Whipple of the Three Rivers Dance Clan performed traditional Native American dances Feb. 20 as part of Arts and Arts Education Day 1992 in the Capitol rotunda. The event was sponsored by the Minnesota Alliance for Arts in Education.

photo by Tom Olmscheid

Highlights



Elections

Presidential primary scheduled

Minnesotans can now count on a presidential primary this year after the House failed Feb. 20 to override the governor's veto of a bill that would have delayed the primary by four years.

The vote to override the veto failed on a 77-49 vote — far short of the 90 votes needed to override. The primary is scheduled for April 7.

The main argument in favor of postponement was the cost of the primary that will be borne by local governments, which were the strongest opponents of the primary. Current estimates run from \$2.2 million by the Secretary of State's Office to \$5.5 million from local government groups.

But Rep. Tom Osthoff (DFL-St. Paul) called the money argument "fallacious," and said that local governments "have already levied for this election. Will this money go back to the people if we cancel the primary? No."

The Senate Feb. 18 voted 56-9 to override the veto.



Higher Education

More college tuition hikes?

Tuition at all Minnesota public colleges would likely double — with the exception of the technical college system — under a plan that Rep. Mike Jaros (DFL-Duluth) presented to the Higher Education Division of the Education Committee Feb. 19.

HF1597 would essentially reverse the way the state funds higher education, requiring students to pay two-thirds of higher education costs. Currently, students pay only about one-third of the costs with the state picking up the rest.

Jaros would like to use the state money saved by the change to increase financial aid and improve programs. He said that



House Speaker Dee Long is swarmed by the press following the Feb. 17 floor session. Moments before the House adjourned, the Senate voted to override the governor's veto of a bill that would have delayed the presidential primary. The House took up the measure Feb. 20. Its override failed, meaning the primary will be held April 7.

low tuition ends up being a regressive policy if there isn't enough financial aid. Low tuition subsidizes all families regardless of ability to pay.

"Right now I have one kid in college and he's being subsidized," said Jaros. "I could pay more so that others who don't have as much money . . . could go to school."

By increasing the cost of tuition and the living allowance, families with larger incomes will qualify for financial aid. It is estimated that the break-even point — where the additional cost would equal the extra financial aid — would be at a family income of \$45,000.

David Laird, president of the Minnesota Private College Council, said the private colleges don't see this as a plan to create a windfall for themselves. The council wants to give low- and middle-income students more financial aid so higher education will become more affordable and accessible.

Students who were at the Capitol Feb. 19 for Student Lobby Day listed tuition policy as one of their three major issues.

"I can sit here and tell you that I wouldn't have been able to go to school if

the tuition had been doubled," said Brian Schoenborn, state chair of the Minnesota State University Student Association.

The committee is expected hear further testimony on the bill Feb. 26.

Strong opposition to merger

"Merger, merger, merger" was the chief topic of four hearings held around the state by a joint House/Senate higher education subcommittee, said Rep. Loren Thompson (DFL-Waubun), co-chair of the subcommittee.

And the plan to merge the technical college, community college, and state university systems doesn't appear to be popular. More than 60 people opposed the measure while only four gave their conditional support for the plan.

The subcommittee report said that people who testified before the subcommittee were concerned that the merger would result in a dissolution or loss of mission for the affected systems.

They also questioned whether the merger would result in the intended efficiency and quality improvements. Thompson noted that the technical

colleges, in particular, wanted to be kept separate.

The hearings in Detroit Lakes, Duluth, Mankato, and St. Paul focused on four issues: the merger, funding levels for post-secondary systems, state tuition policy, and cost-saving measures for the higher education system.

The subcommittee reported its findings Feb. 19 to the Higher Education Division of the Education Committee.

The 1991 Legislature approved the merger, which is to be completed by July 1995.



Education

Internship for teachers

Teacher preparation would take a year longer if the Minnesota Board of Teaching's recommendations are adopted by the Legislature. The additional year would be used for a year-long supervised internship in a professional development school.

The current licensure system can't distinguish between those who can and can't teach, said Judith Wang, supervisor of teacher education for the Department of Education.

The proposed licensing system,

presented to the Education Committee Feb. 19, would require candidates to graduate from an accredited teacher preparation institution and pass several exams before being accepted into an internship program. Internships would be selective because the number would be limited to the need for beginning teachers.

Legislators questioned whether the extra year would deter good candidates from entering the teaching field. Rep. Bob McEachern (DFL-Maple Lake), chair of the Education Committee, said that it's hard enough getting good people to go into teaching now.

"All of a sudden, I'm thinking, 'My God, I'm going to school for six years to a \$20,000 a year job to start with,'" said McEachern. Students at the University of Minnesota must obtain an undergraduate degree before entering the post-baccalaureate teaching program.

Rep. Anthony Kinkel (DFL-Park Rapids) asked, "What do you do with somebody who goes through college and can't get an internship? Are they not ever going to be able to teach?"

There was some grumbling that the Board of Teaching did not seek feedback from teacher education programs. Ray Nelson, chair of the Governmental Relations Committee of the Inter-Faculty Association, complained that the Minne-

sota Association of College Teacher Educators received the plan the same day it was released to the press.

Nelson said Minnesota teachers are "tired of being painted with the broad brush of national reports" that indicate the inadequacy of teacher education. He said that by most measurements, Minnesota is considered one of the top three states in terms of education.

There was also concern about how the extra year would affect the goal of increasing the diversity of the teaching force. Last year, the Legislature eased teacher licensing requirements to attract more teachers of color.



Recession

Recession committee plan

Over the sharply worded objections of Independent-Republicans, a special House panel is recommending that the Legislature boost funding for some safety net programs, accelerate construction of state building projects, and offer tax breaks as a way to counteract the current recession.

The House Select Committee on the Recession Feb. 19 issued its package that



State university students hang banners above the Capitol rotunda in response to proposed tuition hikes.

is designed to provide help for the unemployed by improving the state's economy.

The final report was sent to the House leaders, who in coming weeks will refer specific proposals to the appropriate committees for discussion.

But Independent-Republicans on the committee said they will submit their own minority report to House leaders; their proposals were not adopted by the committee.

"It [the DFL plan] just does not seem very responsible and is in fact laying out a lot of false hope to people" because the state can't afford it, said Rep. Steve Sviggum (IR-Kenyon), a member of the select committee.

The committee suggested lawmakers provide more money for the state's Emergency Jobs Program and the Conservation Corps, as well as restore funding for the Work Readiness Program.

The 1991 Legislature limited eligibility for the program to five months, but earlier this year voted to extend eligibility an extra three months. The governor then vetoed the measure calling for the extension. The program provides \$203 a month to unemployed people who are looking for new jobs.

State bonding for new, unspecified projects was proposed, as were several new tax incentives. The 21-member committee suggested the state's research and development tax credit be increased over current levels. The committee also called for the adoption of a personal tax credit for investors in smaller, Minnesota-based companies. The panel also proposed some targeted state aid for smaller companies.

The report didn't determine potential costs of its recommendations, but did suggest possible funding sources, including state lottery proceeds and increasing taxes on tobacco.

But Sviggum said the DFL recommendations could cost up to \$300 million — an amount the state can't afford given its current projected deficit of \$343 million.

Instead of focusing on social welfare programs, Sviggum said the Independent-Republican report recommends that workers' compensation rates be reduced, the governor's CORE Commission budget-cutting recommendations be adopted, and that construction on state bonding projects be speeded up.

Legislative change stirs student concerns

College administrators and students have objected to changes the 1991 Legislature made in the state grant program — changes they argue hurt students.

Although a Jan. 27 administrative hearing conducted by the Higher Education Coordinating Board (HECB) was to address the "need and reasonableness" of the proposed HECB rules, several financial administrators echoed the students' sentiments instead.

"There is no doubt in my mind this will have an adverse effect on Minnesota college students," said Don Johnson, director of financial aid at Anoka-Ramsey Community College.

At issue is a change in the program made by the 1991 Legislature that defined a full-time student as one who carries at least 15 credits per quarter — up from the current federal 12-credit standard.

The change was a primary concern of students at North Hennepin Community College when lawmakers met there Oct. 28 during the recent House Suburban Mini-Session.

Several students complained that raising the full-time level to 15 credits makes it more difficult for non-traditional students to juggle the demands of classroom, jobs, and family.

Johnson said the change will mean that 42 percent of Anoka-Ramsey Community College students who participate in the state grant program will see a reduction in their state grant award.

Although the effect of the credit change says grants for part-time students are now to be pro-rated at 14 credits instead of the previous 11, exactly how that will be done is determined by the HECB. The pro-rating is based on the cost of attendance.

The state grant program budget for 1992-93 assumes that a student who carries 12-14 credits will receive 14/15 of a state grant, or 80 percent of a full-time grant award. Those taking 9-11 credits would receive 60 percent, and those with 6-8 credits would receive 40 percent.

Rep. Lyndon Carlson (DFL-Crystal), chair of the Appropriations Committee's Higher Education Division, defended the change.

He explained that it will allow students to receive aid for the four years it will take to complete a degree, or 180 credits. Under the old 12-credit system, students could have their aid cut off at 144 credits. Carlson said the inflexibility of the old system was one of the key issues identified by the Minnesota Student Coalition in its 1991 legislative agenda.

Carlson also has said that the 15-credit, full-time definition was created as an incentive for students so they can graduate in four years. But administrators argue that total part-time grant dollars received over the now-extended period are still significantly less than the full-time alternative.

The change, which is scheduled to go into effect July 1, 1992, affects only the state grant programs, which are designed to augment the federal Pell grant program. The recent state change does not affect the federal program.

The change is estimated to save \$13.8 million per year. But Carlson pointed out that the Legislature increased the student living expense allowance by 8 percent in 1991-92 and 7.5 percent in 1992-93. This effectively increases grant aid to those students electing to take at least 15 credits.



Health

AIDS funding spread thin

New federal funding for AIDS-related services in Minnesota would be spread too thin under a current proposal from the Minnesota departments of Health and Human Services, said a spokeswoman for the Minnesota Aids Project.

"I believe that the proposed activities are too extensive," said Lorraine Teel, executive director of the project. "We need to fund fewer projects and fund them fully."

Teel said a \$24,000 proposal to provide information and counseling about living with HIV to community-based organizations would only cover the salary of one person and wouldn't cover office space or educational and outreach materials.

In addition, programs such as home health care, transportation, and early intervention are established but not fully funded, Teel told members of the Human Resources Division of the Appropriations Committee Feb. 19.

Many of the proposed new areas involve outreach and mental health services. Mary Alice Mowry, an AIDS policy consultant with the Department of Human Services, said that's because many people who are diagnosed as HIV-positive have difficulty taking advantage of available services.

Tom Cytron-Hyson, director of Midway Family Services, said that mental health issues such as AIDS-related dementia and depression speed the progress of the disease, leading to an earlier and longer need for critical care.

HIV (human immunodeficiency virus) damages the body's immune system and eventually cripples its ability to fight disease; AIDS refers to the syndrome (acquired immune deficiency syndrome) caused by HIV infection, which is characterized by serious diseases or conditions such as Kaposi's sarcoma, pneumocystis carinii pneumonia, or HIV dementia.

Kerry Jackson, who was diagnosed as HIV-positive about a year ago, pointed out the need for both continuing and new services. He said, "I probably would not be here today if not for some of these [existing] services." But he added that

there is a "huge gap" in AIDS education that needs to be filled in the African-American community.

The federal Ryan White CARE Act is providing Minnesota with \$415,372 in additional federal funds for 1992.

There were no bills before the division.

Health care access

"Access to health care has been wrongly subordinated to other values" in the current health care system, said Reinhard Priester of the University of Minnesota's Center for Biomedical Ethics, kicking off the legislative debate on health care reform for 1992.

The current system "does not take into account the needs of the community and is too individualistic," said Priester. Fair access should be the top "essential value," he added.

Priester presented the center's new report, which outlines a set of values that "ought to lead health care reform," to the

Health and Human Services Committee Feb. 20.

"Without a guiding value system, our health care system will remain incremental, reactive, and inconsistent," said Priester, adding that the value system produced over the last 40 to 50 years "is no longer appropriate or adequate."

Although several committee members seemed to agree with many of Priester's statements, some took issue with the center's position on personal responsibility, which maintains that each person should take part in the cost of health care and exercise greater control over their own health.

Priester said that personal responsibility should be encouraged by the value system, but that the prevailing trend of punishing those who smoke through insurance premiums, for example, is "too problematic."

Priester said that skiing could be considered risky and that co-payments at the point of service would better involve the individual who consistently engages



Testifying this week before a House panel, Jane Strauss of Minneapolis urged lawmakers to approve a lead cleanup bill. Strauss says the health of both of her daughters, Nina, left, and Natanya, has been affected by lead-based paint in their home. Lead, which is also found in automobile exhaust, has been linked to learning disabilities and behavioral disorders, particularly in children under six years old. The bill, HF 1934, authored by Rep. Karen Clark, would increase funds for a lead abatement program in homes and other areas through a \$10 per thousand-gallon capacity fee on petroleum storage tanks and a 10 cents per gallon tax on paint. The legislation, which has drawn support from a broad coalition of nearly 30 community groups, also would establish "scrub teams" to remove lead from homes and would transfer authority for most abatement programs from the Minnesota Pollution Control Agency to the state Department of Health. It won approval Feb. 20 from the Housing Committee, and now moves to the Health and Human Services Committee and a House appropriations division for further study.



Highlighting the need for continued funding for human resources programs, Rep. Andy Dawkins, center, and intern Doug Pihlgrin, left, worked a makeshift soup line Feb. 18 at the State Capitol.

in risky behavior.

The committee also heard from the departments of Health, Human Services and Jobs and Training, but did not act on any bills.

Insurance

Protecting insurance agents

A subtle kind of “redlining” can occur when insurance agents are pressured to avoid writing insurance policies in high crime areas, or areas subject to risk, an insurance agent told lawmakers Feb. 19.

Rick Smith, representing a coalition of insurance agents, told lawmakers that agents in high-risk areas can be pressured to avoid writing insurance policies. Agents in western Minnesota, he testified, have had their jobs threatened after hail damage resulted in claims.

Agents’ jobs should not be on the line after a company approves an application for insurance, Smith said. Insurance companies are better able to determine the risk of a policy, he said.

Legislation (HF1901) that would provide more job protection to agents was approved by the House Financial Institutions and Insurance Committee and referred to the House floor.

Sponsored by Rep. Ted Winter (DFL-Fulda), the legislation would help ensure

that losses can’t be used as a basis for firing agents.

“People in those areas pay higher rates already because of where they live,” said Winter. Agents who are pulled from high-risk areas can result in neighborhoods without access to insurance, or decreased competition between companies, he said.

The legislation also provides a third party to settle disputes between insurance companies and their agents. That third party would either be a person mutually agreed upon by the company and the agent, or someone designated by the American Arbitration Association.

Willing money to charities

Charities would be more likely to receive the proceeds from life insurance policies that are willed to them if a bill approved Feb. 18 by the Financial Institutions and Insurance Committee becomes law.

The measure, sponsored by Rep. Phil Carruthers (DFL-Brooklyn Center), would modify a state law that theoretically prevents charities from receiving the proceeds of an insurance policy. Current law requires beneficiaries to have a financial interest in the person who is insured before they can accept proceeds from a life insurance policy.

The rationale behind the current law is to eliminate the chance of people taking

out insurance on someone with the intent to commit murder.

But because charities technically don’t have an “insurable interest” in the people who may will them a policy, existing law can make it difficult for them to receive the money.

People have long contributed their life insurance policies to charities. It was never questioned in Minnesota until last year when the IRS ruled that, under New York law, such donations might not be deductible. The reason, the IRS ruled, was because charities do not have “insurable interest” in the person insured.

Although the ruling applied to New York law, and was later reversed, the ruling caused great concern among charities, people who donate to charities, tax advisers, and life insurance agents.

HF1948 permits charitable organizations to receive such life insurance benefits. It applies to both life insurance companies and fraternal benefit societies.

The bill is to be taken up on the Consent Calendar on the House floor.



Crime

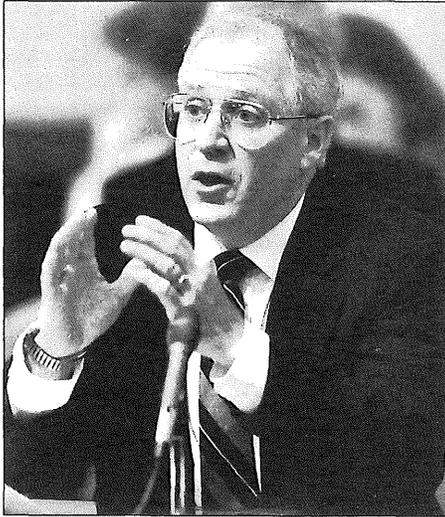
Anti-crime debate begins

A spate of highly publicized murders have outraged the public and triggered a flood of crime bills in the Legislature, with both political parties promising action before the session’s end.

Reps. Kris Hasskamp (DFL-Crosby) and Steve Wenzel (DFL-Little Falls) presented the Criminal Justice Division of the Judiciary Committee Feb. 19 with the first two bills in an expected series of “get tough” proposals. No action was taken on either bill.

Division Chair Rep. Loren Solberg (DFL-Bovey) made clear his intentions to present the full committee with a “comprehensive package” that would incorporate parts of several crime proposals.

Hasskamp’s proposal (HF1896), which is supported by Attorney General Hubert Humphrey III, calls for life imprisonment “where life means *real* life — no parole,” said Hasskamp. The penalty would apply in cases of first-degree murder involving forcible or violent criminal sexual



Attorney General Hubert H. Humphrey III testified before the Criminal Justice Division Feb. 19 in support of a measure that calls for life without parole for some first-degree murderers.

conduct.

Humphrey said the measure accomplishes two goals: It would impose a swift and certain sentence, and it would ensure public safety. He called it the "Minnesota version of the death penalty."

Wenzel's bill (HF1742) covers a broad spectrum, including murder, rape, assault, prostitution, and psychopathic personalities.

The bill's three-fold purpose, said Wenzel, is to sentence proportionately given the gravity of offenses, provide a successful deterrent, and ultimately protect the public.

It calls for life without parole for those convicted of first-degree murder and first-degree criminal sexual conduct in those cases where there is a similar prior conviction. It also calls for major increases in mandatory minimum prison sentences for a variety of offenses.

Wenzel said the proposed changes are those "Minnesotans are willing to pay for," although he later conceded the state "probably cannot afford to do all the things in this bill."

Solberg assured both authors that lengthening prison sentences is a priority this session.



Law

Is 'faith' health care?

Should prayer count as "health care" to exempt parents from child neglect or endangerment charges? Since 1983, the Legislature has said yes, if a parent or guardian in "good faith" selects and depends on spiritual means or prayers for treatment of a child.

But Rep. Phil Carruthers (DFL-Brooklyn Center) has authored a bill (HF442) to repeal the spiritual exemption. His goal, he said, is not to prosecute parents, but to save children's lives.

"This is not an issue of freedom of religion. Adults can make a decision not to have medical care . . . children do not have the power to make [this] decision," said Carruthers.

Carruthers' bill follows the high-profile *State vs. McKown* case heard by the Minnesota Supreme Court in which the court upheld the dismissal of negligence charges filed against the parents of a 12-year-old diabetic who died in 1989. The parents were members of the Christian Science religion whose major tenets include spiritual healing.

In its 1991 opinion, the court cited the explicit language in Minnesota law that permits the "good faith reliance on spiritual treatment and prayer."

The measure was referred Feb. 19 by the Judiciary Committee's Criminal Justice Division to the full committee without recommendation. It also seeks to remove all references to "faith healing" from the child abuse reporting act.

Carruthers said he is not against spiritual healing, but added, "You can't rely solely on spiritual healing" as a means of health care.

Rep. Lee Greenfield (DFL-Mpls) offered an amendment that he termed a "civil rather than criminal" alternative, which would create a mediator position within the state Department of Health. The goal stated in his amendment is to "protect the lives of children while ensuring maximum respect for parental and family decisions."

Under Greenfield's amendment, which was not voted on, the mediator (also a medical professional) would meet regularly with designated members of the

religious communities that practice spiritual healing.

Parents in these communities would be required to contact the mediator in case of a life-threatening condition to a child. Should they deny medical care in what the mediator has determined a high-risk situation, the mediator could then require medical treatment without parental consent, and without the court order required under current law.

Further testimony on the amendment is expected during the full committee proceedings.



Veterans

Mpls. vets' home needs help

A plan to renovate the Minneapolis Veterans Home will cost a total of \$21 million, according to a report presented Feb. 18 to the Veterans Affairs Division of the General Legislation, Veterans Affairs and Gaming Committee.

The findings were part of a long-range planning study of the Hastings and Minneapolis campuses mandated by the 1991 Legislature.

Officials from Tronnes Reiling Associates Inc. told members that the Hastings facility is in good shape, but the Minneapolis site has "significant impediments." These include the existing building number 6, which was ordered closed by the Department of Health in 1991, and an overall "very poor site configuration," said John Reiling.

The comprehensive plan to restructure the site includes gutting one building, demolishing another, and dividing the site into three sections to better integrate support services.

Reiling stressed the importance of a "complete package" approach to the site, rather than piecemeal improvements which would "compromise the concept." He assured members that at no time during the proposed improvements would the quality of care be compromised.

A complete renovation would also allow the state to apply for federal dollars to cover 65 percent of the total project costs. Federal reimbursement would not be available in all cases if the renovations are done in a piecemeal fashion.

There was no bill before the committee, and it is unclear whether money for veterans home renovations will be included in the bonding bill that is expected to be approved this year.



Transportation

Transportation user fees

State lawmakers apparently want to look both ways before crossing the busy political street of funding road projects with user fees.

City officials told the House Transportation Committee Feb. 19 that user fees, which would be assessed to users based on the average volume that different properties such as homes, stores, and industrial sites use roads, are an attractive funding alternative to repair and construct city streets.

The bill's (HF1709) sponsor, Transportation Committee Chair Rep. Henry Kalis (DFL-Walters), said he intends to hold several more hearings in a transportation subcommittee before attempting to bring the measure to a vote in the House. No companion bill has yet been introduced in the state Senate.

Many city officials seem to prefer user fees to the traditional method of assessing the cost of street repairs on the property itself — a method that is often successfully challenged in court.

Monthly, or quarterly, fees would be collected in the same way residents are billed for garbage pickup or water service.

"They're going to be necessary if we're going to maintain a good, strong infrastructure," said Tom Hedges, Eagan city administrator.

But several members on the transportation panel remained skeptical of changing state law to permit cities to start charging the fees, arguing that the fee would be regressive and burden low-income people.

"This system, whether it's called a fee or a tax, will be very regressive," said Rep. Don Ostrom (DFL-St. Peter). The proposed legislation also is facing tough resistance from business owners, and construction and trucking interests.

Other committee members said city officials would have to take the lead in

pushing for the bill. "Until I get a stack of resolutions from cities on this desk endorsing this, I'm not going to want to touch this plan," said Rep. Jeff Hanson (DFL-Woodbury). "We don't want [cities] coming back here saying they were forced into this."



Environment

State parks need help

Many of Minnesota's most loved state park landmarks suffer from age, heavy use, and lack of funding, lawmakers learned this week.

Bill Morrissey, director of the Department of Natural Resources' Parks and Recreation Division, presented a capital budget proposal that would help state parks reverse that deterioration. The proposal calls for about \$63 million in capital funding for state parks over the next 12 years.

Fifty to 60-year-old park buildings, declining old growth forests, and 41 rare or endangered species are among the state's resources that need to be protected, Morrissey said. And more than 560 of the 1,600 buildings in the parks are on the National Register of Historic Places.

Some \$1 million is proposed for several log and stone buildings in Itasca State Park, the state's oldest park. Many of the structures were built during the Civilian Conservation Corps era, and their unique architecture, the department says, makes the buildings both valuable and expensive to repair.

The capital budget proposal does not include the \$18 million annual state park operating budget. About one-third of the park operating budget is derived from state park entrance and camping fees. Annual park stickers increased to \$18 this year — up from \$16. Most overnight campsites are an additional \$9 per day.

Park staffers are working with local communities to generate volunteer help, Morrissey told lawmakers. The department also is considering self-registration in certain parks, as well as other ways to reduce costs.

Nearly eight million visits are made to Minnesota's state parks annually.

The report was presented Feb. 18 to both the House Environment and Natural

Resources Committee, and the Appropriations Committee's Environment and Natural Resources Division.

Packaging bill draws crowd

Several people who both supported and opposed a comprehensive environmental bill that would limit excess waste and the toxins used in packaging crowded into a hearing Feb. 20 before the Environment and Natural Resources Committee.

The proposed legislation (HF779) includes incentives to reduce packaging waste, registration fees for the use of toxins, and the institution of a deposit program for nonrefillable beverage containers. Funds generated by the container deposit program would be directed to county recycling programs, rather than to the state.

Packaging takes up 30 to 40 percent of the total waste stream in Minnesota, bill sponsor Rep. Willard Munger (DFL-Duluth) told the committee.

The legislation sets a statewide goal of reducing solid waste by 25 percent per capita. The 25 percent reduction must be accomplished between July 1, 1992, and July 1, 1995. If it is not, there will be a one cent per package advance disposal fee placed on all "non-exempt" packages.

Packages exempt from the requirement include those which meet certain recycling requirements, those needed for health and safety purposes, and those for which there is not an environmentally superior substitute.

"We're telling industry, 'If you go ahead and do a good job, then you'll go scot-free,'" said Munger. Munger said that companies that do a good job in reducing waste can ask for an exemption, even if the state waste reduction goal is not met.

Rep. Jean Wagenius (DFL-Mpls), a co-author of the bill, told the committee that the state faces two major toxic wastes costs: keeping toxins from seeping out of landfills, and liability for the damage they can cause.

Cleaning up the state's closed landfills to prevent groundwater contamination will cost from \$250 million to \$400 million, Wagenius said.

The legislation targets 28 toxins which show up in at least half of the state's landfills. Industry would be required to register toxins in its packaging and products, and pay fees based on their use.

A skilled compromiser . . .

Welle leads DFL caucus with 'soft touch'



1992 House Leadership

It comes as no surprise that Majority Leader Alan Welle would rank the 1987 tax bill and the 1991 health care access proposal as two of the legislative accomplishments of which he is most proud.

Both bills required careful crafting and skillful compromise to balance the diverse interests that are always at odds in the Legislature.

That the newly elected majority leader would delight in fashioning both bills, as well as orchestrating a compromise, is vintage Welle, say his supporters.

"First and foremost, his primary objective is to solve a problem," said Rep. Roger Cooper (DFL-Bird Island), one of Welle's closest friends at the Capitol. "He's very good — wonderful — at getting a grip on what the problem is and working toward a solution."

Added Sen. Dean Johnson (IR-Willmar), whose Senate district includes Welle's House district, "He's a student of politics and he likes to crunch numbers."

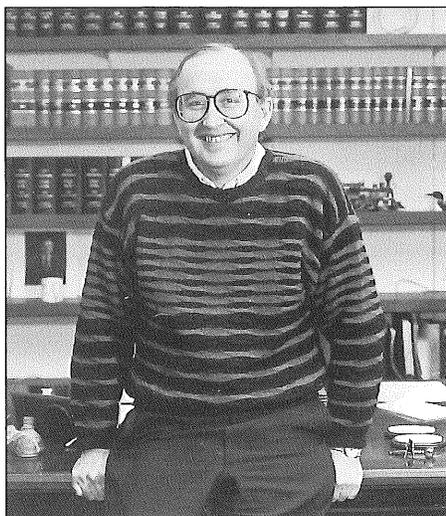
Some were surprised that the mild-mannered, low-profile Welle, chair of the Health and Human Services Committee in 1990 and 1991, emerged the victor following a 2-1/2-hour, seven-ballot battle for the majority leader post. The job has traditionally been held by those known for their aggressive spirits.

"We're all a little agog that he is majority leader," said Welle's boss, Bill Gulbrandsen, director of the Area Learning Center in Willmar, a program for handicapped and disadvantaged students. "He doesn't come across as a power person at all. He's a little laid back and seems to be a little more unassuming than the prototypical politician who fights his way all the way to the top."

But people at the Capitol weren't surprised and neither was Welle.

"Even though I haven't had a big public profile since I've been here, I've had a pretty active behind-the-scenes profile on controversial issues," said Welle. "I thought I was going to get down to the final two (candidates) all along."

Welle, 45, was born in Melrose, Minn. — about 40 miles north of Willmar. He



House Majority Leader Alan Welle

graduated from Melrose High School, got a degree in business administration from St. Cloud State University, and served in the U.S. Army in Vietnam.

After returning, he received certification from the University of Minnesota to teach business education, and in 1975 moved to Willmar, where he taught business at the local technical college. For the past three years he has worked as a work experience coordinator at the Willmar school district's Area Learning Center.

There, he helps at-risk and handicapped students develop job and living skills so they can enter the work force. "He fits in really good with the kids," said Gulbrandsen. "They love him. He's caring and compassionate and patient."

Welle said it was really an accident that he ended up at the Capitol at all. In 1980, he was serving as the Kandiyohi County DFL treasurer when the party was looking for someone to run against Independent-Republican Dean Johnson, who then served in the House.

"We couldn't find anybody so I filed myself at the last minute," said Welle. He lost by a wide margin that year. But when Johnson moved to the Senate in 1982, Welle ran again and has been elected by wide margins ever since in the political "swing" district.

In 1983, he and several other rural freshmen DFLers shook up the party by forming a group that later became known as the "wood ticks" — named for the

more conservative business views of outstate DFLers. The group joined Independent-Republicans in pushing for workers' compensation reform, an issue he has wrestled with ever since.

Welle's more conservative business stance led some to label him anti-labor during the July election for majority leader. But he said the claim is untrue, and the most recent legislative ranking from the AFL-CIO seems to back him up. The labor group gave him a 100 percent score in 1990.

Welle said his experience as the owner of a company dealing in lumber, construction, and development — which closed in 1985 during the '80s farm crisis — gave him a first-hand look at the difficulties facing small businesses on main street America.

While he is well-known at the Capitol for forming a coalition of DFLers from Greater Minnesota, Welle said he has a better understanding of the inner cities and suburbs than many people think. During his first four terms at the Legislature, his wife and two children came to St. Paul with him for each long session. And they lived everywhere from downtown high-rises to suburban homes.

"I think my kids have turned out to be very well-adjusted and self-confident because they've been exposed to a lot of different environments," he said. "And I think it's given me a broader understanding."

As for the task of keeping the various factions within the DFL happy, Welle pledged to use a sense of humor and his skills as a compromiser to lead the caucus. And Johnson said he expects partisan bickering to diminish with Welle at the helm, adding that "very seldom" do the two of them engage in party warfare at public functions in Kandiyohi County.

He described their relationship as "cordial, friendly. Having said that, I know way back in the hollows of his mind he's thinking politically. . . . He's not majority leader because he attended Sunday school four days in a row."

Added Welle, "I can be political if I have to."

— Grant Moos

1992

COMMITTEE SCOPES

The Minnesota Legislature — the House of Representatives and the Senate — is divided into many committees, divisions, and subdivisions. Since thousands of bills are introduced during each two-year legislative session, it is impossible for any one legislator to become an expert in all areas. So, each legislator serves on three to five committees and divisions, which allows him/her to focus on a just a few areas of public policy.

In a sense, the committee structure forms the heart of the Legislature. Although many people believe that most of the legislative process occurs on the House and Senate floors, it's in committee where the most substantive action occurs. It's here where each bill is pored over and dissected, where key amendments are added and sections are deleted, and where recommendations for approval are given or withheld.

In the House, the speaker names the committees, appoints members to the committees, and selects chairs to lead them. Once the committee assignments are made and the House convenes for its session, the speaker assigns bills to the appropriate committees.

The *Session Weekly* staff asked House committee chairs and administrators for brief, general descriptions of the functions of their committees and divisions. More specifically, they asked what topics were likely to be considered this session.

Here are the results of the survey — a list of all committees and divisions and their functions, and, in order of importance, the specific concerns they expect to address during the 1992 Legislative Session.

AGRICULTURE

Reviews farm policies and programs to assist farmers, promotes interstate and international trade, develops strategies for marketing commodities, and develops programs to encourage soil conservation.

Agenda '92:

- Minnesota Extension Service cuts
- Milk pricing issues (check-offs, price in stores, price for farmers)
- Corporate farming issues regarding hog farming
- Detroit Lakes turkey facility closing
- Central notification of agricultural liens

APPROPRIATIONS

Recommends objectives and goals in spending state money; reviews the governor's budget proposals; recommends funding levels for all state agencies and programs the state finances; provides estimates of appropriations to the Ways and Means Committee; reviews every bill where a state appropriation is required (even if the bill has had its first reading in another committee). The committee has five divisions which specialize in different appropriations issues.

Agenda '92:

- 1992 fiscal year budget issues
- 1993-94 budget issues
- Education
- Health care access funding
- Capital improvement program funding

Economic Development, Infrastructure & Regulation Division/ APPROPRIATIONS

Reviews and recommends funding for the departments of Commerce, Labor and Industry, Transportation, and Public Safety; the Office of Secretary of State; the Iron Range Resources and Rehabilitation Board; Minnesota Technology; the State Arts Board; the Regional Transit Board, the Racing Commission and other

regulatory boards; and the Minnesota Historical Society.

Agenda '92:

- Governor's budget revisions
- Capital budget

Education Division/ APPROPRIATIONS

Reviews legislative funding for the state's four public higher education systems and the Higher Education Coordinating Board.

Agenda '92:

- Funding levels for higher education
- Governance
- Financial aid
- Bonding bill
- Tuition levels

Environment & Natural Resources Division/ APPROPRIATIONS

Oversees the budgets of state agencies related to the environment, natural resources, and agriculture.

Agenda '92:

- Omnibus Environment and Natural Resources appropriations bill

Human Resources Division/ APPROPRIATIONS

Reviews governor's budget; recommends funding for state health, human services, corrections, and housing programs; reviews funding needs for legislation that policy committees recommend to pass.

Agenda '92:

- Maintaining social service "safety net"
- Health care access
- Corrections funding to deal with fiscal impact of increased sentences

State Government Division/ APPROPRIATIONS

Reviews and recommends appropriations for state departments and agencies.

Agenda '92:

- Capital budget requests
- Selected program reviews

COMMERCE

Deals mainly with consumer affairs, professional licensing, tourism, and small-business issues.

Agenda '92:

- Consumer affairs
- Tourism
- Professional licensing
- Real estate

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

Covers rural development, community development, international trade, technology development, and the application of research and technology to the marketplace; considers job development, business finance, and technical assistance issues; and reviews programs in the Department of Trade and Economic Development.

Agenda '92:

- Access to capital
- Worker training/apprenticeship
- International trade
- Restructuring of economic development delivery programs
- High technology promotion

International Trade & Technology Division/ ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

Examines Minnesota's economic and job needs, emphasizing world competitiveness; makes recommendations for small- and medium-sized businesses to improve manufacturing techniques and enhance exporting opportunities; promotes technology transfer from learning institutions to industry.

Agenda '92:

- Minnesota Technology, Inc. (MTI) and state technology programs funded through MTI, e.g., Minnesota Project

Innovation, Minnesota Project Outreach

- Minnesota World Trade Center Corp. and Minnesota Trade Office
- State science and technology policy

EDUCATION

Handles educational policy, statewide funding, and structure of public education.

Agenda '92:

- School facilities
- Proposed state board rule on graduation requirement
- Reorganization of regional educational systems
- Review of the post-secondary options program

Education Finance Division/ EDUCATION

Provides policy direction and funding of the state's K-12 education system, which includes all public school districts and the Department of Education.

Agenda '92:

- Education budget adjustments
- State assistance for facilities

Higher Education Division/ EDUCATION

Makes recommendations for the goals and objectives of technical colleges, state universities, community colleges, the University of Minnesota, and the Higher Education Coordinating Board; assesses the quality, availability, governance, and administration of these institutions.

Agenda '92

- Financial aid bill — dramatically increase aid to lower-income families
- Re-examine the merger legislation; follow up on enabling legislation

ENERGY

Reviews energy policies and conservation issues.

Agenda '92:

- Conservation programs
- Alternative energy
- Future energy policy

ENVIRONMENT & NATURAL RESOURCES

Examines issues relating to pollution, waste management, wildlife protection, forestry and mining, groundwater protection, solid waste reduction, and recycling; also examines hunting and fishing regulations and promotion.

Agenda '92:

- HF779 - packaging bill
- Toxins in packaging, batteries, and other products; monitoring toxins in air and depositions; prevention of use; lead abatement
- Solid waste: landfill siting and cleanup, waste tires, Waste Management Act amendments, and hazardous and radioactive waste disposal
- Water: appropriations, lakeshore management, milfoil control, Wetland Conservation Act amendments
- Hunting and fishing issues. game and fish fund

FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS & INSURANCE

Reviews laws pertaining to banks, savings and loans, credit unions, etc. Examines consumer rights in insurance and availability of insurance for individuals and companies, and other aspects of the insurance industry.

Agenda '92:

- Access to quality health insurance at an affordable price

Banking Division/ FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS & INSURANCE

Examines fiscal condition of the banking industry and how best to meet the needs of financial institutions and consumers and the businesses they serve.

Agenda '92:

- Broadening investment options for trust assets
- Voluntary foreclosures
- Department of Commerce bill — banking industry clarifications
- Local area detached facilities

GENERAL LEGISLATION, VETERANS AFFAIRS & GAMING

Reviews gambling issues and regulations, election concerns, veterans' programs, and miscellaneous legislation.

Agenda '92:

- Elections
- Gambling, e.g., off-track betting

Veterans Affairs Division/ GENERAL LEGISLATION, VETERANS AFFAIRS & GAMING

Addresses policy matters concerning various veterans programs and issues; considers legislation concerning veterans and military affairs.

Agenda '92:

- County Veterans Service Officer Report
- Minnesota Veterans Homes Long Range Planning Study

GOVERNMENTAL OPERATIONS

Reviews any bill that substantially changes or creates a new state department, agency, commission, board or bureau, although a bill may have had its first review and hearing in another committee; deals with public employee pension plans, and state workers' bargaining procedures.

Agenda '92:

- Proposed changes to the Post Fund retirement benefit formula
- Allow early retirees to purchase health insurance and remain in the same group as active employees
- Early retirement incentive for certain public employees
- Statewide pension improvement
- Creating a state board of pension investment

Government Structures Division/ GOVERNMENTAL OPERATIONS

Examines the organization of the state's executive branch agencies and departments to effectively manage the growth of state government.

Agenda '92:

- Occupational regulation
- CORE Commission recommendations

HEALTH & HUMAN SERVICES

Receives all bills relating to health issues and various social services in the state; reviews issues relating to health maintenance organizations; deals with the licensing of health care providers and social workers; reviews and recommends welfare programs, policies, goals, objectives, reform and creation.

Agenda '92:

- Health care access/State Health Plan
- Human immunodeficiency virus (HIV)/Hepatitis B virus (HBV) issues
- Department reorganization

HOUSING

Examines all aspects of housing programs; focuses on revitalization and rehabilitation projects, targeting housing for those with the greatest need; focuses on preserving existing affordable housing.

Agenda '92:

- Toxic lead cleanup
- Bonding for housing
- Emergency mortgage and rent assistance

JUDICIARY

Considers all areas of Minnesota criminal and civil law, data practices, and the organization of the courts.

Agenda '92:

- Sex offender sentencing and other anti-violence measures
- Child support reform
- DUI penalties
- Secure juvenile facility and treatment services
- Criminal records management

Criminal Justice Division/JUDICIARY

Examines all aspects of criminal law, including the state's sentencing guidelines, court procedures in juvenile

delinquency cases, and questions concerning child abuse.

Agenda '92:

- Violent crimes
- DUI issues
- Juvenile justice system
- Sentencing guidelines

LABOR-MANAGEMENT RELATIONS

Considers unemployment insurance, workers' compensation, and labor standards concerning issues about hours worked, wages paid, working conditions, and job training programs. Also deals with certain public employee labor issues, but not pensions.

Agenda '92:

- Personnel records
- Unemployment insurance
- Workers' compensation
- Collective bargaining issues
- Video display terminals

LOCAL GOVERNMENT & METROPOLITAN AFFAIRS

Examines local government and makes recommendations concerning the relationship between state and local governments. Also examines local governments' jurisdiction, control, and bonding authority; reviews metropolitan agencies' structures, goals, and programs; and considers transportation, sewers, roads, bridges, parks, and airports in the metropolitan area.

Agenda '92:

- Local government structure
- Light rail
- Metropolitan agencies
- Airports
- Land use planning issues

REDISTRICTING

Responsible for the process of redrawing the boundaries for legislative and congressional districts. Redistricting takes place once every 10 years. The re-mapping will take place to reflect the 1990 census in order to equalize the

populations of each district while also respecting natural physical boundary lines and local governmental boundaries whenever possible.

Agenda '92:

- Metropolitan Council redistricting

REGULATED INDUSTRIES

Examines controls on state-regulated industries such as liquor, telephone, utilities, and commercial soliciting.

Agenda '92:

- Redefinition of extended area service criteria for telephone exchanges
- Electric utility service area boundaries
- Revisions in competitive services for telephone companies
- Octane testing program
- Liquor license fee increases

TAXES

Reviews bills that affect state income, sales, use, and property tax policy.

Agenda '92:

- Tax fairness
- Health care access and reform — revenues need for public expenditures to be commensurate with reform-driven health care system savings
- Reinstatement of homestead and agricultural credit funding, which was eliminated in 1993 by gubernatorial veto

TRANSPORTATION

Addresses policy matters concerning highways, trucking, transit systems, and the departments of Transportation and Public Safety.

Agenda '92:

- Truck regulation
- Transportation funding (tentative)

SPECIAL COMMITTEES

ETHICS

Reviews ethical complaints concerning members of the House of Representatives; sets procedures on dealing with ethical problems.

RULES & LEGISLATIVE ADMINISTRATION

Establishes the budget for the House; approves personnel matters; determines House rules and joint rules of the House and Senate. Acts on bills and resolutions referred to the committee.

WAYS & MEANS

Sets overall spending and taxing policies and limits for the Appropriations and Taxes committees, and the Education Finance Division of the Education Committee.

Last year's bills . . .

Most return to committee

Now that we're in the second year of the state's two-year spending cycle, what becomes of the bills from last year?

Here's what happens:

Bills receiving final passage by one body and not the other remain alive for the second year of the biennium. The body that approved the bill in the first year need not repass it in the second.

Bills awaiting floor action on the General Orders, Consent and Special Orders calendars return to the last committee in which they were acted upon. There they will remain, and die at the end of the 1992 session, if not acted upon by the committee.

It used to be that General Orders carried over into the second year of the biennium. The change to the present system occurred about a decade ago.

Bills pending before the Rules Committee from either body return to the standing committee to which the bill was previously referred.

Bills remaining in standing committees can be taken up in the second year of the biennium in the committee to which they were last referred.

For appointed conference committees that have not submitted a report upon adjournment after the first year, the bill returns to its body of origin and is laid on the table. The conference committee is then disbanded.

And finally, bills vetoed by the governor are returned to the body where the bill originated and laid on the table.

During the 1991 legislative session, a total 1,725 bills were introduced in the House; 1,595 in the Senate. Of those, 356 were passed by both bodies and sent on to the governor for consideration.

It's a fact!

John Francis Wheaton came to Minnesota as a Howard University graduate in 1890. Nine years later he became the first black man elected to the Minnesota House of Representatives.

He lived in Minneapolis, but his district encompassed Richfield, Bloomington, Edina, and Eden Prairie as well.

Only three blacks have been elected to the House since the turn of the century. All represented metro districts.

Ray Pleasant (IR-Bloomington) served from 1973-81. Randy Staten (DFL-Mpls) served from 1981-86, and Rep. Richard Jefferson (DFL-Mpls) continues to serve. He was elected in 1987.



John Francis Wheaton

Photo courtesy of Minnesota Historical Society



A three-judge federal panel Feb. 19 issued a new map that significantly redraws the state's 201 House and Senate districts and sets up a likely challenge before the U.S. Supreme Court. The judges' plan differs sharply from one approved by the DFL-controlled Legislature in May and was, in large part, adopted last month by a similar panel from the state courts. If upheld, the new map would pit 53 House members against each other and pair 17 senators in fratricidal election contests. DFLers immediately said they would appeal the plan, although they have not yet decided whether to challenge the judges' new map for the state's eight seats in U.S. Congress. That plan generally keeps the existing configuration of four seats each in metro and outstate Minnesota.

The cause of death in 80 percent of AIDS cases is severe malnutrition, commonly referred to as Wasting Disease, according to recent findings by the National Institute of Health (NIH). Sally Lou Todd of Open Arms of Minnesota, a volunteer organization that has provided nutritional support to over 400 people with HIV and AIDS over the past six years, told the Human Resources Division of the Appropriations Committee Feb. 19 that professional nutritional services need to be standard early treatment in HIV and AIDS cases. Wasting Disease is the primary cause for the loss of energy that leads to early job loss and hospitalization, said Todd, and yet those diagnosed with HIV or AIDS do not usually receive nutritional services until they have experienced significant weight loss, she added.

"I like your new [hair] 'do,'" said Rep. Tom Osthoff (DFL-St. Paul) to the DNR Parks and Recreation Director Bill Morrissey. The mild-mannered Morrissey had a quick response: "Staff told me that if I looked more like Al Checchi, I'd have a better chance of getting more money," he joked. Morrissey was testifying Feb. 19 before the Appropriations Committee's Environment and Natural Resources Division.

Does going to Harvard expand your vocabulary? Rep. Bob McEachern (DFL-Maple Lake) apparently thinks so. He said he thinks Rep. Ken Nelson's (DFL-Mpls) vocabulary has improved since Nelson returned from a stint this fall at Harvard's Kennedy School of Government. McEachern said he heard three new words from Nelson during the Education Committee hearing Feb. 19, but he didn't identify them.

Reserving your state park campsite will probably be done locally in the future, said DNR Parks and Recreation Director Bill Morrissey. The current 1-800 system, run by a California firm, works well "technically," he said. But a poll of customers showed a 30 percent dissatisfaction rate. When the firm's contract expires in a year, the park system hopes to award the contract to a Minnesota firm. Hardware to accommodate requests is expensive, said Morrissey. Requests for one Fourth of July weekend, he said, generated 3,000 calls in one day.

You can scrap the term "Greater Minnesota" or "outstate" for that matter. The latest such jargon surfaced during a Feb. 20 meeting of the Governmental Operations Committee. At one point during testimony, a spokeswoman for the Legislative Audit Commission referred to a "Deep Rural" community. Rep. Roger Cooper (DFL-Bird Island) asked for an explanation of the term. "Deep Rural," she explained, is official Department of Human Services lingo, and can be substituted wherever outstate or Greater Minnesota would be used. Cooper also discovered the department is known to say "semi-metro" when referring to what is commonly termed "suburban."

A state cap on the Minneapolis small businesses loan program would be removed under a bill approved by the Economic Development Committee Feb. 18. HF1862 (Jefferson, DFL-Mpls) eliminates the current \$450,000 cap. Iric Nathanson, Minneapolis finance coordinator, told the committee that the loan program gives priority to businesses that have substantial job potential. No state funds are involved in the loan program.

Do you know?

Carver County, established Feb. 20, 1855, honors Captain Jonathan Carver, a Connecticut-born explorer and author whose *Travels through the Interior Parts of North America in the Years 1766-68* became a widely read and much translated text.

In June of 1766, Carver was commissioned by Major Robert Rogers to make "discoveries and surveys of ye interior parts of North America," for which he was to be allowed eight schillings a day.

Armed with only a credit authorization for goods on some French and English traders, Carver reached St. Anthony Falls in November 1766 and spent the winter with a group of Dakota Indians. His goal was to reach the Pacific Ocean.

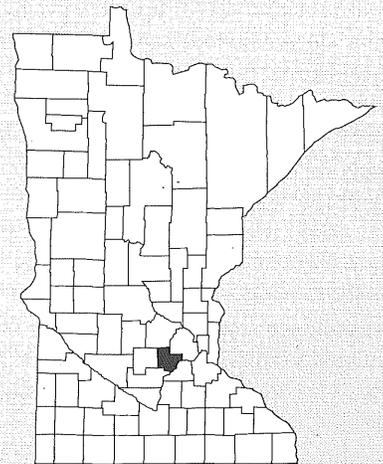
He never came close.

When his supplies, didn't arrive, a distressed Carver traveled to Prairie du Chien, another trading post, where he hoped to receive word of his goods. None came.

Carver then headed up river to Grand Portage, hoping the trading post near the mouth of the Pigeon River could equip him for his journey west. Still no luck.

Frustrated, he soon returned to the East Coast, and then sailed on to England. There, he made grand plans for a renewed attempt to find the Pacific, but the Revolutionary War made the venture impossible.

He died in poverty in 1780.



States face shortfalls . . .

Minnesota one of 30 states with budget woes

Compared with a lot of other states, Minnesota's 1992 budget shortfall — currently projected at about \$343 million — could be considered small change.

In California, where only six months ago lawmakers struggled to erase a record \$14.3 billion deficit, analysts now estimate the 1992 revenue shortfall will approach \$3 billion.

In Illinois, where legislators waited through a three-week extra session last summer to resolve a \$1.85 billion budget shortfall, the state is already \$400 million in the red after just three months into its budget period.

The New York state legislature, which last year cut spending and boosted state taxes to rectify a \$6 billion deficit, has an additional \$875 million gap to close before the fiscal year ends in July with a \$3 billion shortfall projected by 1993.

Elsewhere, budget agreements adopted last year in Florida, Georgia, Maine, Maryland, New Hampshire, New Jersey, and Washington, are strained and threatening to rip apart as the national recession continues.

The current state budget morass could be the worst since the Great Depression, said Pennsylvania Gov. Robert Casey in August, just after lawmakers there approved the largest tax hike in state history.

"We should have been clairvoyant," Casey told the *Wall Street Journal*, "and known last year that Iraq would invade Kuwait, that oil prices would go up, that the economy would die and people would stop buying. At the same time, the demand for safety-net services is up and we're hit with a squeeze nobody can survive."

Against that backdrop, Minnesota's current money crunch — about 2.2 percent of the total \$15.3 billion two-year budget — may appear to be relatively easy to fix. State lawmakers during the 1991 Session resolved a much larger \$1.1 billion shortfall without the major tax increases, massive employee layoffs or disruptions in state services that are occurring in many other states.

"It's a credit to the governor and the legislative leadership things went as smoothly as they did last year," said John Gunyou, Minnesota finance commis-

sioner, in a recent broadcast interview.

But neither Gunyou, who will release an updated budget forecast Feb. 27, nor anyone else involved with Minnesota state balances, really expects as easy a ride this time around.

The 1991 shortfall was largely resolved by boosting sales taxes half a penny on the dollar, imposing a virtual state spending freeze, and spending \$150 million of the state's budget reserve, which now stands at \$400 million.

Similar remedies probably are not available in 1992. Lawmakers don't like tax hikes in an election year and many interest groups believe state programs already are pared to the bone. And rumors are rampant that the projected shortfall could climb as high as \$500 million, possibly more. Hard choices are in store.

It's a situation shared by most states. According to the National Governor's Association, 30 states had budget shortfalls and 29 cut spending in 1991 to get their budgets in line. At the same time, 26 of those states raised taxes and fees. Twenty-one state governments, including Minnesota, used a combination of tax hikes and budget cuts to balance

this year, cites a rapid population shift for part of its fiscal problems. The number of young people who need schooling and other expensive services has exploded, while a sizable number of more economically productive people, between the ages of 35 and 64, are moving out of state.

IOUs for increased state spending for education — a \$3.6 billion annual expense in Minnesota — and for other programs promised during the late 1980s, are also coming due.

Even the courts have contributed to the growing deficits. Rulings outlawing double-bunking of inmates are forcing several states to undertake pricey prison-building projects.

And courts have also recently overturned existing school funding formulas in about a dozen states, including Minnesota — decisions that in some cases have been costly. In Texas, for example, the state comptroller estimates the state already is \$200 million to \$300 million behind this year in paying for a court-ordered school equity funding program. In Minnesota, where a similar case is under appeal, it's estimated that full equity could push up state spending for schools by \$800 million.

"We should have been clairvoyant and known last year that Iraq would invade Kuwait, that oil prices would go up, that the economy would die and people would stop buying. At the same time, the demand for safety-net services is up and we're hit with a squeeze nobody can survive."

— Pennsylvania Gov. Robert Casey

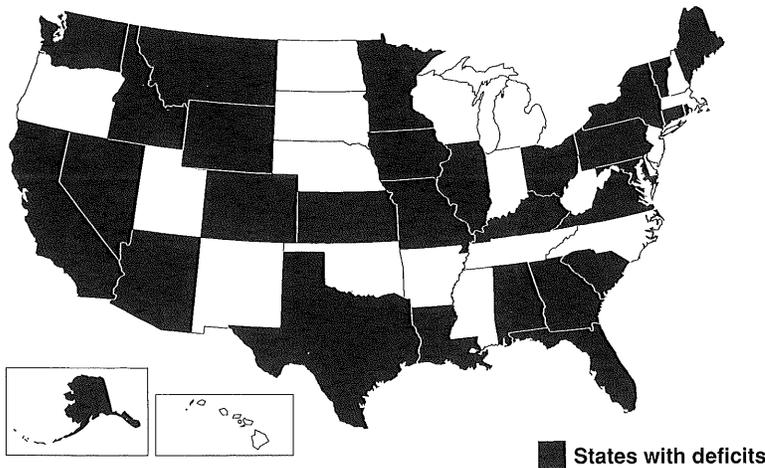
the books, according to the association.

State budget directors say the national recession is the primary reason for the fiscal bind. The economic downturn has caused tax collections to fall well short of projections while recession-related public aid and other entitlement expenditures have skyrocketed.

Other factors are contributing as well. The California Department of Finance, which projects about a 5 percent deficit

Overall, "get-tough" programs on crime are also depleting state coffers. Longer prison sentences generally translate into more state spending on prisons. Construction spending by states rose 12.7 percent across the nation in 1990 and 11.4 percent last year, according to the governors' association.

The Minnesota Department of Corrections was one of only a few state departments to receive a funding increase for



States with deficits

State	Projected 1992 Deficit (in millions)	Proportion of Yearly Budget (in percentage)
Alabama	146	4.2
Alaska	326.9	11.6
Arizona	96	2.7
California	2,000	4.6
Colorado	101	3.7
Connecticut	177	2.5
Florida	621.7	5.3
Georgia	415	5.5
Idaho	12	1.2
Illinois	350	2.9
Iowa	127.3	4
Kansas	52	2.1
Kentucky	177	3.8
Louisiana	22.3	0.5
Maine	119.9	7.7
Maryland	670	10.4
Minnesota*	120	1.8
Missouri	221.6	5.1
Montana	68.9	13.3
Nevada	40	4
New York	875	2.9
Ohio	450	4.4
Pennsylvania	143	1
Rhode Island	52	3.5
South Carolina	148.2	4.3
Texas	100	0.6
Vermont	15	2.3
Virginia	62.5	1
Washington	185	2.4
Wyoming	18.5	4.4

* total projected deficit for 1992-93 budget cycle; \$343 million, 2.2%

Source: National Association of State Budget Offices, January 1992 survey

the current biennium, climbing 32 percent to over \$331 million, including \$230 million for operating the state's prisons. And the one-third jump for the corrections department doesn't take into account proposed bonding costs for new prison construction which could be voted on as early as this year.

Changing congressional spending habits are having an effect on the states as well. The states' share for Medicaid programs, for example, has risen 300 percent during the the last decade, ballooning from \$13.3 billion in 1981 to more than \$40 billion last year.

And the news from the federal front on Medicaid doesn't improve in 1992: new rules expanding eligibility and the shifting of even more costs to states are expected to push spending up an additional \$5.5 billion through October.

Governors and state lawmakers repeatedly have blamed Congress for shifting the bill for many programs to the states. There has been a general trend during the past decade where the feds jettison financial responsibility for some programs, although perhaps not to the degree popularly believed.

In addition, ballooning federal deficits long have been cited as a co-conspirator in causing the national recession, which has led to decreased tax collections on the state level.

And like the conflicting prospects of economic recovery on a national scale, determining how soon most states will emerge from their budget crises is difficult. "I don't think anybody is really expecting a big turnaround anytime soon," said Stacy Sheffin, a senior staffer for the National Association of State Budget Officers.

If the national economy rebounds in the second half of 1992, state coffers may begin to replenish some of the lost sales, corporate and income tax revenues.

Longer-term prognoses, however, probably fall into the realm of Ouija boards and handicapping dog races. Many of the spending-side contributors in the states' budget malaise — schools, social programs and crime-fighting packages — most likely will continue to inch higher in coming years, regardless of available funds.

— Dave Price

Bill Introductions

HF1905 — HF2031

Tuesday, Feb. 18

HF1905—Omann (IR)

Education

Teacher collective bargaining agreement required before school year begins, state aid reduction penalty eliminated, and school day requirement clarified.

HF1906—Lourey (DFL)

Appropriations

Environmental residential learning center bond issuance provided for capital improvements, additional environmental learning center feasibility and planning studied, and money appropriated.

HF1907—Valento (IR)

Judiciary

Driving while intoxicated (DWI) repeat offenses and unauthorized computer access offenses subject to property forfeiture proceedings.

HF1908—Dorn (DFL)

Taxes

Farm machinery and farm auction sales provided occasional sales tax exemption.

HF1909—Farrell (DFL)

Transportation

Light rail transit property in the metropolitan area use allowed for bicycle and walking paths.

HF1910—Rest (DFL)

Judiciary

Limited liability company act adopted, and money appropriated.

HF1911—Kinkel (DFL)

Local Government & Metro. Affairs

Hubbard county authorized sale of certain land exchanged for tax forfeited land.

HF1912—Welle (DFL)

Education

Maximum effort school loan bond sale restrictions removed.

HF1913—Carruthers (DFL)

Education

Capital expenditures facilities revenue formula modified to include fund balance pupil units.

HF1914—Pugh (DFL)

Education

Special school district No. 6, South St. Paul,

capital expenditure facilities revenue not reduced due to fund balance, and levy and aid adjustments provided.

HF1915—Anderson, I. (DFL)

Health & Human Services

Nursing home bed moratorium provided an exception to allow the licensure and certification of up to 20 new nursing home beds in a community—operated hospital and attached convalescent and nursing care facility.

HF1916—Anderson, R. (IR)

Judiciary

Violence against women advisory task force established and money appropriated.

HF1917—Rest (DFL)

Education

Drug abuse resistance education (DARE) special levy authority extended for school districts.

HF1918—Sviggum (IR)

Health & Human Services

Health care efficiency, availability, and reform, today and tomorrow (HEART) program and small employer health benefit act adopted; cost containment, insurance reform, and rural health initiatives provided; and money appropriated.

HF1919—Pelowski (DFL)

Appropriations

Winona provided an extension to secure federal matching appropriations for the upper Mississippi River environmental education center.

HF1920—Runbeck (IR)

Health & Human Services

Health care efficiency, availability, and reform, today and tomorrow (HEART) program and small employer health benefit act adopted; cost containment, insurance reform, and rural health initiatives provided; and money appropriated.

HF1921—Peterson (DFL)

Judiciary

Grandparent visitation action allowed after completion of marriage dissolution or other family court proceedings.

HF1922—Hasskamp (DFL)

Labor—Management Relations

Liability exemption provided for unpaid unemployment compensation contributions after certain acquisitions made through a state

or federal agency.

HF1923—Onnen (IR)

Health & Human Services

Health care efficiency, availability, and reform, today and tomorrow (HEART) program and small employer health benefit act adopted; cost containment, insurance reform, and rural health initiatives provided; and money appropriated.

HF1924—Bauerly (DFL)

Education

Debt service equalization revenue enrollment requirements modified.

HF1925—McPherson (IR)

Taxes

Vacant platted property provided valuation and assessment.

HF1926—Valento (IR)

Gen'l Leg., Vet's Affairs & Gaming

Lawful purpose expenditures to include programs for seniors 55 or more years of age.

HF1927—Stanisus (IR)

Local Government & Metro. Affairs

White Bear Lake to operate and purchase the Manitou Ridge golf course from Ramsey county.

HF1928—Valento (IR)

Health & Human Services

Health care efficiency, availability, and reform, today and tomorrow (HEART) program and small employer health benefit act adopted; cost containment, insurance reform, and rural health initiatives provided; and money appropriated.

HF1929—Dorn (DFL)

Education

Comparable public institutions defined for the purpose of tuition financial aid determination.

HF1930—Kinkel (DFL)

Gen'l Leg., Vet's Affairs & Gaming

Bingo class E license established for certain small organizations, with license fees and restrictions provided; and bingo record keeping to avoid duplication and performed on a single form for certain organizations.

HF1931—Murphy (DFL)

Energy

Wind energy conversion systems and materials exempted from sales tax.

HF1932—Ostrom (DFL)

Local Government & Metro. Affairs

Metropolitan airports commission and aircraft maintenance and engine repair facility bond proceeds not used for investment.

HF1933—Anderson, R. (IR)

Transportation

Trunk highway route No. 297 in Fergus Falls redefined.

HF1934—Clark (DFL)

Housing

Lead paint abatement, assessment, education, and screening modified, lead abatement training program and account established, paint tax imposed, fees and penalties provided.

HF1935—Hanson (DFL)

Judiciary

Judicial district created in Isanti, Kanabec, Pine, Chisago, and Washington counties, 14 judgeships transferred, and permanent chambers maintained in Stillwater.

HF1936—Waltman (IR)

Environment & Natural Resources

State nonforested marginal land and wetlands exchange for private land allowed.

HF1937—Hartle (IR)

Transportation

Classic car registration eligibility expanded.

HF1938—Pugh (DFL)

Judiciary

Mortgage satisfaction or release allowed by fewer than all mortgagees; foreclosure and other involuntary transfers regulated; and contract for deed termination clarified.

HF1939—Dempsey (IR)

Education

Fund balance reduction modified, and retroactive effective date provided.

HF1940—Greenfield (DFL)

Health & Human Services

Supplemental aid payment rate cap exemption extended for certain medical assistance certified boarding care facilities and nursing homes.

HF1941—Jefferson (DFL)

Judiciary

Relatives given preference in adoptions.

HF1942—Anderson, R. (IR)

Local Government & Metro. Affairs

Fire fighting service charge imposed by local governments.

HF1943—O'Connor (DFL)

Regulated Industries

Telephone company nonpublic data disclo-

sure restricted, and telephone rates and charges regulated.

HF1944—Seaberg (IR)

Judiciary

Speed measuring device obsolete language corrected.

HF1945—Seaberg (IR)

Judiciary

Probation or pretrial release conditions limited for persons accused or convicted of certain crimes, and home detention and electronic monitoring use restricted.

HF1946—Kinkel (DFL)

Education

Learning readiness programs use of school bus transportation authorized.

HF1947—Kinkel (DFL)

Local Government & Metro. Affairs

Hubbard county authorized sale of certain land exchanged for tax forfeited land.

HF1948—Carruthers (DFL)

Financial Institutions & Insurance

Charity or fraternal benefit society allowed as life insurance beneficiary or policy holder.

HF1949—McEachern (DFL)

Taxes

Otsego exempted from levy limits.

HF1950—McEachern (DFL)

Taxes

Otsego not imposed a penalty for an excess levy.

HF1951—Begich (DFL)

Labor—Management Relations

Workers' compensation insurance regulations modified, insurers rating association created, truck driver classification evaluated, hearing procedures provided, rule adoption permitted, and money appropriated.

HF1952—Rukavina (DFL)

Labor—Management Relations

Workers' compensation benefits and insurance regulated, permanent commission established, health and safety fund created, penalties provided, and money appropriated.

HF1953—Valento (IR)

Judiciary

Mechanics' lien reattachment provided if certain transfers are avoided under federal bankruptcy code.

HF1954—O'Connor (DFL)

Housing

Landlords not to charge prospective tenants for a tenant report, and to provide a copy of the report if rental is denied or security deposit increased.

HF1955—Segal (DFL)

Transportation

Handicapped parking eligibility extended to all persons having lost a leg or arm.

HF1956—Anderson, R. (IR)

Taxes

Local government trust fund payments provided for fiscal years 1994 and 1995.

HF1957—Battaglia (DFL)

Local Government & Metro. Affairs

Cook county hospital district board member terms modified.

HF1958—Vellenga (DFL)

Education

Youth employment and education pilot program established; family—based services special incentive bonus payments and family—based crisis service grants provided; and money appropriated.

HF1959—Rest (DFL)

Judiciary

Life imprisonment and mandatory sentences provided for certain violent and repeat sex offenders; good time reductions and conditional releases modified; psychopathic personality determinations expanded; and treatment programs modified.

HF1960—Reding (DFL)

Governmental Operations

Postretirement adjustment formula modified for certain public pension plans.

HF1961—Skoglund (DFL)

Judiciary

Debtors to provide financial disclosure information to creditors if judgment remains unsatisfied.

HF1962—Anderson, R. (IR)

Gen'l Leg., Vet's Affairs & Gaming

Lawful purpose expenditures to include repair and maintenance of property for certain organizations conducting only bingo.

HF1963—Segal (DFL)

Education

Referendum authority conversion authorized from market value to an amount per actual pupil unit.

HF1964—Segal (DFL)

Education

Early childhood family education (ECFE) programs to include home visits to prevent child abuse and neglect; ECFE grants authorized for programs serving at-risk families and communities of color; and money appropriated.

HF1965—Skoglund (DFL)

Environment & Natural Resources

Ecologically harmful exotic species management provided; zebra mussel and other identified water-transmitted harmful exotic species transportation restricted; rulemaking and penalties provided; and money appropriated.

HF1966—Welle (DFL)

Governmental Operations

Public pension plans; minimum size increased for plans required to prepare investment performance reports.

Thursday, Feb. 20

HF1967—Carruthers (DFL)

Taxes

Arts nonprofit organizations provided support through increased taxation; sales, use, and income tax rates changed; and state arts account created.

HF1968—Blatz (IR)

Judiciary

Sex offender probation conditions to include treatment; stay of imposition or execution of sentence not allowed and contact restricted when offender is complainant's parent or sibling.

HF1969—Blatz (IR)

Education

Liquor sales not prohibited due to location of school within retail and entertainment complex.

HF1970—Trimble (DFL)

Environment & Natural Resources

Pesticide application prior notice required.

HF1971—Johnson, V. (IR)

Local Government & Metro. Affairs

Tax levy by county boards for certain purposes allowed.

HF1972—Winter (DFL)

Environment & Natural Resources

Packing materials made of renewable materials purchased by state required.

HF1973—Winter (DFL)

Environment & Natural Resources

Petroleum-based sweeping compound sale prohibited; penalty provided.

HF1974—Olson, K. (DFL)

Education

General education revenue to include equity guarantee revenue; formula and terms defined; money appropriated.

HF1975—Vellenga (DFL)

Judiciary

Community-based sex offender treatment

fund established and program certification provided.

HF1976—Bishop (IR)

Local Government & Metro. Affairs

Olmsted county courthouse and adjacent parking lot conveyance authorized.

HF1977—Trimble (DFL)

Environment & Natural Resources

Water deficiency declaration criteria provided; groundwater use prohibited for lake level maintenance; water appropriation permit review and requirements provided; water shortage contingency planning required; and money appropriated.

HF1978—Cooper (DFL)

Health & Human Services

Ionizing radiation quality assurance program established.

HF1979—Jefferson (DFL)

Governmental Operations

Prior service credit purchase allowed for certain construction equipment operators in a city of the first class.

HF1980—Pugh (DFL)

Financial Institutions & Insurance

Automobile insurance state plan structure and functions regulated.

HF1981—Garcia (DFL)

Local Government & Metro. Affairs

Minneapolis—St. Paul international airport construction or extension of certain facilities prohibited.

HF1982—Greenfield (DFL)

Health & Human Services

Children's health care mediator established; reporting provided for parents relying on religious or philosophical healing practices; investigation and intervention provided.

HF1983—Jennings (DFL)

Local Government & Metro. Affairs

Land use controls administration provided; authority of local government units defined; recording procedures and penalties provided.

HF1984—Johnson, A. (DFL)

Health & Human Services

Children's health plan eligibility expanded to include pregnant women; money appropriated.

HF1985—Wagenius (DFL)

Environment & Natural Resources

Liability protection provided for persons who undertake and complete cleanup actions under an approved plan; money appropriated.

HF1986—Garcia (DFL)

Education

Independent school district No. 280, Richfield, authorized to change certain parts of its health and safety plan.

HF1987—Dempsey (IR)

Ways & Means

Department of Finance; financial management reform provided; working papers defined.

HF1988—Tunheim (DFL)

Regulated Industries

Lake township in Roseau county authorized to own and operate an exclusive liquor store.

HF1989—Brown (DFL)

Local Government & Metro. Affairs

Traverse county excused from certain fee obligation assessed by attorney general.

HF1990—Vanasek (DFL)

Gen'l Leg., Vet's Affairs & Gaming

Political contribution refund.

HF1991—Begich (DFL)

Environment & Natural Resources

Changing environmental provisions relating to tires and money appropriated.

HF1992—Tompkins (IR)

Health & Human Services

Child care centers to offer a choice of cloth or disposable diapers.

HF1993—Tompkins (IR)

Health & Human Services

Rules relating to health established.

HF1994—Cooper (DFL)

Agriculture

Maximum annual ethanol producer payments established.

HF1995—Solberg (DFL)

Gen'l Leg., Vet's Affairs & Gaming

Voter certification and balloting provisions changed.

HF1996—Reding (DFL)

Governmental Operations

Transfer of funds from the teachers retirement association to IRA plans.

HF1997—Reding (DFL)

Governmental Operations

Higher education IRA plan amended.

HF1998—Reding (DFL)

Governmental Operations

Transfer of funds from the teachers retirement association to IRA plans.

HF1999—Greenfield (DFL)

Health & Human Services

Nursing home projects financed and money appropriated.

HF2000—Macklin (IR)

Judiciary

Trust mergers and certificates, trustee affidavits, and powers of attorney modified for probate proceedings.

HF2001—Jefferson (DFL)

Governmental Operations

Metropolitan airports commission required to apply for fire and police state aid; Minneapolis employee retirement fund licensed peace officer or firefighter retirees provided benefit eligibility for airports commission employment.

HF2002—Orenstein (DFL)

Education

Volunteer services office to prepare federal grant proposal for implementing the national and community service act of 1990.

HF2003—Dawkins (DFL)

Taxes

Qualified residence interest income tax deduction limited, and additional revenue transferred to the housing assistance account.

HF2004—Dawkins (DFL)

Housing

Neighborhood land trust program bond issuance authorized, and money appropriated.

HF2005—Dawkins (DFL)

Housing

Housing development fund and housing trust fund account appropriated money for federal HOME program matching funds.

HF2006—Swenson (IR)

Health & Human Services

Montessori prekindergarten accredited programs exempted from human services licensing.

HF2007—Rest (DFL)

Education

Freedom of expression provided to public school student publications.

HF2008—Cooper (DFL)

Education

Health care summer intern program grants authorized, criteria provided, and money appropriated.

HF2009—Ostrom (DFL)

Appropriations

St. Peter, independent school district No. 508, Hoffman Center construction bond issuance authorized for meeting the educational needs of court—placed adolescent sex offenders.

HF2010—Winter (DFL)

Appropriations

Worthington community college authorized to use prior appropriation to construct a learning resource center.

HF2011—Runbeck (IR)

Taxes

Property tax late payment penalties modified for nonhomestead property.

HF2012—Weaver (IR)

Rules & Legislative Administration

Legislature to meet in regular session in odd-numbered years, and constitutional amendment proposed.

HF2013—Sparby (DFL)

Education

Technical colleges board authorized to contract for student housing management services.

HF2014—Reding (DFL)

Governmental Operations

Actuarial assumption option for interest and salary increases provided to local police and salaried firefighter relief associations.

HF2015—Jaros (DFL)

Education

International volunteer corps eligible donations expanded.

HF2016—Olsen, S. (IR)

Judiciary

Sex offender registration requirements expanded to include crimes committed against adults and offenders from other states.

HF2017—Brown (DFL)

Education

Business, trade, and correspondence school licensing authority transferred to the higher education coordinating board, and money appropriated.

HF2018—Farrell (DFL)

Governmental Operations

St. Paul fire department relief association disability benefit formula modified, pre—1973 retirees provided increased pension benefits, longevity benefit option authorized, and postretirement benefit reductions limited.

HF2019—Reding (DFL)

Governmental Operations

Hospital and medical insurance benefits authorized for local police and salaried firefighters' relief associations, and actuarial valuations and municipal funding requirements adjusted.

HF2020—Johnson, R. (DFL)

Education

Transportation aid authorized for late transportation of pupils involved in after school activities and for summer program transportation, and money appropriated.

HF2021—McEachern (DFL)

Education

Community education licensed instructors considered teachers for employment and tenure protection.

HF2022—Jaros (DFL)

Education

Technical and occupational education foundation act adopted, and money appropriated.

HF2023—Lasley (DFL)

Transportation

Building mover vehicles provided inspection standards.

HF2024—Cooper (DFL)

Labor—Management Relations

Ambulance services allowed to divide payroll by rating classifications for determining workers' compensation insurance rates.

HF2025—Reding (DFL)

Governmental Operations

Interest rates increased for repayments and refunds for public pension plans.

HF2026—Reding (DFL)

Governmental Operations

Investment board authorized certain additional investments.

HF2027—Bishop (IR)

Transportation

Motorcycle helmet use required by persons under 21 years of age.

HF2028—Jefferson (DFL)

Governmental Operations

Minneapolis employees retirement fund surviving spouse benefits to continue after remarriage, disability benefit and retirement allowance applications required, and death benefit payment eligibility modified.

HF2029—Dempsey (IR)

Transportation

Traffic safety; Congress not to impose upon the states' constitutional authority to regulate traffic and motor vehicle safety or to mandate state laws requiring use of motorcycle helmets, safety belts, and child restraint systems.

HF2030—Rice (DFL)

Transportation

Commercial motor carriers transporting passengers in intrastate commerce to comply with rules on maximum hours of service for drivers.

HF2031—Olson, E. (DFL)

Taxes

Vacant platted property provided valuation and assessment.

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, Feb. 24

8 a.m.

Education Division/ APPROPRIATIONS

300N State Office Building
Chr. Rep. Lyndon Carlson

Agenda: Staff overview - higher education issues.

State Government Division/ APPROPRIATIONS

300S State Office Building
Chr. Rep. Phyllis Kahn

Agenda: MN Film Board and Department of Revenue.

Subcommittee on Curriculum/ EDUCATION

5 State Office Building
Chr. Rep. Alice Johnson

Agenda: MN Department of Education, delivery of results of Minnesota student survey.

HF370 (Segal) Comprehensive school and community health and wellness program established and money appropriated.

HF607 (Wejcman) Junior and senior high schools to establish school-based health clinics, grants authorized.

8:30 a.m.

Environment & Natural Resources Division/APPROPRIATIONS

Basement Hearing Room
State Office Building
Chr. Rep. David Battaglia

Agenda: Office of Waste Management, internalizing waste management costs report. Legislative Commission on Minnesota Resources, update on six year strategic plan.

10 a.m.

The House will meet in Session.

12 noon

LABOR-MANAGEMENT RELATIONS

200 State Office Building
Chr. Rep. Joe Begich

Agenda: HF1889 (Rukavina) Employee personnel record provided to employee upon request.

HF756 (Rukavina) Unfair labor practice to include failing to allow labor unions access to employees. .

CANCELLED

Education Finance Division/ EDUCATION

300N State Office Building
Chr. Rep. Ken Nelson

Agenda: Department of Education responses to budget reductions; Department of Education reorganization. HF2017 (Brown) Transfer private post-secondary institution licensure from Department of Education to Higher Education Coordinating Board.

12:30 p.m.

HOUSING

5 State Office Building
Chr. Rep. Karen Clark

Agenda: HF1934 (Clark) Lead paint abatement, assessment, education, and screening modified, lead abatement training program and account established, paint tax imposed, fees and penalties provided.

HF1954 (O'Connor) HF1954 Landlords not to charge prospective tenants for a tenant report, and to provide a copy of the report if rental is denied or security deposit increased.

HF2004 (Dawkins) Neighborhood land trust program bond issuance authorized, and money appropriated.

HF2005 (Dawkins) Housing development fund and housing trust fund account appropriated money for federal HOME program matching funds.

Subcommittee on Family Law/ JUDICIARY

500S State Office Building
Chr. Rep. Jean Wagenius

Agenda: HF1702 (Rest) Birth information released to adopted persons.

HF1738 (Vellenga) Child custody or visitation rights for a person other than a parent modified.

HF1921 (Peterson) Grandparent visitation action allowed after completion of marriage dissolution or other family court proceedings.

NO MEETING

EDUCATION

Chr. Rep. Bob McEachern

NO MEETING

Economic Development, Infrastructure & Regulation Division/ APPROPRIATIONS

Chr. Rep. Jim Rice

TIME CHANGE

3 p.m.

Criminal Justice Division/JUDICIARY

500S State Office Building
Chr. Rep. Loren Solberg

Agenda: HF1720 (Vellenga) Victim-offender mediation programs authorized and money appropriated.

HF1803 (Bishop) Pistol permits not issued to persons convicted of fifth degree assault that is also domestic abuse; crime of violence definition.

HF1829 (Solberg) Sentencing guidelines commission appointments to have gender balance.

HF1849 (Vellenga) Life imprisonment and mandatory sentences provided for certain violent and repeat sex offenders; good time reductions and conditional release modified; psychopathic personality determinations expanded; and treatment programs modified.

TUESDAY, Feb. 25

8 a.m.

Human Resources Division/ APPROPRIATIONS

200 State Office Building
Chr. Rep. Lee Greenfield

Agenda: Minnesota veterans home, Minneapolis, and Hastings building study.

Economic Development, Infrastructure & Regulation Division/ APPROPRIATIONS

400S State Office Building
Chr. Rep. Jim Rice

Agenda: Funding - testimony by State Highway Patrol.

TAXES

5 State Office Building
Chr. Rep. Paul Anders Ogren

Agenda: HFXXX (Olson) Vacant platted property assessments.

JOINT MEETING/Education Division/ APPROPRIATIONS

Finance Division/EDUCATION

200 State Office Building
Chr. Rep. Lyndon Carlson
Chr. Rep. Ken Nelson

Agenda: Post-secondary enrollment options.

State Government Division/ APPROPRIATIONS

300S State Office Building
Chr. Rep. Phyllis Kahn

Agenda: Reports.

8:30 a.m.

Environment & Natural Resources Division/APPROPRIATIONS

Basement Hearing Room
State Office Building

Chr. Rep. David Battaglia

Agenda: Pollution Control Agency, analysis and recommendations for regionalization of MPCA report. Alternatives to Superfund for landfill cleanup report.

10 a.m.

ENVIRONMENT & NATURAL RESOURCES

10 State Office Building
Chr. Rep. Willard Munger

Agenda: HF779 (Munger) Packaging and toxic materials in packaging and products regulated, packaging advisory council established, and money appropriated.

Subcommittee on Health Care Access and Delivery/ HEALTH & HUMAN SERVICES

5 State Office Building
Chr. Rep. Roger Cooper

Agenda: HF443 (Murphy) Chemical dependency counselors board created, licensing provided.

Subcommittee on Standards & Regulations/HEALTH & HUMAN SERVICES

300S State Office Building
Chr. Rep. Howard Orenstein

Agenda: HF295 (Cooper) Counselors licensed and professional counseling licensing board created, and money appropriated.
HF364 (Pelowski) Health and human services departments rule adoption notices to include certain information.

Subcommittee on Social & Family Services/ HEALTH & HUMAN SERVICES

500N State Office Building
Chr. Rep. Richard Jefferson

Agenda: HF653 (Lourey) Child care income eligibility provided for families of children with disabilities.

12:30 p.m.

Legislative Commission on Children, Youth, and their Families

Basement Hearing Room
State Office Building

Chr. Sen. Judy Traub

Agenda: Discussion and adoption of the commission's vision and policy statements, the commission's progress report to the legislature, as mandated by laws 1991, chapter 265, article 8, subdivision 6. Discussion of bill to amend commission enabling legislation to reflect new vision and policy statements, and of any other legislation brought by members.

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

5 State Office Building

Chr. Rep. Gloria Segal

Agenda: To be announced.

Subcommittee on Fiscal Affairs/ LOCAL & METROPOLITAN AFFAIRS

200 State Office Building
Chr. Rep. Phil Carruthers

Agenda: Discussion of the role of the Metropolitan Council.

1 p.m.

GENERAL LEGISLATION

500S State Office Building
Chr. Rep. Tom Osthoff

Agenda: Harry Baltzar, director, Gambling Control Board.

2:30 p.m.

Subcommittee on Civil Law/ JUDICIARY

500S State Office Building
Chr. Rep. Tom Pugh

Agenda: HF396 (Simoneau) Negligence provided joint and several liability apportionment modifications.
HF1910 (Rest) Limited liability company act adopted, and money appropriated.

WEDNESDAY, Feb. 26

8 a.m.

Economic Development, Infrastructure & Regulations Division/ APPROPRIATIONS

400S State Office Building
Chr. Rep. Jim Rice

Agenda: Minnesota Council for Quality, Office of Drug Policy.

Human Resources Division/ APPROPRIATIONS

200 State Office Building
Chr. Rep. Lee Greenfield

Agenda: Quality of life in nursing homes: The incidence of urinary incontinence in nursing homes and the effect its management has on costs and quality of life.

**Education Division/
APPROPRIATIONS**

300N State Office Building
Chr. Rep. Lyndon Carlson
Agenda: Financial aid. Community college student issues.

**State Government Division/
APPROPRIATIONS**

300S State Office Building
Chr. Rep. Phyllis Kahn
Agenda: Reports

EDUCATION

5 State Office Building
Chr. Rep. Bob McEachern
Agenda: To be announced.

GOVERNMENTAL OPERATIONS

10 State Office Building
Chr. Rep. Leo Reding
Agenda: HFXXXX State Board of Investment (administrative bill). Other bills to be announced.

10 a.m.

**Higher Education Division/
EDUCATION**

500N State Office Building
Chr. Rep. Mike Jaros
Agenda: MN Community College Student Association student day. Brief presentation of legislative goals. HF1597 (Jaros) Student financial aid and post-secondary funding modified - testimony from the U of M, the state university system, the community college system, and the technical college system. Testimony from student groups.

Criminal Justice Division/JUDICIARY

500S State Office Building
Chr. Rep. Loren Solberg
Agenda: HF1842 (Morrison) Child witnesses provided expanded special arrangements for providing testimony. HF1856 (Hanson) Driving while intoxicated (DWI) repeat offender intensive probation program start-up grants for counties appropriated money. HF1880 (Ostrom) Patients absent from treatment facilities or confined under the psychopathic personality law or a court-ordered hold reported to local law enforcement agencies. HF1886 (Cooper) Charter bus carriers exempted from open bottle law.

12:30 p.m.

ENERGY

500N State Office Building
Chr. Rep. Mary Murphy
Agenda: Update on conservation improvement programs and cold weather rule from cooperatives and municipal. Residential energy code.

**Subcommittee on Data Privacy/
JUDICIARY**

500S State Office Building
Chr. Rep. Phil Carruthers
Agenda: HF1816 (Carruthers) Credit reporting agency reports provided to consumers upon request without a charge. Discussion of omnibus data practices bill.

TRANSPORTATION

10 State Office Building
Chr. Rep. Henry Kalis
Agenda: HF1736 (Lieder) Bridges; state transportation bonds issued for bridge construction and reconstruction by political subdivisions. HF1701 (Steensma) Rail service improvement account expenditures authorized for maintenance and rights-of-way acquisitions, eminent domain use authorized, and requirement repealed to offer rail bank property to adjacent land owners. HF1833 (Wejcman) Handicapped parking enforcement by volunteers authorized in cities of the first class. HFXXXX (Lasley) Household movers vehicle inspection. HFXXXX (Kalis) Changes to lane-mile distribution of county highway funds.

2:30 p.m.

**Education Finance Division/
EDUCATION**

300N State Office Building
Chr. Rep. Ken Nelson
Agenda: To be announced.

**Subcommittee on Rural Development,
Marketing & International Trade/
AGRICULTURE**

500N State Office Building
Chr. Rep. Ted Winter
Agenda: HF769 (Krueger) Central filing system established for purchasers of farm products, and money appropriated.

THURSDAY, Feb. 27

8 a.m.

**Education Division/
APPROPRIATIONS**

300N State Office Building
Chr. Rep. Lyndon Carlson
Agenda: Continuation of financial aid discussion.

**State Government Division/
APPROPRIATIONS**

300S State Office Building
Chr. Rep. Phyllis Kahn
Agenda: Reports.

**Human Resources Division/
APPROPRIATIONS**

200S State Office Building
Chr. Rep. Lee Greenfield
Agenda: Review of Commission on Reform and Efficiency recommendations. Organization of Jobs and Training Department. Dislocated worker program summary.

**Economic Development, Infrastructure
& Regulations Division/
APPROPRIATIONS**

400S State Office Building
Chr. Rep. Jim Rice
Agenda: Capitol budget for the Historical Society. Public service: general fund spending, proposed office move, and conservation program implementation.

GOVERNMENTAL OPERATIONS

10 State Office Building
Chr. Rep. Leo Reding
Agenda: To be announced.

8:30 a.m.

**Assessment Practices & Policies Task
Force/TAXES**

5 State Office Building
Chr. Rep. Andy Dawkins
Agenda: Continuation of February 10 Assessment Task Force meeting.

10 a.m.

**ENVIRONMENT &
NATURAL RESOURCES**

10 State Office Building
Chr. Rep. Willard Munger
Agenda: HFXXXX (Wagenius) Alternatives to Superfund for landfill cleanup.

HF827 (Jaros) Wild rice industry regulated, wild rice marketing program established, and money appropriated. Resolution: nuclear waste storage in Minnesota.

COMMERCE

Basement Hearing Room
State Office Building
Chr. Rep. John Sarna
Agenda: HF1573 (Rest) Certified public accountant (CPA) education and licensure requirements modified.

HEALTH & HUMAN SERVICES

5 State Office Building
Chr. Rep. Peter Rodosovich
Agenda: To be announced.

10:30 a.m.

Legislative Audit Commission

300S State Office Building
Chr. Rep. Ann Rest
Agenda: Release of the evaluation report on the public defender system.

12:30 p.m.

International Trade & Technology Division/

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

400S State Office Building
Chr. Rep. Rick Krueger
Agenda: Reports by state technology programs: Minnesota Technology, Inc.; Minnesota Project Innovation; Minnesota Project Outreach Corporation.

GENERAL LEGISLATION

500S State Office Building
Chr. Rep. Tom Osthoff
Agenda: Ethical Practices Board legislative program.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT & METROPOLITAN AFFAIRS

200 State Office Building
Chr. Rep. Irv Anderson
Agenda: HF1778 (Orfield) Metropolitan council and public facilities authority not to issue bonds, incur other debt, or provide loans for sewer facility interceptors that would increase sewer system capacity outside the council-defined fully developed area.

Subcommittee on Safety/ TRANSPORTATION

500N State Office Building
Chr. Rep. Jeff Hanson
Agenda: Update on Mn/DOT and Department of Public Safety's progress on implementing legislative auditor's report on truck safety enforcement.
HF787 (Jennings) Motor carrier inspections transferred to the public safety commissioner.

2:30 p.m.

The House will meet in Session.

AFTER SESSION

HOUSING

5 State Office Building
Chr. Rep. Karen Clark
Agenda: Continuation, if necessary: HF2004 (Dawkins) Neighborhood land trust program bond issuance authorized, and money appropriated.
HF2005 (Dawkins) Housing development fund and housing trust fund account appropriated money for federal HOME program matching funds.

FRIDAY, February 28

8 a.m.

State Government Division/ APPROPRIATIONS

300S State Office Building
Chr. Rep. Phyllis Kahn
Agenda: Reports.

Subcommittee on Dairy & Livestock/ AGRICULTURE

500S State Office Building
Chr. Rep. Jerry Bauerly
Agenda: To be announced.

8:30 a.m.

ENVIRONMENT & NATURAL RESOURCES

10 State Office Building
Chr. Rep. Willard Munger
Agenda: To be announced.

12:30 p.m.

JUDICIARY

Basement Hearing Room
State Office Building
Chr. Rep. Kathleen Vellenga
Agenda: HF442 (Carruthers) Child neglect and child abuse reporting expanded to include neglect due to reliance on spiritual health care.

After full Judiciary Committee meeting

Subcommittee on Family Law/ JUDICIARY

Basement Hearing Room
State Office Building
Chr. Rep. Jean Wagenius
Agenda: Child support.

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With the 1992 Legislative Session soon to be in full swing, you may wonder just how the legislative process works at the state Capitol in St. Paul.

Many people do — even those who work there full time. Although it's somewhat impossible for someone to really describe the ins and outs of the system, the House Public Information Office has made an attempt.

Last spring, the office released *People and the Process: A Legislative Study Guide*, a book designed for use in social studies classes in grades 7 through 12, but also useful for anyone who wants to know more about state government.

The book takes readers through each step of the law process from a bill's original idea to the governor's approval or veto. Along with the background material, each section defines new terms, suggests classroom activities ranging from

simple to complex, and provides annotated references to six appendices offering an abundance of resource material suitable for duplication.

The 142-page guide comes in loose-leaf form and punched to fit in a standard three-ring binder. It sells for \$11.25 plus tax at Minnesota's Bookstore in St. Paul. A three-ring binder is also available at \$5.95.

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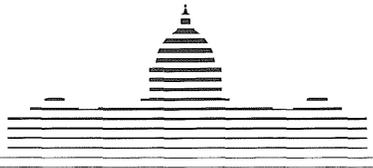
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Jan. 7, 1992



MINNESOTA HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
 PUBLIC INFORMATION OFFICE
 175 STATE OFFICE BUILDING
 ST. PAUL, MN 55155-1298

Speaker of the House: Dee Long
 Majority Leader: Alan Welle
 Minority Leader: Terry Dempsey

MINNESOTA I N D E X

African-Americans in Minnesota, America

Number of African-Americans in Minnesota, 1980	53,344
Number of African-Americans in Minnesota, 1990	94,944
Percent of state population that is African-American, 1990	2.2
National state average, as percent of total population	12.2
Percent of African-Americans in institutions of higher education as a total of all students, Minnesota, 1986	1.3
Number of Minnesota's nine 4-year public institutions whose African-American population is less than 1 percent of total student body, 1991	6
Percent of all African-Americans over 25 who have completed four or more years of college	8.4
Percent of African-American families living below the poverty line, 1987	29.9
All races	10.8
Percent of surveyed African-American eighth graders who say they "look forward to" English class	72.8
White eighth graders	52.2
Percent of surveyed African-American teens responding teen pregnancy is "the biggest problem facing people our age."	25
Whites	9
Total number of death row inmates, July 1989	2,210
Number who are African-American	877
Percent of juveniles held in public detention facilities who are African-American	34
Percent of all African-American households owning housing units in 1980	48.6
in 1988	42.4

Sources: *Black Americans: A Statistical Sourcebook, 1990*; *Statistical Record of Black America: 1990*;
Population Notes, Sept. 1991;

For more information . . .

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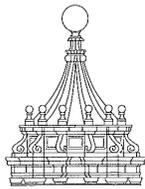
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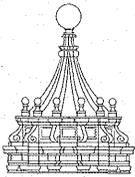
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Session Weekly

Minnesota House of Representatives • February 28, 1992 • Volume 9, Number 4





Session Weekly
is a publication of the
Minnesota House of
Representatives Public
Information Office.

During the 1992 Legislative Session, each issue reports daily House action between Thursdays of each week, lists bill introductions and upcoming committee meeting schedules, and provides other information. The publication is a service of the Minnesota House. No fee.

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Session Weekly (ISSN 1049-8176) is published weekly during the legislative session by the Minnesota House of Representatives Public Information Office, 100 Constitution Ave., St. Paul, MN 55155-1298. Second Class postage paid at St. Paul, MN, and at additional mailing offices. POSTMASTER: Send address changes to *Session Weekly*, Public Information Office, Minnesota House of Representatives, St. Paul, MN 55155-1298.

Session Weekly

Minnesota House of Representatives • February 28, 1992 • Volume 9, Number 4

Flashback

It's possible that Minnesota would still have the death penalty today had three St. Paul newspapers decided to obey an early law that until 1906 had not been enforced.

The *Pioneer Press*, *Dispatch* and *Daily News* all printed details of what later proved to be the last hanging in Minnesota. It took William Williams 14-1/2 minutes to die by strangulation because the hangman failed to consider that rope stretches (see story page 12). The *Pioneer Press* coverage was relatively staid, but the *Dispatch* and *Daily News* reported the hanging in true turn-of-the-century fashion:

"Then he looked up and saw, in the pitiless glare of the electric lights, the death machine, gaunt, shadowed, primitive and awful, with the long hempen rope and the noose," stated the Feb. 13, 1906, *Dispatch*.

Pushed by a "reforming legislator," who once tried to get an inmate on death row to pray with him, the 1889 Legislature approved a law regulating hangings.

The law limited the number of spectators, required they take place before sunrise, and included this curious provision: "No account of the details of such execution, beyond the statement of the fact that such convict was on the day in question duly executed according to law, shall be published in any newspaper."

Walter Trenergy, in *Murder in Minnesota*, says that provision had never been enforced, but Ramsey County officials "seem to have been thin-skinned." They successfully obtained an indictment against all three newspapers for violating the "John Day Smith law," named for the Minneapolis legislator who sponsored it.

The papers claimed the law was unconstitutional, but the Minnesota Supreme Court disagreed. "If, in the opinion of the Legislature, it is detrimental to public morals to publish anything more than the mere fact that the execution has taken place, then . . . the appellant was not deprived of any constitutional right in being so limited," wrote the court in *State v. Pioneer Press Company*. The papers were each fined \$25.

"Although the St. Paul newspapers were found guilty . . . they had brought the bungled execution to public attention, hinting at a parallel to Inquisition tortures of the Middle Ages, and Minnesota was shocked," wrote Trenergy in *Murder in Minnesota*.

—Grant Moos

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On the cover: A picturesque snowfall greeted lawmakers returning to work Monday.

—photo by Laura Phillips

Highlights



Budget

Budget deficit grows

Citing ongoing problems in the economy, Minnesota budget officials Feb. 27 predicted a \$569 million state budget shortfall by the end of the current fiscal cycle in July 1993, setting the stage for another round of difficult budget decisions for state lawmakers.

Nearly all of the state's budget problems can be blamed on the recession, said state Finance Commissioner John Gunyou. He said the economic downturn has reduced state income tax revenues about \$469.6 million, making it the largest single factor in the deficit.

The forecast, issued twice yearly by the Department of Finance, indicates state spending is staying at levels earlier predicted. Overall, state expenditures should total about \$13.2 billion by the end of the current budget cycle, about \$72 million higher than anticipated in the November 1991 forecast.

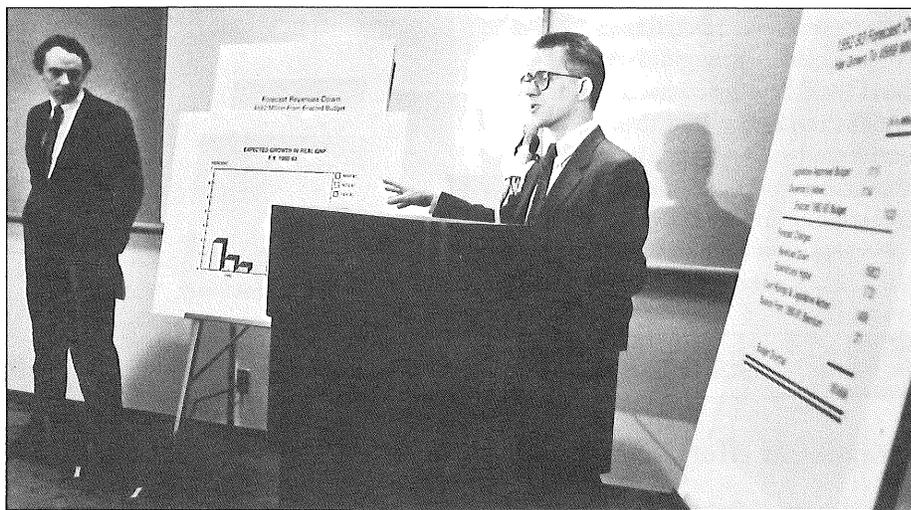
The news remains bleak for the long-range forecast. Gunyou said that unless changes are made now to narrow the gap between state spending and revenues, Minnesota could be nearly \$1.75 billion in the red by the end of the next biennium in 1995.

The size of the projected state deficit caught few lawmakers by surprise. "It's the worst-kept secret around," Gunyou joked prior to briefing DFL legislative leaders earlier in the day.

But how legislators now intend to resolve the budget gap remains unanswered, although a combination of spending cuts, tax and fee increases, and using a portion of the \$400 million budget reserve account, appear likely.

Rep. Wayne Simoneau (DFL-Fridley), chair of the House Appropriations Committee, said he anticipates tax increases of between \$100 million and \$150 million will ultimately be approved.

Other DFL leaders appeared leaning toward changing the timetable for



Minnesota Finance Commissioner John Gunyou, right, explained details of the state's \$569 million projected budget shortfall. With Gunyou at the Feb. 27 news conference was state economist Tom Stinson.

dispersing some of the state aids to local governments or schools, allowing them to take more from the budget reserve account, which is normally used to avoid short-term state borrowing.

Gov. Arne Carlson and most other Independent-Republicans, however, have consistently argued against using the reserve account for balancing state budget problems.

Carlson will offer his budget recommendations March 5 in a joint address to state House and Senate members.



Higher Education

State grant program

Members of the Education Division of the Appropriations Committee say they are frustrated about misinformation they say is being circulated regarding changes in the state grant program.

Rep. Lyndon Carlson (DFL-Crystal), chair of the division, said students are being left with the impression that financial aid is being cut.

"Although we had a \$1.2 billion shortfall last year, money appropriated for financial aid was increased by \$3.96 million, and I don't think you'll find

many areas of state government where that happened," said Carlson.

Although students expressed appreciation for the overall increase in financial aid at the Feb. 27 division meeting, they are concerned about the impact the new definition of full-time student will have.

The 1991 Legislature defined full-time student as one who carries 15 credits per term — up from the current federal 12 credit standard. The change will result in less aid per term for students who take fewer than 15 credits.

The committee members defended the change by saying that part-time students will be able to receive aid grants for a longer period of time. The current system cuts off state grants after four years whether or not students have completed their degrees. The new law will allow students to receive aid for 180 credits, even if it takes longer than four years to get it.

The changes were intended to encourage full-time students to complete their education in a timely manner and to give students who need more time to complete their programs the opportunity to continue their education.

But representatives of the Minnesota Association of Financial Aid Administrators presented a report to the committee Feb. 27 that showed students will receive

less aid — not more.

Even with the ability to get grants over a longer period of time, part-time students will receive less aggregate financial aid than students who take 15 credits for four years, said the report.

Under the new state rules, a student taking fewer than 15 credits in 1992-93 would receive a state grant of \$452 — about \$400 less than what a student who takes 12 or more credits this year will receive under the current rules, said administrators from Anoka-Ramsey Community College.

(See page 9 for more on higher education)



Education

Maximum effort school loans

Eight schools that have been waiting to finance building improvements with money appropriated by the 1991 Legislature through the maximum effort loan program could get started a lot sooner if a bill approved by the Education Committee Feb. 26 becomes law.

The \$45 million that was appropriated in 1991 has been held up because the authorization included a requirement that bonds for school projects approved by the 1990 Legislature be sold first. The Legislature had hoped the requirement would force the 1990 bonds to be sold more quickly, but some are still outstanding.

HF1811 would allow the 1991 bonds for the eight schools to be sold before the 1990 bonds.

The bill's sponsor, Rep. Jim Tunheim (DFL-Kennedy), told the Education Committee Feb. 26 that the delay has hurt schools that began building in anticipation of the state funds.



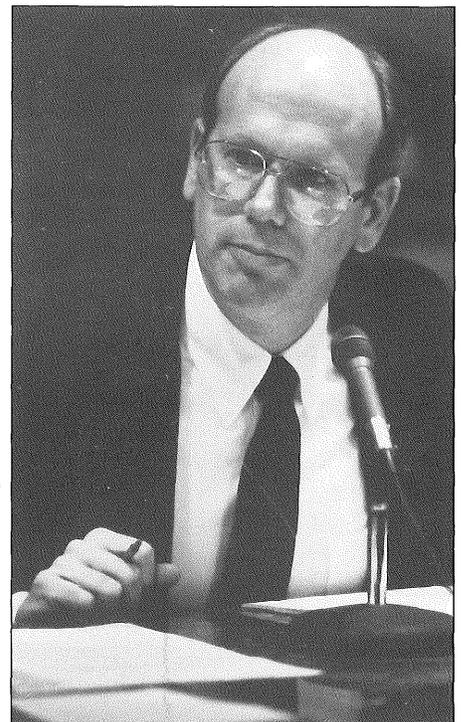
Environment

No nukes

Legislators should be the ones to decide whether high-level nuclear storage should be stored indefinitely on Prairie Island, Environment and Natural Resources Committee members decided Feb. 27.



Edith Pacini, left, a council member of the Prairie Island Indian Community, spoke in favor of a resolution Feb. 27 contending that the Legislature is responsible for siting a high-level nuclear waste storage facility. Mike Bradley, right, an attorney for Northern State Power Co., spoke against the resolution, which was approved by the Environment and Natural Resources Committee.



After heated disagreement and a 17-10 vote, the committee passed a resolution expressing its opinion that Northern States Power Company (NSP) is required to get legislative approval before siting a permanent nuclear storage facility on Prairie Island.

NSP is now seeking approval through the Public Utilities Commission (PUC) — a route some lawmakers believe circumvents the intent of the state's high-level nuclear waste storage law.

Rep. Alice Hausman (DFL-St. Paul) was among the legislators sponsoring the resolution. Since no federal site is likely to be chosen in the near future, the NSP site, she said, could become permanent.

Edith Pacini, councilwoman for the Prairie Island Mdewakanton Sioux Community, whose reservation is 130 yards from the proposed site, told the committee:

"I'm asking you as a family person — as a grandmother — how would you feel when you come outside your door and you see death there waiting?"

"I fear that unless you act now to assert the authority given to you by the [state nuclear waste] act, both our peoples will be left with a nuclear waste facility without even the opportunity for the

democratic process to be followed . . ."

NSP counsel Michael Bradley told the committee that NSP has already gone through an extensive approval process. He said the state Environmental Quality Board had determined that "at no time was on-site storage intended to come before you for approval."

The PUC approval process, he said, is better able to handle complex testimony about nuclear waste.

But Rep. Dennis Ozment (DFL-Rosemount) disagreed: "The PUC is not accountable to the public," said Ozment. "It's the responsibility that's already established in [law]. . . . We are pushing another problem off on our children."

The resolution will be sent directly to the Public Utilities Commission and the Environmental Quality Board, without requiring a vote from the House floor.



Government

Co-op redistricting

Electric cooperatives with more than 25,000 members will need to provide equal representation on their boards of directors from all their districts if a bill approved by the Regulated Industries Committee Feb. 25 becomes law.

Former Rep. Bob Jensen testified to the committee that the Dakota Electric Association's Board of Directors, of which he is a director, "has been very much out of proportion for a number of years."

Jensen said that the board appointed a redistricting committee to solve the problem, but that the 1991 reapportionment gave one district over 11,000 members and another only 650 members.

"Members [of electric cooperatives] will be much better served" by proportional representation, said bill sponsor Rep. Andy Dawkins (DFL-St. Paul).

The measure (HF1488) specifies that membership be surveyed every 10 years to see if enough change has occurred for reapportionment. The committee amended the bill to require a 20 rather than 10 percent population shift for reapportionment.

The bill now moves to the House floor for consideration.

Waseca 'U' options

A recent Department of Administration study on possible uses for the soon-to-be-abandoned University of Minnesota campus in Waseca is urging policymakers to move quickly to find a new tenant.

The university last year decided to close the 1,000-student farm college later this year in a cost-saving move. University officials have since offered to give the campus to either the state or city by September.

Currently, the options for making use of the Waseca campus include converting it to a new farm and environmental studies education center under the direction of another higher education system; turning it into a federal prison; or selling it to a private company. The report urged state officials to pursue all three options with vigor, and to make a decision soon.

Terry Bock, a researcher with the depart-

ment, told the State Government Division of the House Appropriations Committee Feb. 26 that re-opening the campus after the university shuts it down will be very expensive. He added it could cost about \$250,000 just "to keep the lights and heat on" the campus.



Health

Lead cleanup bill

Children in Minnesota cities continue to suffer from lead poisoning in epidemic proportions, a researcher for the Minnesota Lead Coalition told the Health and Human Services Committee Feb. 27.

The coalition's Patrick Reagan testified in support of a lead cleanup bill (HF1934) that was approved by the Health and Human Services Committee.

Bill author Rep. Karen Clark (DFL-Mpls) said the measure would not just target individual homes, but entire neighborhoods in an effort to prevent lead poisoning rather than treat it after the fact.

Reagan said the percentage of children exposed to enough lead to damage their central nervous systems is currently 40 percent in Minneapolis, 30 percent in St. Paul, 25 percent in Duluth, and 11 percent in St. Cloud.

Reagan told the committee that, in addition to the localized problem of lead-based paint, lead from gasoline is a widespread problem because it has built up for decades in the soil and continues to contaminate children today, especially in inner cities.

Reagan said that the federal Environmental Protection Agency has cleaned up sites in Dallas and El Paso with lead concentrations similar to those found in inner-city Minneapolis.

"If this residential neighborhood in Minneapolis were on an industrial site, it would be declared a hazardous waste and Superfund monies would be available," said Reagan.

Members expressed concern over the measure's proposed funding mechanism, which includes a tax on paint and a fee on gasoline storage. Members are expected to address that issue when the bill reaches the Taxes Committee.

The bill, approved by the Housing Committee last week, moves next to the Environment and Natural Resources Committee for further consideration.

Chemical dependency licensing

A bill that would require some chemical dependency counselors to be licensed was approved by the Health and Human Services Committee Feb. 27, but has legislators wondering exactly who would be licensed by the plan.

The bill (HF443) initially exempted counselors who work in public health care facilities that are tied to a city, county, or the state, but other exemptions have been added — further complicating the issue.

Programs that focus on ethnic minorities, and counselors who work for private hospitals, would also be exempt under the proposal.

The numerous exemptions led Rep. Bill Macklin (IR-Lakeville) to ask, "Who is left, and how many are left?" But it was a question that no one at the committee could readily answer.

The idea behind exempting counselors who are tied to private and public health care facilities is that presumably there would be some form of oversight in place.

"What we are really trying to get at with this bill are people who go out and hang up a shingle, charge fees, and hold themselves out as chemical dependency counselors," said Rep. Gil Gutknecht (IR-Rochester).

Daniel Cain of the Chemical Dependency Regulation Coalition said there has been well-documented evidence of rather bizarre treatment methods used by practitioners.

In one case, a counselor performed a "reenacted" a rape with a client and told her afterwards that the incident was not a rape and that she enjoyed it, said Cain. In other cases the counselor would dump hot coffee on clients "to get them to emote," he added.

"No one could prohibit the person from practicing except the hospital, and they declined," said Cain. Both cases resulted in out-of-court settlements.

The bill, however, would not require that counselor to be licensed because the practitioner worked for a hospital.

Bill sponsor Rep. Mary Murphy (DFL-Hermantown) said that most facilities will want their counselors licensed even if it is voluntary. She added that these are settings where some regulation already exists.

HF443 was referred to the Governmental Operations Committee for further review.

Adolescent health centers

The relationship of schools and health care — including student access to birth control measures and mental health counseling — was the focus of an educational subcommittee meeting Feb. 24.

Reps. Linda Wejcman (DFL-Mpls) and Gloria Segal (DFL-St. Louis Park) presented the Education Committee's Curriculum Subcommittee with two bills designed to improve the health of students.

Wejcman's proposal (HF607) would require junior and senior high schools to establish adolescent health care centers within or adjacent to school buildings. The centers would provide comprehensive primary health care to students including reproductive and mental health services. Sixty percent of 12th graders in Minnesota report that they are sexually active.

Centers would inform adolescents of the consequences of teen pregnancy, encourage abstinence, and diagnose and treat sexually transmitted diseases. Sexually active adolescents would be provided with information and resources to avoid unwanted pregnancies. Centers would dispense contraceptives on-site or would refer adolescents to community-based services where they could be obtained.

Parents could prevent children from using all of the services the centers provide, or just prevent them from obtaining contraceptive counseling and access to birth control measures.

Dr. M. Joycelyn Elders, director of the Arkansas Department of Health, testified that the adolescent health centers in Arkansas have been successful in significantly reducing the rate of teenage pregnancy.

She said schools were key players in the fight against infectious diseases such as mumps, measles, polio and small pox. The current challenge is to address the social problems of substance abuse, suicide, and teenage pregnancy.

While there was initial opposition to clinics in Arkansas, Elders said that attitudes have changed. A plan to remove a clinic from one school was greeted with the same amount of rage that was expressed when the clinic was first proposed.

Proponents of the bill say that adolescents' access to health care is often limited.



Joycelyn Elders, director of the Arkansas Department of Health, testified Feb. 24 before a House subcommittee in support of a bill that would establish health clinics in Minnesota schools.

By placing the centers where the students are — at school — the centers can overcome barriers to health care services due to lack of transportation, cost, confidentiality, and apprehension about discussing personal health concerns.

School-based clinics in Minneapolis high schools currently provide students with mental health counseling, substance abuse prevention and treatment, acute and chronic care, AIDs counseling, nutrition education, and reproductive care. The clinics do not distribute contraceptives on-site or make abortion referrals. Fifteen percent of clinic visits are for family planning services.

Segal's bill (HF370) creates a grant program for fiscal years 1992 and 1993 to assist school districts in developing comprehensive school and community health and wellness programs for students in kindergarten through grade 12. The curriculum would address a comprehensive set of health issues including physical fitness, mental health, positive self esteem, sexual health and responsibility, and chemical and tobacco use prevention.

Segal cited national studies which show that health results improve when students receive comprehensive programs in grades K-12.

The subcommittee made no recommendation on either bill; people opposing the measures are expected to testify before the subcommittee at a future hearing.

A treatable ailment

Minnesotans could save millions of dollars per year in nursing home costs if a relatively simple ailment that is not directly tied to aging could be cured: loss of bladder control.

Urinary incontinence is the second leading cause for the placement of the elderly in nursing homes and yet it is not a natural consequence of aging, Dr. Gerald Timm told members of the Appropriations Committee's Human Resources Division Feb. 26.

Incontinence is a symptom of an underlying problem that is usually treatable, and, in many cases, curable with known techniques, said Timm.

As few as 5 percent of nursing home residents suffering from incontinence sought medical advice for their problem before entering the nursing home, he added. Yet two-thirds of Minnesota nursing home residents — about 27,000 people — suffer from incontinence.

Timm has founded a non-profit institute, Timm Uro-Care Institute of Minneapolis, and asked the division to help fund a project to assess 100 nursing home residents who suffer from incontinence. The project would establish procedures to improve treatment of incontinence and begin education of health care workers and the public.

"The hope is to delay and preclude admissions to nursing homes," said Timm, who said it costs \$24,000 per year, on average, to reside in a Minnesota nursing home.

Presumably, state taxpayers could see a lot of savings because Minnesota has a relatively high number of nursing homes, many of which receive state funding.

Timm is seeking \$300,000 in state money to help fund the project whose total price tag is \$700,000.

In order to see savings, however, Timm said it will require a lot of training of doctors, nurses, and nurses' aides. "I have had nursing assistants tell me that they would rather change diapers than help someone to the bathroom because it is easier," said Barb Dentinger, director of nursing at Ebenezer Ridges Care Center in Burnsville.

And perhaps more important than the cost savings is the improvement in elderly quality of life.

"I have seen residents who would not

go with their families, would not go to meals, religious services, and other activities because they were embarrassed that someone might smell them," said Linda Duffy, a geriatric nurse specialist at the V.A. Medical Center, Minneapolis.

The proposal by Timm Uro-Care Institute is not yet in bill form.



Crime

Students debate death penalty

'An eye for an eye and a tooth for a tooth,' or should the focus of criminal sentences be rehabilitation?

More than 100 students from both Minneapolis North and St. Paul Central high schools — as well as other interested citizens — wrestled with age-old questions Feb. 21 when the House Judiciary Committee assembled at North High School.

Testimony opened with Manuel Guerrero, president of the Minnesota Hispanic Bar Association, condemning capital punishment as "wrong-headed and wrong-hearted," adding that it is "retribution, and essentially public murder."

Students rose to disagree.

"Certain crimes deserve the electric chair," said Brandy Phillips, a North student. She cited convicted mass

murderer Jeffrey Dahmer as "a perfect example."

Although several other proponents listed "taxpayer expense" as an argument against the life imprisonment alternative, many concluded their testimony by saying that allowing murderers to live "is just not right."

But when Anthony Baker, another North student, said "No one is in any position to decide who can die," many responded with applause.

North student Isaac Matthieu rose initially to speak against the death penalty, then called for early intervention in the criminal justice system. He questioned why jails are called correctional facilities "when they do not correct. . . . People need rehabilitation if they're going to get on the right track."

One student said the death penalty is biased against minorities. Many others were concerned with the roots of crime in minority communities — specifically the black community — and asked, "Who's helping us?"

And several other students from North, whose student body is 66 percent non-white, said there is a wide gap between their experiences and those of Judiciary Committee members.

When asked why there were no minorities on the Judiciary panel, Chair Rep. Kathleen Vellenga (DFL-St. Paul) said it was "up to both sides of the table" to change the complexion of the Legislature.

Rep. Richard Jefferson, (DFL-Mpls) the only African-American in the Legislature, requested that the meeting be held at North, which falls within his district's boundaries.

No handguns for abusers

Anyone convicted of a fifth-degree assault stemming from a domestic abuse case would be refused a handgun permit for at least 10 years under a bill approved Feb. 24 by the Judiciary Committee's Criminal Justice Division.

"This bill says that when you beat somebody up so bad you're convicted in a court of law, then you can't have a handgun," said Rep. Dave Bishop (IR-Rochester), the bill's chief author. "We're after the people who've demonstrated they can't control their anger."

Rep. Kathleen Vellenga (DFL-St. Paul), a co-sponsor of the bill, said the goal is to prevent a lesser assault crime from escalating.

"If you hurt someone, you lose some of the rights you had before you hurt that someone," she said.

The proposal is backed by Citizens for a Safer Minnesota and the Minnesota Coalition for Battered Women, among others.

Opponents tagged the bill a gun control measure, and suggested lawmakers instead target domestic abusers by "putting some teeth into domestic and child abuse statutes," said Joseph Olson, lobbyist for the Gun Owners Civil Rights Alliance of Minnesota.

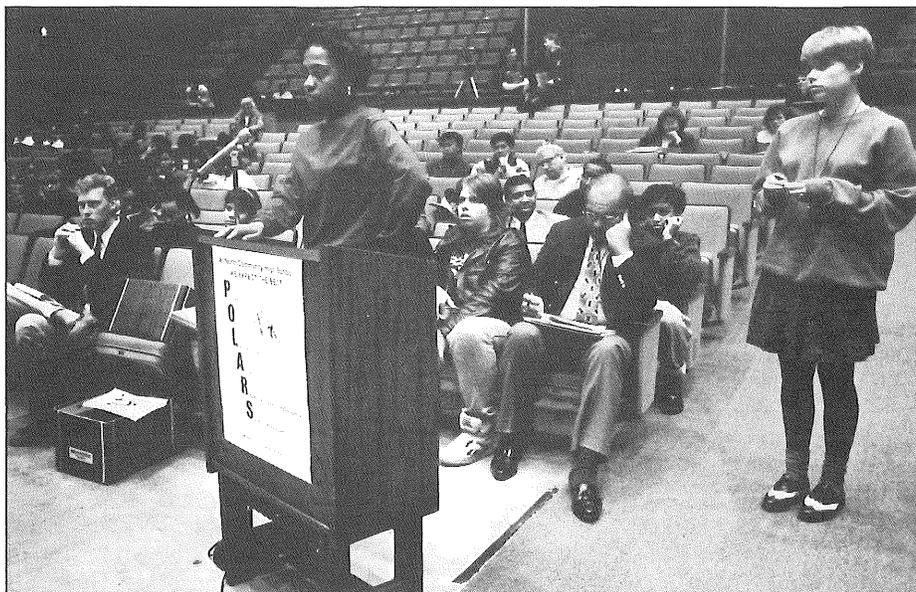
He challenged lawmakers to make such crimes felony offenses because "today, as a society, we don't treat these crimes seriously," he said.

Others called it gun control "because it blankets people who do not abuse firearms." Christopher Lamotte, a Gulf War veteran, called it "a definite infringement of my second amendment rights."

But proponents disagreed. Rep. Howard Orenstein (DFL-St. Paul) noted that nothing in the bill prohibits a person from having a handgun as long as they obey the law.

The bill was recommended to pass on a unanimous voice vote, although some committee members said they hope to amend it later in the process.

SF1619, which was approved by the



Brandy Phillips, a student at Minneapolis North High School, told members of the House Judiciary Committee Feb. 22 that state government needs to improve its communication with students and other people in the community.

Senate Feb. 18 on a 61-0 vote, now moves to the full Judiciary Committee.

Harsher sex offender penalties

Convicted sex offenders would only earn "good time" in prison if they satisfactorily completed sex offender treatment under a bill approved Feb. 26 by the Judiciary Committee's Criminal Justice Division.

The bill (**HF1849**) would also increase maximum prison sentences for first- and second-degree criminal sexual conduct by five years each, require life imprisonment for some repeat sex offenders, and require mandatory 30-year sentences for others.

The bill also calls for a psychological assessment of all sex offenders to determine if they have "psychopathic personalities." The results of the assessments would be forwarded to the county attorney in the jurisdiction where the offenders were convicted. In such cases, commitment proceedings could then be considered after prisoners have served their sentences.

Sponsored by Rep. Kathleen Vellenga (DFL-St. Paul), the measure also calls for increased supervision of sex offenders after their release from prison.

But Richard Frase, a professor at the University of Minnesota Law School, told lawmakers they were "credit-card sentencing" by writing policy the state can't afford, and that mandatory treatment would "waste money."

Vellenga disagreed. She said that according to prison officials, most inmates who want treatment are amenable to it. Rep. Marcus Marsh (IR-Sauk Rapids) said the only "real con" was that prisoners accumulate good time "by just not getting into trouble."

Frase praised the independent nature of the Minnesota Sentencing Guidelines Commission and asked that lawmakers proceed cautiously in directing both judges and the guidelines commission to follow mandatory sentences.

"Don't lead the public to believe that criminal sentencing will solve heinous crimes," he said, adding that Minnesota is now quite severe in its sentencing as compared with other states.

He said that sex offenders in the United States spend an average of 79 months in



Minnesota women and children who were victims of murder in 1991 are remembered during ceremonies Feb. 27 at the state Capitol. Mazi Johnson read the names of each of the victims while students of the Red School Drum and Dance group performed next to her.

prison, while in Minnesota the actual time served is 109 months.

HF1849 was referred to the Judiciary Committee for further consideration.



Law

TV testimony for kids

Kids under 12 who are victims of — or witnesses to — such crimes as murder, assault, or terroristic threats would be allowed to testify outside the courtroom by videotape or closed circuit television under a bill approved Feb. 26 by the Judiciary Committee's Criminal Justice Division.

Current law limits the cases where such testimony is allowed to children under 10 who are victims of physical or sexual abuse. The decision to allow the TV testimony is made at the discretion of the presiding judge.

The goal, as outlined in the bill (**HF1842**), is to "minimize the trauma to the child of testifying in the courtroom" and to provide a setting more amenable to getting "uninhibited, truthful testimony."

Sponsored by Rep. Connie Morrison (IR-Burnsville), the proposal stems from the high-profile Douglas Simmons murder case, explained Karin Asphaug, Dakota County assistant attorney.

Simmons allegedly murdered his wife in their Sunfish Lake home in 1991. The couple's two children, ages seven and five, were the only witnesses.

The children were later allowed to

make videotaped statements "over the strenuous objections of the defense," said Asphaug. She wants the current bill passed "because children are critical witnesses in many cases" not outlined in existing law. She said the national trend is to facilitate the testimony of children.

The bill creates a broad category of crimes that would allow out-of-court testimony — "crimes children are likely to witness because they occur in the home," said Asphaug, who insists the proposal does not infringe on the rights of the defendant.

But Rep. Dave Bishop (IR-Rochester) sees a "real tension and conflict" between protection of the witness and the defendant's presumption of innocence. He says the changes as proposed may raise serious constitutional concerns.

HF1842 now moves to the full Judiciary Committee.

Free credit reports

Any consumer would be able to request one free copy of their credit report each year under a bill approved Feb. 26 by the Judiciary Committee's Data Privacy Subcommittee.

Current federal law says credit reports can be obtained free of charge only when a consumer has been denied credit. Most agencies charge between \$15 and \$20 for such a service.

The bill (**HF1816**), sponsored by Rep. Phil Carruthers (DFL-Brooklyn Center), stems partly from a Consumers Union survey published in May 1991 that found 48 percent of 161 reports reviewed by the three largest United States credit

reporting companies — TRW, Equifax, and Trans Union Corp. — contained inaccurate information.

"This [bill] is a constructive beginning toward the solution of a huge, huge problem," said Doug Blanke, director of consumer policy for the Office of the Attorney General. He told members that credit report inaccuracies are now the leading source of complaints fielded by the Federal Trade Commission, outpacing telemarketing fraud and automotive concerns.

And attempting to remedy a faulty report becomes a "Kafkaesque situation," said Blanke, where both costs and frustrations run high.

Opponents of the bill, including Jim Farnum, vice president of CSC Credit Services, attacked the methodology of the Consumers Union survey as one "that would make any statistician squirm." He said the credit reporting business "is not out of control."

If the industry were truly almost 50 percent inaccurate, "We would soon be out of business," he added.

Rep. Bill Macklin (IR-Lakeville), a co-sponsor of the bill, said the only justifiable reason *not* to support the measure would be the cost.

Farnum did air concerns that **HF1816** would result in a high number of "curiosity reports" that would cause "an unknown burden on the industry."

Members are expecting to amend the proposal so that consumers may also obtain a free copy of a corrected credit report to ensure that any inaccuracies have been remedied.

HF1816 now awaits action before the full Judiciary Committee.

Higher Education

Students oppose tuition hikes

Student leaders from public colleges testified against a proposal that would double tuition at state colleges and use the additional funds for increased financial aid and program improvements.

Students told the Higher Education Division of the Education Committee Feb. 26 that they fear increased tuition will decrease access to higher education and result in an exodus of students from the state.

"If a student is priced out of education in Minnesota, they are going to take a fast track to Iowa, Wisconsin, [or] North or South Dakota," said Lisa Noponen of the University of Minnesota's Student Senate.

A bill (**HF1597**) sponsored by Rep. Mike Jaros (DFL-Duluth) would essentially reverse the current state formula for funding higher education in Minnesota. It would require students to pay two-thirds of actual education costs — instead of the current one-third — and have the state pick up the remainder.

Bonnie Hau, a Lakewood Community College student, said tuition increases could force her to drop out of school. Hau and her husband, who both work full time, have put one son through college and their daughter is in her third year. If tuition goes up again, Hau said, "I'll have to sit out again and wait until I get my daughter through."

Students also questioned whether the "sticker shock" of higher tuition would discourage students and their families from applying to college.

But proponents of Jaros' bill say that the current system is keeping students out of higher education now, citing a 25 percent decline in financial aid applications from Minnesota students with a family income of under \$30,000.

Jaros said he doesn't think higher education will see any additional funding until 1995.

His bill — and limited resources — are forcing legislators, educators, and students to think about what principles

should guide higher education funding.

David Laird, president of the Private College Council, said that state dollars should be targeted to those who need it most. But state college student leaders say that low tuition is the best form of financial aid.



Housing

Creating a housing trust

Two bills that would use the state's fiscal muscle to solve housing shortages both cleared the Housing Committee Feb. 24.

One measure (**HF2004**) authorizes the sale of \$20 million in state bonds for a first-of-its-kind "housing trust." Under the proposal, cities and other housing authorities could tap into the account to purchase and convert acquired properties into affordable living units.

A second bill (**HF2005**) would earmark state funds so Minnesota could qualify for a \$17 million federal block grant to provide equity partnerships for low-income homeowners.

The housing trust plan differs from most government-run housing programs by giving occupants the chance to buy or lease their home while the housing authority retains title to the land.

Supporters say the housing trust would help lower-income people buy living space without having to purchase the



Bonnie Hau, a student at Lakewood Community College in White Bear Lake, pleaded with lawmakers Feb. 26 to guard against more tuition hikes at state colleges.

land it occupies.

It would mark the first time the state would use bonds to directly address housing needs, said bill sponsor Rep. Andy Dawkins (DFL-St. Paul).

"It says this year instead of bonding for wetlands and ducks or highways and roads, we're going to take care of housing and people who are homeless," he said.

Dawkins said he believes the state could recoup much of the estimated \$1.9 million yearly cost to pay off the bonds through an income-based property tax on very high-valued homes.

But some members on the housing panel — representing suburban areas that now have a housing surplus — said that while the proposal would benefit inner cities and possibly other portions of the state, it wouldn't help the suburbs.

Others argued that the housing bills — despite their merits — were being rushed through the committee before members fully ascertained costs or potential funding sources.

Dawkins conceded that certain areas could see benefits sooner than others, and added that he is willing to work with skeptical colleagues to obtain bipartisan support so the bills could avoid a possible gubernatorial veto.

Both measures were referred to the Appropriations Committee for further review.



Labor

Equal time for unions

Employers who use company time to discourage their workers from unionizing may have to provide equal time to union representatives if a bill approved by the Labor-Management Relations Committee Feb. 24 becomes law.

Rep. Tom Rukavina (DFL-Virginia) said the intent of the measure, which was approved on a 10-7 vote, is to combat those few situations where employers may misinform workers about the consequences of unionizing.

"When any employer tries to treat employees like cattle and requires a meeting for ear-banging, we want to make sure the other side is heard," said Rep. James Rice (DFL-Mpls).

But Brad Ervin of the Minnesota

Chamber of Commerce said the issue is one of "employer control over the workplace," and likened it to Minnesota's "strikebreaker" law which makes the hiring of permanent replacement workers during a strike an unfair labor practice.

Like the strikebreaker law, Ervin said Rukavina's bill would conflict with federal law. The courts would overturn it, leaving Minnesota with a law that only applies to those businesses that don't engage in interstate commerce, creating a "two-tiered system," he said.

Committee Chair Rep. Joe Begich (DFL-Eveleth) said the status of federal law should not be a major concern and Rep. Steve Sviggum (IR-Kenyon) agreed. "The only issue here is whether we believe that government should be involved in business to this degree. I do not," said Sviggum.

Rep. Kevin Goodno (IR-Moorhead) said he wasn't sure employers should have to pay for a second meeting just because they want to use company time to put across their views.

"A good businessman wouldn't waste money on the first meeting," said Rukavina.

HF756 now moves to the House floor.



Transportation

Parking patrols pushed

If you routinely park your car in a handicapped-only zone and aren't supposed to, your chances of getting nabbed may be going up.

Under a bill now heading for the House floor, police in Minneapolis, St. Paul, Duluth, and Bloomington would be allowed to organize volunteer patrols to help enforce parking laws.

A pilot program in Minneapolis using a pair of part-time paid monitors to tag violators in handicapped slots has proved very successful, say its supporters.

Sandy Forcier, an activist for the disabled who helped establish the Minneapolis program, told the House Transportation Committee Feb. 26 that stiff fines of up to \$200 per ticket just aren't enough to convince some people.

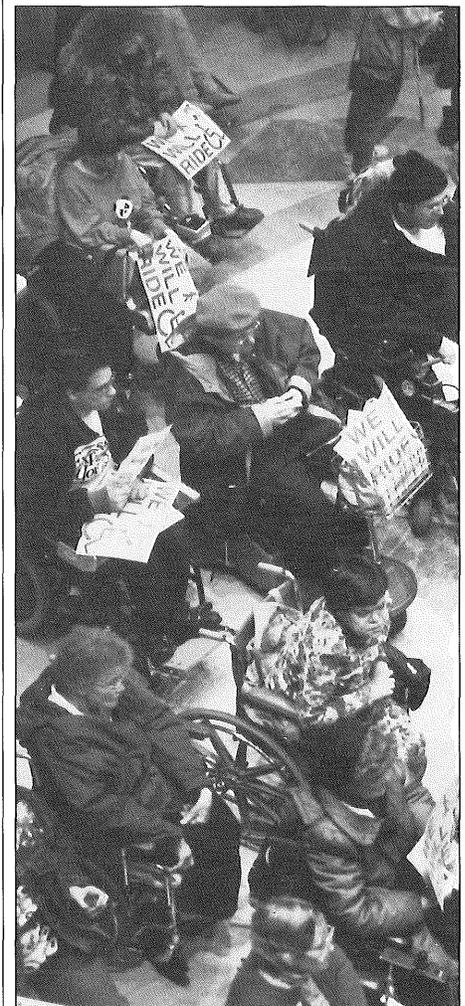
"This is something we need, especially in the city of Minneapolis, because there just aren't enough police officers or traffic

control enforcers to do this," she said.

Other proponents of the bill (**HF 1833**), sponsored by Rep. Linda Wejcman (DFL-Mpls), said illegal parking in handicapped zones is particularly bad during severe weather and the holiday shopping season — just when disabled drivers need easy access the most.

Wejcman said if the parking patrols prove successful in larger cities, she'll likely come back with a similar bill next year to extend it statewide. She added that her bill has the support of city and police officials.

Although there were some questions about liability should a volunteer be injured on the job, the measure was approved and referred to the House floor for further consideration.



Metro Mobility passengers rallied Feb. 26 in the state Capitol rotunda for continued funding of transportation service for the disabled.

Tighter insurance regulations

An omnibus insurance package that addresses everything from auto insurance to breast implants was approved by the Financial Institutions and Insurance Committee Feb. 26.

The bill (HF1681), sponsored by committee Chair Rep. Wesley Skoglund (DFL-Mpls), covers a range of consumer-related issues — from high-risk insurance plans and insurance company solvency to insurance for people who have lost their jobs.

And several insurance companies — including St. Paul Companies Inc. and Lloyds of London — made clear their opposition to certain portions of the measure, parts of which were proposed by the state Department of Commerce.

One provision of the bill would allow companies to begin offering unemployment insurance, which people could buy to cover certain debts if they lose their jobs.

The legislation also would:

- Strengthen the requirements for companies that sell any type of "credit" insurance. Depending on the policy, credit insurance pays certain debts in the event someone becomes disabled or unemployed.
- Prohibit health insurance firms from refusing to sell coverage to otherwise healthy women who have breast implants.

- Require group insurance companies to notify employees when an employer drops a health insurance plan.

- Place tighter controls over high-risk insurance plans that don't protect customers with an industry-backed "guaranty" fund.

- Set up court protection for solvent Minnesota insurance companies endangered by the insolvency of an affiliate company.

- Provide greater protection to terminated employees and surviving spouses who purchase "conversion" coverage when they leave the company's regular health insurance plan. Employers would be required to inform them of the actual costs of the coverage.

- Require uniform auto insurance rules for the higher rates (surcharges) charged customers after accidents.

- Raise maximum coverage of a little-known state program that sells health insurance to people who can't get insurance, or who have reached the maximum coverage limits with their regular health insurance. Employers would also be required to tell terminated employees about the program, known as the Minnesota Comprehensive Health Association.

Former Gov. Wendell Anderson testified on behalf of Fingerhut Corp. in support of a measure that would allow companies to sell credit unemployment insurance for the first time.

It would, he said, give Minnesota a

better chance of landing a new company that is being created by Fingerhut Corp. and Montgomery Ward and Co. that could add between 300 and 500 new jobs to the state.

HF1681 now moves to the House floor for further discussion.



Taxes

Tracking down scofflaws

State tax officials are rediscovering an old business adage: it sometimes costs money to make money.

With up to \$120 million in unpaid taxes owed to the state, the Minnesota Department of Revenue is asking lawmakers to provide extra funding so it can nab more tax deadbeats.

How much extra funding the department is seeking is still up in the air. But with the state more than \$500 million dollars in the red, beefing up tax collections is being championed as a relatively cheap — and politically less risky — way to increase state revenues without resorting to a tax hike.

Each year, about half of the state's delinquent taxes remain uncollected, said Jerry McClure, the department's collections division director. That amounted to about \$110 million in 1991 and is projected to hit about \$120 million in the current fiscal year.

McClure told the Appropriations Committee's State Government Division Feb. 24 that while existing penalties probably are sufficient to convince most taxpayers to ante up on time, his division still needs additional personnel to catch up with the minority who don't.

He estimated that the state is getting about a 9-to-1 return on the money it spends for collecting delinquent revenue. But McClure conceded that even if his division enjoyed unlimited resources, some unpaid taxes still would slip through the cracks.

The reason, he explained, is that it's often just too expensive to chase after a relatively small amount of money. "There is a point of diminishing returns," McClure said. "We don't exactly know where that is but I think we're still well below it."



Rep. Peggy Leppik waited patiently during a brief demonstration on acupuncture Feb. 21 at the state Capitol despite having an earful of pins. Leppik is sponsoring a bill that would require acupuncturists to be licensed.

Since 1911 . . .

Bills to restore death penalty often short-lived

It had been a high-profile crime from the outset: the double murder of a boy and his mother in 1905. There were inflammatory news accounts of the killings, complete with denunciations of a suspected "unnatural relationship" between the murderer and boy.

In the end, William Williams, the 28-year-old steamfitter convicted of murdering his 16-year-old friend, John Keller, failed to convince the jury that he was insane, and he lost every appeal.

And when he took his final steps to the gallows under the Ramsey County Jail in 1906, no one knew it would be the last time an execution was carried out in Minnesota.

The executioners did not take into account one key factor: the stretch of the hanging rope. After Williams' feet hit the floor, sheriff's deputies scrambled to hoist the rope. The police surgeon counted the minutes on his watch, waiting for the pulse to stop. A small crowd of spectators watched as it took Williams 14 and one-half minutes to die by strangulation.

The miscalculated hanging began a six-year movement to abolish the death penalty in the Minnesota Legislature. Among those leading the movement was a Republican legislator from Gaylord, George MacKenzie. Along with other legislators, Rep. MacKenzie supported bills in 1905 and 1909 without success. On his third attempt in 1911, he explored members on the House floor:

"Mr. Speaker. Six years ago in the first Legislature which convened in this beautiful building, I had the honor of lifting my voice in support of a bill similar to the one now under consideration . . . and as the years have gone by, my earnest conviction that Capital Punishment is wholly wrong has become deepened and settled. . . .

"If punishment is what you want to inflict, would it not be much more of a punishment to incarcerate the criminal within prison walls, where conscience might bring remorse to torture him through the slow lapse of years, cut off from the job and sunshine of freedom, not hearing the songs of the wild birds, sense the breath and perfume of the flowers, where no rustle of the autumn



Rep. George MacKenzie

Photo courtesy Minnesota Historical Society

leaves could reach him? . . .

"Did Domitian stamp out Christianity by putting to death 40,000 Christians? . . . Did the English retrieve their fallen fortunes in France by burning Joan of Arc or crush Erin's love and hope of liberty by the execution of Robert Emmet? . . .

"Have women ever been unfaithful since Henry VIII made an example of

Legislators applauded MacKenzie and HF2 was approved by an overwhelming 95-19 margin in the House. The Senate soon followed, voting to abolish the death penalty by a 35-19 margin, and then-Gov. Adolph O. Eberhart signed the bill into law.

Since then, few attempts to restore the death penalty have come close to succeeding. Though reintroduced many times, only in 1913 and 1923 has a death penalty bill made it out of committee to either the House or Senate floor for a final vote.

Recent proposals for death penalty measures reflect public outrage at a series of violent murders in the state. Out of two death penalty proposals slated for this session, however, one was rejected Feb. 24 by the Senate Judiciary Committee on a vote of 15-2. The bill, sponsored by Sen. Charles Berg (DFL-Chokio), called for death by lethal injection for certain heinous crimes.

The other proposal, authored by Sen. Patrick D. McGowan (IR-Maple Grove), would have Minnesota voters decide the issue. Sen. Allan Spear, chair of the Senate Judiciary Committee, said his committee will not hold hearings on another death

"If punishment is what you want to inflict, would it not be much more of a punishment to incarcerate the criminal within prison walls. . . where no rustle of the autumn leaves could reach him?"

—Rep. George MacKenzie, 1911

Anne Boleyn? Have army spies been unknown since Nathan Hale gave up his life for his country? . . .

"Let us bar this thing of Vengeance and the Furies from the confines of our great State; Let not this harlot of judicial murder smear the pages of our history with her bloody fingers, or trail her crimson robes through our Halls of Justice, and let never again the Great Seal of the Great State of Minnesota be affixed upon a warrant to take a human life. . . ."

Newspaper accounts called it one of the most eloquent anti-death penalty speeches ever given in the House chamber. *

penalty measure this session.

Rep. Kathleen Vellenga (DFL-St. Paul), chair of the House Judiciary Committee, said her committee would not hear any death penalty bills this session unless they are first approved by the Senate Judiciary Committee.

Vellenga's committee last considered the death penalty issue in 1989, when House members voted 21-2 against it.

A committee vote this session, she said, would not be significantly different since 16 of the 21 members opposing the bill remain on the committee.

—Joyce Peterson

Death penalty legislation in Minnesota since 1911

1911 — The death penalty (HF2) is abolished on a 95-19 vote in the House, and a 35-19 vote in the Senate.

1913 — A House bill (HF416) to revive the death penalty comes to a vote on the House floor twice. The votes are close — 56-51 and 49-51 — but the bill fails to get the required one-half of all members of the House. Twenty-seven members didn't vote the first time, and 34 didn't vote the second time. A Senate bill (SF336) fails to get committee approval.

1915 — Bills (HF100 and HF102) calling for the death penalty are referred to Crimes and Punishment Committee in the House, but fail to receive committee approval.

1919 — A death penalty bill (HF1013) is referred to Judiciary Committee in the House, but is "indefinitely postponed" upon committee's request.

1921 — Death penalty bill (HF743) is recommended to pass by General Legislation Committee. Committee report adopted on the House floor, but a later motion to return the bill to its author is approved. SF340 and SF370 are "indefinitely postponed."

1923 — A flurry of death penalty bills are proposed, but the four House bills (HF47, HF48, HF113, HF114) fail to receive committee approval, and are returned to their authors. A Senate bill (SF20) makes it to the Senate floor, but is defeated on a 26-41 vote.

1927 — A Senate bill (SF858) is reported back from Crime and Crime Prevention Committee, and at its recommendation, is "indefinitely postponed."

1931 — A House bill (HF240) is reported back from Crime and Crime Prevention Committee that it be "indefinitely postponed."

1933 — A Senate bill (SF204) is referred to Crime and Crime Prevention Committee, but no vote is taken.

1937 — A House bill (HF250) is returned to its author by the Crime and Crime Prevention Committee. Two bills in the Senate (SF157, SF1159) also fail to get committee approval.

1974 — A Senate bill (SF3010) doesn't make it out of the Health, Welfare and Corrections Committee.

1975 — A Senate bill (SF518) doesn't make it out of Judiciary Committee.

1986 — Two bills (HF2215, SF2095) fail to receive committee approval.

1989 — A House bill (HF998) is referred to the Judiciary Committee, but following a hearing is defeated in committee on a 2-21 vote. A bill in the Senate (SF768) was referred to the Judiciary Committee but did not receive a hearing.

It's a fact!

Sen. Harry Cannon of St. Paul probably would have done well as a 16th century Briton.

"The first thing we do, let's kill all the lawyers," Shakespeare wrote in 1591.

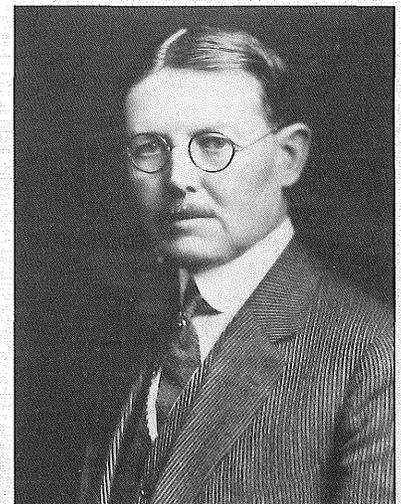
It was Cannon who, on Valentine's Day in 1929, made a resolution to drive the legal profession from the Legislature.

Born in Wisconsin, Cannon dabbled in many fields of study — including law — before becoming a surgeon in 1905.

Upset with the increasing number of lawyers in the Legislature, Cannon took his case to the Senate floor, where 29 of its members were lawyers.

He proposed that a committee of five be selected from "among the clergyman, physicians, newspapermen, farmers, and other honest working men of this body, whose duty it shall be to devise some plan to reduce the sum total of the legal profession herein and restore as it were the balance that should prevail in membership with regard to the different crafts, occupations and so forth."

The measure never did receive a vote, but time has partially corrected the imbalance that Sen. Cannon perceived. Today, there are only 11 lawyers in the Senate.



Sen. Harry Cannon

Photo courtesy of Minnesota Historical Society

Minority Leader Terry Dempsey . . .

IR leader uses 'reason' to keep caucus in line



Suggest to Minority Leader Terry Dempsey that he is perceived as Gov. Arne Carlson's greatest ally at the Capitol, and he'll let out one of his trademark hearty laughs.

"Is that right? I'm Gov. Carlson's ally?" he asked. "I suppose that's better than being described as his enemy because then I wouldn't have any friends."

That the Independent-Republican from New Ulm would resort to some good-natured humor comes as no surprise; his colleagues at the Capitol say he's one of the most affable guys they've ever met.

But the first three weeks of the 1992 Session were anything but fun and games. There were attempts in the House to override three gubernatorial vetoes, and each time Independent-Republicans calmly maintained the governor's position and rejected the attempts.

Through it all, Dempsey emerged as the keeper of the Independent-Republican flame — the leader who marshaled the forces when the going got tough.

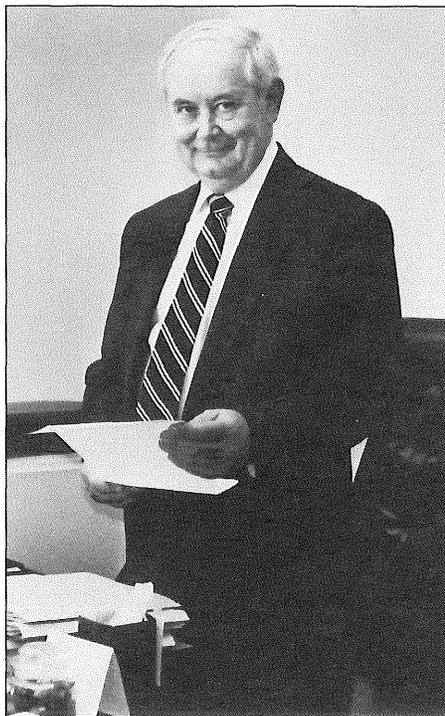
But Dempsey, true to his pledge of a year ago when he was first elected minority leader, said no heavy-handed arm-twisting was employed to keep his caucus in check.

"It was absolutely made clear to the caucus that there was no feeling that anyone had to vote for the governor, or support the governor, or vote with the governor because he's governor," said Dempsey. "I bet if I've said it once, I've said it 20 times, 'You're all free agents . . . on this one, but we're not going to let it become a habit.'"

And Independent-Republican caucus members say that's an accurate reflection of the sometimes stormy caucus meetings.

"I've never had anyone tell me how I can vote," said Rep. Bob Waltman (IR-Elgin), adding that he has nothing but respect for Dempsey and singled out his easy-going style for praise. "That's what makes a good leader — you don't have to stomp your feet."

Dempsey, who is 60 and is serving his 13th year in the House, has led by reason and is by no means a mere messenger for the governor's wishes, say several caucus members.



House Minority Leader Terry Dempsey

So how has he kept the caucus in line, enabling it to withstand the considerable lobbying pressure that is brought to bear in such cases?

"I talked in terms of maintaining a good working relationship with the governor and that it's the right thing to do because we're short of money," he said. "If that makes me the governor's strongest ally, I think it doesn't stop there. I think I'm the ally of my caucus and the ally of the state Independent-Republican Party."

This year, following one of the most contentious sessions in recent memory, Dempsey said partisan bickering appears to be on the wane. Not only has the governor "set the tone" for reaching a bipartisan agreement on the budget deficit, but negotiators are also coming together on a health care access bill.

"If we can cooperate on something that's that major of an issue, it would seem that we have the potential for many of them," said Dempsey. "If we can hit a few major highlights and prove that everything isn't political bickering and haranguing . . . we would really, I think, go a long way toward enhancing our standing in the eyes of the people. They

think we're either dumb or our egos are too big. They want us to cooperate, they really do."

Several caucus members say Dempsey has encouraged cooperation within the IR caucus by delegating responsibility to assistant minority leaders, and through his ability to "get everyone calmed down."

"We come out of there [caucus meetings] feeling relatively good about the communal decision we have made," said Rep. Gil Gutknecht (IR-Rochester), Dempsey's one-time opponent for the minority leader post. "He laughs off a lot of things, but he's always paying attention."

His only fault, say Gutknecht and others, is that he may be too nice — a charge that has frequently been leveled at minority leaders in both the House and Senate.

Perhaps the biggest topic of interest about Dempsey, who is a lawyer, is how long he will remain at the Capitol. His desire to become a judge is no secret.

"I'm the most experienced applicant — not because of my background and training but for the frequency with which I apply," joked Dempsey. But this is the first time he has applied with an Independent-Republican in the governor's office.

Dempsey said he would prefer either one of the district court positions that are open in St. James and North Mankato because he could be close to home, but a position will open in June on the Minnesota Court of Appeals.

Although Dempsey downplays his loyalty to the governor, Gutknecht suggested that few people can be trusted as much as Dempsey.

"If I were in a foxhole, I would want Terry Dempsey next to me," said Gutknecht. "He is fiercely loyal to his friends."

—Grant Moos

Minnesota House of Representatives

1992 Committee Assignments

45A Abrams, Ron (IR-Minnetonka)

Financial Institutions & Ins.—Banking Div.
General Legislation, Veterans Affairs & Gaming
Redistricting
Taxes

10B Anderson, Bob (IR-Ottertail)

Appropriations—Human Resources Div.
Commerce
Ethics
Local Government & Metropolitan Affairs

30B Anderson, Dick (IR-Waseca)

Agriculture
Economic Development
—International Trade & Technology Div.
Education—Higher Education Div.
Energy
Housing

3A Anderson, Irv (DFL-Int'l Falls)

Local Government & Metropolitan Affairs (Chair)
Labor-Management Relations
Regulated Industries
Taxes
Ways & Means

6A Battaglia, David (DFL-Two Harbors)

Appropriations—Environment &
Natural Resources Div. (Chair)
Environment & Natural Resources
Labor-Management Relations
Ways & Means

18B Bauerly, Jerry (DFL-Sauk Rapids)

Education—Education Finance Div. (Vice Chair)
Agriculture
Energy
Redistricting

56B Beard, Pat (DFL-Cottage Grove)

General Legislation, Veterans Affairs & Gaming
—Veterans Affairs Div. (Chair)
Commerce
Education—Higher Education Div.
Labor-Management Relations
Regulated Industries

6B Begich, Joseph (DFL-Eveleth)

Labor-Management Relations (Chair)
Environment & Natural Resources
Rules & Legislative Administration
Taxes
Transportation

16B Bertram, Jeff (DFL-Paynesville)

General Legislation, Veterans Affairs
& Gaming (Vice Chair)
Veterans Affairs Div.
Agriculture
Appropriations—Education Div.
Financial Institutions & Ins.—Banking Div.

11B Bettermann, Hilda (IR-Brandon)

Commerce
Economic Development
Education—Higher Education Div.
Labor-Management Relations

33B Bishop, Dave (IR-Rochester)

Appropriations—State Government Div.
Commerce
Ethics
Judiciary—Criminal Justice Div.
Ways & Means

41B Blatz, Kathleen (IR-Bloomington)

Environment & Natural Resources
Judiciary—Criminal Justice Div.
Rules & Legislative Administration
Taxes

35B Bodahl, Larry (DFL-Waconia)

Economic Development
—International Trade & Technology Div.
Energy
Housing
Taxes

8B Boo, Ben (IR-Duluth)

Financial Institutions & Ins.—Banking Div.
General Legislation, Veterans Affairs & Gaming
Health & Human Services
Redistricting
Regulated Industries

11A Brown, Chuck (DFL-Appleton)

Appropriations (Vice Chair)
Agriculture
Appropriations—Education Div.
Judiciary—Criminal Justice Div.
Transportation

46B Carlson, Lyndon (DFL-Crystal)

Appropriations—Education Div. (Chair)
Economic Development
—International Trade & Technology Div.
Financial Institutions & Ins.
Rules & Legislative Administration
Ways & Means

47B Carruthers, Phil (DFL-Brooklyn Center)

Financial Institutions & Ins.
—Banking Div. (Vice Chair)
Judiciary
Local Government & Metropolitan Affairs
Taxes

60A Clark, Karen (DFL-Mpls)

Housing (Chair)
Appropriations—Human Resources Div.
Economic Development
—International Trade & Technology Div.
Financial Institutions & Ins.
Transportation

21B Cooper, Roger (DFL-Bird Island)

Economic Development
—International Trade & Technology Div.
(Vice Chair)
Agriculture
Governmental Operations
—Government Structures Div.
Health & Human Services

9B Dauner, Marvin (DFL-Hawley)

Health & Human Services (Vice Chair)
Agriculture
Housing
Taxes
Transportation

32B Davids, Gregory (IR-Preston)

Agriculture
Governmental Operations
Housing
Transportation

65A Dawkins, Andy (DFL-St. Paul)

Housing (Vice Chair)
Energy
Financial Institutions & Ins.—Banking Div.
Taxes

23A Dempsey, Terry (IR-New Ulm)

Rules & Legislative Administration
Taxes
Ways & Means

21A Dille, Steven (IR-Dassel)

Agriculture
Education—Higher Education Div.
Environment & Natural Resources
Labor-Management Relations

24A Dorn, John (DFL-Mankato)

Appropriations—Education Div. (Vice Chair)
Energy
Health & Human Services
Local Government & Metropolitan Affairs

42B Erhardt, Ron (IR-Edina)

Commerce
Economic Development
Energy
Governmental Operations
—Government Structures Div.

67A Farrell, Jim (DFL-St. Paul)

Commerce
Financial Institutions & Ins.
Governmental Operations
Labor-Management Relations

24B Frederick, Sal (IR-Mankato)

Agriculture
Appropriations—Economic Development,
Infrastructure & Regulation Div.
General Legislation, Veterans Affairs & Gaming
—Veterans Affairs Div.

32A Frerichs, Donald (IR-Rochester)

Appropriations—Economic Development,
Infrastructure & Regulation Div.
Economic Development
—International Trade & Technology Div.
Financial Institutions & Ins.—Banking Div.
Ways & Means

40A Garcia, Edwina (DFL-Richfield)

Education—Higher Education Div.
Local Government & Metropolitan Affairs
Redistricting
Transportation

27A Girard, Jim (IR-Lynd)

Agriculture
 Commerce
 Energy
 Financial Institutions & Ins.
 Labor-Management Relations
 Taxes

9A Goodno, Kevin (IR-Moorhead)

Environment & Natural Resources
 Governmental Operations
 Labor-Management Relations
 Local Government & Metropolitan Affairs

61A Greenfield, Lee (DFL-Mpls)

Appropriations—Human Resources Div. (Chair)
 Health & Human Services
 Judiciary—Criminal Justice Div.
 Rules & Legislative Administration
 Ways & Means

17B Gruenes, Dave (IR-St. Cloud)

Appropriations—Human Resources Div.
 Financial Institutions & Ins.
 Health & Human Services
 Regulated Industries
 Rules & Legislative Administration

33A Gutknecht, Gil (IR-Rochester)

Energy
 General Legislation, Veterans Affairs & Gaming
 Health & Human Services
 Taxes

56A Hanson, Jeff (DFL-Woodbury)

Economic Development
 —International Trade & Technology Div.
 Environment & Natural Resources
 Governmental Operations
 Transportation

30A Hartle, Dean (IR-Owatonna)

Education—Education Finance Div.
 Energy
 Financial Institutions & Ins.
 Regulated Industries

13A Hasskamp, Kris (DFL-Crosby)

Energy (Vice Chair)
 Commerce
 Education—Higher Education Div.
 Judiciary
 Local Government & Metropolitan Affairs

31A Haukoos, Bob (IR-Albert Lea)

Appropriations—Education Div.
 Financial Institutions & Ins.—Banking Div.
 Redistricting
 Regulated Industries

63B Hausman, Alice (DFL-St. Paul)

Economic Development (Vice Chair)
 Education—Education Finance Div.
 Energy
 Environment & Natural Resources
 Financial Institutions & Ins.

50B Heir, Phil (IR-Blaine)

Education—Higher Education Div.
 Energy
 Housing
 Regulated Industries

40B Henry, Joyce (IR-Bloomington)

Education—Higher Education Div.
 General Legislation, Veterans Affairs & Gaming
 —Veterans Affairs Div.
 Health & Human Services
 Transportation

41A Hufnagle, Paul (IR-Bloomington)

Energy
 Governmental Operations
 Housing
 Local Government & Metropolitan Affairs

29A Hugoson, Gene (IR-Granada)

Agriculture
 Economic Development
 —International Trade & Technology Div.
 Redistricting
 Rules & Legislative Administration
 Taxes

49B Jacobs, Joel (DFL-Coon Rapids)

Regulated Industries (Chair)
 Financial Institutions & Ins.—Banking Div.
 Rules & Legislative Administration
 Taxes

5B Janezich, Jerry (DFL-Chisholm)

Local Government & Metropolitan Affairs
 (Vice Chair)
 Commerce
 Regulated Industries
 Taxes

7B Jaros, Mike (DFL-Duluth)

Education—Higher Education Div. (Chair)
 Commerce
 Labor-Management Relations
 Taxes

57B Jefferson, Richard (DFL-Mpls)

Governmental Operations (Vice Chair)
 Health & Human Services
 Housing
 Local Government & Metropolitan Affairs
 Redistricting

19B Jennings, Loren (DFL-Harris)

Appropriations
 —Human Resources Div. (Vice Chair)
 Environment & Natural Resources
 Housing
 Regulated Industries

51A Johnson, Alice (DFL-Spring Lake Park)

Education—Education Finance Div.
 Labor-Management Relations
 Rules & Legislative Administration
 Transportation

4A Johnson, Bob (DFL-Bemidji)

Environment & Natural Resources (Vice Chair)
 Financial Institutions & Ins.
 Governmental Operations

34A Johnson, Virgil (IR-Caledonia)

Appropriations
 —Environment & Natural Resources Div.
 Environment & Natural Resources
 Local Government & Metropolitan Affairs

58B Kahn, Phyllis (DFL-Mpls)

Appropriations—State Government Div. (Chair)
 Agriculture
 Environment & Natural Resources
 Ways & Means

29B Kalis, Henry (DFL-Walters)

Transportation (Chair)
 Agriculture
 Appropriations—Economic Development,
 Infrastructure & Regulation Div.
 Health & Human Services

36A Kelso, Becky (DFL-Shakopee)

Regulated Industries (Vice Chair)
 Education—Education Finance Div.
 Health & Human Services
 Redistricting
 Transportation

4B Kinkel, Anthony (DFL-Park Rapids)

Commerce (Vice Chair)
 Education—Higher Education Div.
 General Legislation, Veterans Affairs & Gaming
 —Veterans Affairs Div.

43B Knickerbocker, Jerry (IR-Minnetonka)

Redistricting (Vice Chair)
 Financial Institutions & Ins.
 General Legislation, Veterans Affairs & Gaming
 Governmental Operations
 —Government Structures Div.
 Rules & Legislative Administration

18A Koppendrayner, LeRoy (IR-Princeton)

Agriculture
 Commerce
 Governmental Operations
 —Government Structures Div.

47A Krambeer, Richard (IR-Brooklyn Park)

Commerce
 Energy
 Labor-Management Relations

53A Krinkie, Philip (IR-Arden Hills)

Energy
 Governmental Operations
 Labor-Management Relations
 Local Government & Metropolitan Affairs

12B Krueger, Richard (DFL-Staples)

Economic Development
 —International Trade & Technology Div.
 (Chair)
 Agriculture
 Appropriations—State Government Div.
 Economic Development
 Rules & Legislative Administration

19A Lasley, Harold (DFL-Cambridge)

Transportation (Vice Chair)
 Education—Education Finance Div.
 General Legislation, Veterans Affairs & Gaming
 Regulated Industries

45B Leppik, Peggy (IR-Golden Valley)

Economic Development
 Education—Education Finance Div.
 Health & Human Services

2A Lieder, Bernard (DFL-Crookston)

Appropriations—Economic Development,
 Infrastructure & Regulation Div. (Vice Chair)
 Local Government & Metropolitan Affairs
 Transportation

48A Limmer, Warren (IR-Maple Grove)

Appropriations—Education Div.
 Judiciary—Criminal Justice Div.
 Redistricting

59A Long, Dee (DFL-Mpls)

Rules & Legislative Administration
Taxes
Ways & Means

14B Lourey, Becky (DFL-Kerrick)

Economic Development
Financial Institutions & Ins.—Banking Div.
Governmental Operations
Health & Human Services

50A Lynch, Teresa (IR-Andover)

Appropriations
—Environment & Natural Resources Div.
Financial Institutions & Ins.—Banking Div.
Health & Human Services

36B Macklin, Bill (IR-Lakeville)

Health & Human Services
Judiciary
Taxes

65B Mariani, Carlos (DFL-St. Paul)

Education—Higher Education Div.
Housing
Transportation

17A Marsh, Marcus (IR-Sauk Rapids)

Economic Development
—International Trade & Technology Div.
Energy
Environment & Natural Resources
Judiciary—Criminal Justice Div.

22A McEachern, Bob (DFL-Maple Lake)

Education (Chair)
—Education Finance Div.
—Higher Education Div.
Commerce
General Legislation, Veterans Affairs & Gaming
Ways & Means

63A McGuire, Mary Jo (DFL-Falcon Heights)

Appropriations
—Environment & Natural Resources Div.
(Vice Chair)
Environment & Natural Resources
Housing
Judiciary—Criminal Justice Div.

55B McPherson, Harriet (IR-Stillwater)

Agriculture
Education—Higher Education Div.
Environment & Natural Resources
Labor-Management Relations

39B Milbert, Robert (DFL-South St. Paul)

General Legislation Veterans Affairs & Gaming
—Veterans Affairs Div. (Vice Chair)
Commerce
Judiciary—Criminal Justice Div.
Taxes

38A Morrison, Connie (IR-Burnsville)

Appropriations—Education Div.
Housing
Local Government & Metropolitan Affairs
Transportation

7A Munger, Willard (DFL-Duluth)

Environment & Natural Resources (Chair)
Appropriations
—Environment & Natural Resources Div.
Energy
Rules & Legislative Administration

8A Murphy, Mary (DFL-Hermantown)

Energy (Chair)
Appropriations—Human Resources Div.
Economic Development
Labor-Management Relations

62A Nelson, Ken (DFL-Mpls)

Education—Education Finance Div. (Chair)
Education—Higher Education Div.
Rules & Legislative Administration
Ways & Means

12A Nelson, Syd (DFL-Sebeka)

Agriculture
Economic Development
Governmental Operations
—Government Structures Div.
Health & Human Services

54B Newinski, Dennis (IR-Maplewood)

Commerce
Financial Institutions & Ins.
Governmental Operations

66B O'Connor, Rich (DFL-St. Paul)

Governmental Operations
—Government Structures Div. (Chair)
Commerce
Housing
Regulated Industries

14A Ogren, Paul Anders (DFL-Aitkin)

Taxes (Chair)
Health & Human Services
Rules & Legislative Administration
Ways & Means

44A Olsen, Sally (IR-St. Louis Park)

Redistricting
Regulated Industries
Rules & Legislative Administration
Taxes

2B Olson, Edgar (DFL-Fosston)

Taxes (Vice Chair)
Agriculture
Local Government & Metropolitan Affairs
Redistricting
Transportation

28B Olson, Katy (DFL-Sherburn)

Education (Vice Chair)
—Education Finance Div.
Agriculture
Economic Development
Energy

16A Omann, Bernie (IR-St. Joseph)

Agriculture
Appropriations
—Environment & Natural Resources Div.
Economic Development
Health & Human Services

22B Onnen, Tony (IR-Cokato)

Financial Institutions & Ins.
Health & Human Services
Judiciary
Taxes

64B Orenstein, Howard (DFL-St. Paul)

Judiciary—Criminal Justice Div. (Vice Chair)
Appropriations—Education Div.
Health & Human Services
Local Government & Metropolitan Affairs

59B Orfield, Myron (DFL-Mpls)

Governmental Operations
—Government Structures Div. (Vice Chair)
Environment & Natural Resources
Financial Institutions & Ins.—Banking Div.
Local Government & Metropolitan Affairs

66A Osthoff, Tom (DFL-St. Paul)

General Legislation, Veterans Affairs & Gaming
(Chair)
—Veterans Affairs Div.
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Redistricting
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23B Ostrom, Don (DFL-St. Peter)

General Legislation, Veterans Affairs & Gaming
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37B Ozment, Dennis (IR-Rosemount)

Education—Education Finance Div.
Environment & Natural Resources
Regulated Industries

42A Pauly, Sidney (IR-Eden Prairie)

Economic Development
—International Trade & Technology Div.
Environment & Natural Resources
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52B Pellow, Dick (IR-New Brighton)

Commerce
Economic Development
Education—Higher Education Div.
Transportation

34B Pelowski, Gene (DFL-Winona)

Appropriations—Economic Development,
Infrastructure & Regulation Div.
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20A Peterson, Doug (DFL-Madison)

Agriculture
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—Government Structures Div.
Local Government & Metropolitan Affairs

39A Pugh, Thomas (DFL-South St. Paul)

Appropriations
—State Government Div. (Vice Chair)
Environment & Natural Resources
Financial Institutions & Ins.
Judiciary

31B Reding, Leo (DFL-Austin)

Governmental Operations (Chair)
—Government Structures Div.
Environment & Natural Resources
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Financial Institutions & Ins.—Banking Div.
Regulated Industries

46A Rest, Ann (DFL-New Hope)

Rules & Legislative Administration (Vice Chair)
Judiciary—Criminal Justice Div.
Redistricting
Taxes

57A Rice, James (DFL-Mpls)
Appropriations—Economic Development,
Infrastructure & Regulation Div. (Chair)
Labor-Management Relations
Local Government & Metropolitan Affairs
Rules & Legislative Administration
Ways & Means

25B Rodosovich, Peter (DFL-Faribault)
Health & Human Services (Chair)
Redistricting (Chair)
Appropriations—Human Resources Div.
Energy
Financial Institutions & Ins.
Rules & Legislative Administration

5A Rukavina, Tom (DFL-Virginia)
Labor-Management Relations (Vice Chair)
Economic Development
Education—Higher Education Div.
Environment & Natural Resources
Redistricting

52A Runbeck, Linda (IR-Circle Pines)
Education—Higher Education Div.
Environment & Natural Resources
Housing
Transportation

58A Sarna, John (DFL-Mpls)
Commerce (Chair)
Appropriations—Economic Development,
Infrastructure & Regulation Div.
Labor-Management Relations
Local Government & Metropolitan Affairs

35A Schafer, Gary (IR-Gibbon)
Education—Education Finance Div.
Environment & Natural Resources
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48B Schreiber, Bill (IR-Brooklyn Park)
Housing
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38B Seaberg, Art (IR-Eagan)
Appropriations—Economic Development,
Infrastructure & Regulation Div.
Judiciary—Criminal Justice Div.
Transportation
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44B Segal, Gloria (DFL-St. Louis Park)
Economic Development (Chair)
Appropriations—Human Resources Div.
Economic Development
—International Trade & Technology Div.
Financial Institutions & Ins.
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Housing

51B Simoneau, Wayne (DFL-Fridley)
Appropriations (Chair)
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Rules & Legislative Administration
Ways & Means

61B Skoglund, Wesley (DFL-Mpls)
Financial Institutions & Ins. (Chair)
—Banking Div.
Education—Education Finance Div.
Environment & Natural Resources
Judiciary

43A Smith, Steve (IR-Mound)
Governmental Operations
Judiciary
Local Government & Metropolitan Affairs

3B Solberg, Loren (DFL-Bovey)
Judiciary—Criminal Justice Div. (Chair)
Appropriations—State Government Div.
Commerce
Ethics
General Legislation Veterans Affairs & Gaming

1B Sparby, Wally (DFL-Thief River Falls)
Financial Institutions & Ins.—Banking Div.
(Chair)
Ways & Means (Vice Chair)
Agriculture
Appropriations—Environment & Natural
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Economic Development
—International Trade & Technology Div.

53B Stanius, Brad (IR-White Bear Lake)
Appropriations—Human Resources Div.
Financial Institutions & Ins.—Banking Div.
Regulated Industries
Ways & Means

27B Steensma, Andy (DFL-Luverne)
Agriculture (Vice Chair)
Appropriations—Economic Development,
Infrastructure & Regulation Div.
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26A Sviggum, Steve (IR-Kenyon)
General Legislation, Veterans Affairs & Gaming
—Veterans Affairs Div.
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55A Swenson, Doug (IR-Forest Lake)
Appropriations
—Environment & Natural Resources Div.
Health & Human Services
Judiciary—Criminal Justice Div.

10A Thompson, Loren (DFL-Waubun)
Education—Higher Education Div. (Vice Chair)
Commerce
Economic Development
—International Trade & Technology Div.
Housing
Judiciary

37A Tompkins, Eileen (IR-Apple Valley)
Appropriations—State Government Div.
Health & Human Services
Local Government & Metropolitan Affairs

67B Trimble, Steve (DFL-St. Paul)
Appropriations—State Government Div.
Economic Development
Energy
Environment & Natural Resources
Rules & Legislative Administration

1A Tunheim, Jim (DFL-Kennedy)
Ethics (Chair)
Education—Education Finance Div.
Regulated Industries
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15A Uphus, Sylvester (IR-Sauke Centre)
Agriculture
Economic Development
—International Trade & Technology Div.
Governmental Operations
—Government Structures Div.
Transportation

54A Valento, Don (IR-Little Canada)
Housing
Local Government & Metropolitan Affairs
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25A Vanasek, Robert (DFL-New Prague)
Ways & Means (Chair)
General Legislation, Veterans Affairs & Gaming
Taxes

64A Vellenga, Kathleen (DFL-St. Paul)
Judiciary (Chair)
Health & Human Services
Judiciary—Criminal Justice Div.
Rules & Legislative Administration
Taxes

62B Wagenius, Jean (DFL-Mpls)
Judiciary (Vice Chair)
Environment & Natural Resources
Judiciary—Criminal Justice Div.
Taxes
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26B Waltman, Bob (IR-Elgin)
Education—Higher Education Div.
Environment & Natural Resources
General Legislation, Veterans Affairs & Gaming
—Veterans Affairs Div.
Transportation

49A Weaver, Charlie (IR-Champlin)
Education—Education Finance Div.
Environment & Natural Resources
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60B Wejcman, Linda (DFL-Mpls)
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Housing
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20B Welker, Ray (IR-Montevideo)
Appropriations—State Government Div.
Judiciary
Labor-Management Relations

15B Welle, Alan (DFL-Willmar)
Rules & Legislative Administration (Chair)
Redistricting
Taxes
Ways & Means

13B Wenzel, Stephen (DFL-Little Falls)
Agriculture (Chair)
Appropriations
—Environment & Natural Resources Div.
Financial Institutions & Ins.
Labor-Management Relations

28A Winter, Ted (DFL-Fulda)
Financial Institutions & Ins. (Vice Chair)
Agriculture
Economic Development
—International Trade & Technology Div.
Environment & Natural Resources
Taxes

Precinct caucuses convene Tuesday, March 3

Beginning at 7:30 p.m. on Tuesday, March 3, Minnesotans will have a chance to participate in the democratic process by attending one of the more than 4,100 precinct caucuses scheduled throughout the state.

If you are now an eligible voter, or will be eligible to vote by Nov. 3, and live in the precinct in which the caucus is to be held, you may participate; those not eligible to vote may attend as observers.

A precinct caucus is an open political party meeting of neighbors living in the same precinct who are concerned about the operation of government on all levels: local, state, and federal. In cities, precinct boundaries may include only a few blocks, while in rural areas they might extend over several miles.

State law requires that major political parties hold caucuses in each election precinct in each state general election year to elect delegates and party officers,

and to conduct party business. Currently, two groups — Independent-Republicans and Democratic-Farmer-Laborites — are recognized as major political parties in Minnesota.

While the official business of a precinct caucus is to elect delegates to county/legislative district conventions, caucuses also allow voters their first chance to express preferences concerning candidates who will be elected in November. This year, state and federal offices, including the Legislature, the president and vice-president, and the eight U.S. representatives will be up for election.

At precinct caucuses, voters also may influence the issues of campaigns and party platforms by offering resolutions which, upon approval, will be considered at county/legislative district conventions. Once approved at this level, resolutions will be sent on to the state convention where the party platform is developed.

State law requires that precinct caucus activities be accessible to all people, including the elderly and the handicapped.

For more information about precinct caucuses or the election, call or write: Joan Anderson Growe, Secretary of State, 180 State Office Building, 100 Constitution Ave., St. Paul, MN 55155-1299, 612-296-2805, FAX: 612-296-9073.

For information about the political parties, call or write: Democratic-Farmer-Labor Party, 525 Park St., Suite 100, St. Paul, MN 55103-9939, 612-293-1200; or Independent-Republicans of Minnesota, 8030 Cedar Ave. S., Bloomington, MN 55420, 612-854-1446.

To find out where your precinct caucus will be held, you can call your county auditor's office. Phone numbers for the 87 Minnesota county auditors are listed below.

County auditors in Minnesota

County	Phone number	County	Phone number	County	Phone number
Aitkin	218-927-2102	Itasca	218-327-2860	Pope	612-634-5301
Anoka	612-421-4760	Jackson	507-847-2763	Ramsey	612-298-4181
Becker	218-847-7659	Kanabec	612-679-1030	Red Lake	218-253-2598
Beltrami	218-759-4100	Kandiyohi	612-231-6202	Redwood	507-637-3207
Benton	612-968-6254	Kittson	218-843-2655	Renville	612-523-2071
Big Stone	612-839-2525	Koochiching	218-283-6201	Rice	507-332-6200
Blue Earth	507-389-8212	Lac qui Parle	612-598-7444	Rock	507-283-9165
Brown	507-359-7900	Lake	218-834-5581	Roseau	218-463-1282
Carlton	218-384-4281	Lake of the Woods	218-634-2836	St. Louis	218-726-2000
Carver	612-448-3435	LeSueur	612-357-2251	Scott	612-445-7750
Cass	218-547-3300	Lincoln	507-694-1529	Sherburne	612-441-1441
Chippewa	612-269-7447	Lyon	507-537-6728	Sibley	612-237-2369
Chisago	612-257-1300	McLeod	612-864-5551	Stearns	612-656-3900
Clay	218-299-5006	Mahnomen	218-935-5669	Steele	507-451-8040
Clearwater	218-694-6520	Marshall	218-745-4851	Stevens	612-589-4660
Cook	218-387-2282	Martin	507-238-3211	Swift	612-843-4069
Cottonwood	507-831-1905	Meeker	612-693-2887	Todd	612-732-4469
Crow Wing	218-828-3970	Mille Lacs	612-983-2561	Traverse	612-563-4242
Dakota	612-437-3191	Morrison	612-632-2941	Wabasha	612-565-2648
Dodge	507-635-6230	Mower	507-437-9549	Wadena	218-631-2425
Douglas	612-762-2381	Murray	507-836-6148	Waseca	507-835-0610
Faribault	507-526-5145	Nicollet	507-931-6800	Washington	612-439-3220
Fillmore	507-765-2144	Nobles	507-372-8231	Watsonwan	507-375-3341
Freeborn	507-377-5121	Norman	218-784-2101	Wilkin	218-643-4961
Goodhue	612-388-8261	Olmsted	507-285-8115	Winona	507-457-6320
Grant	218-685-4520	Otter Tail	218-739-2271	Wright	612-682-3900
Hennepin	612-348-5151	Pennington	218-681-4011	Yellow Medicine	612-564-3132
Houston	507-724-5211	Pine	612-629-6781		
Hubbard	218-732-3196	Pipestone	507-825-4494		
Isanti	612-689-1644	Polk	218-281-2554		

Source: Office of the Secretary of State

Bill Introductions

HF2032 — HF2254

Monday, Feb. 24

HF2032--Kalis (DFL)

Transportation

County state-aid highway system conflict resolution procedures provided; and county state-aid highway fund distribution formula to include lane-miles.

HF2033--Orenstein (DFL)

Local Government & Metro. Affairs

St. Paul provided capital improvement bond limits.

HF2034--Bodahl (DFL)

Health & Human Services

HIV and hepatitis B testing provided to persons voluntarily providing emergency assistance at an accident.

HF2035--Runbeck (IR)

Transportation

POW personalized license plates issued free of charge.

HF2036--Hanson (DFL)

Judiciary

Jail and local adult correctional centers provided construction and operating standard flexibility.

HF2037--Dorn (DFL)

Appropriations

Sakatah Singing Hills state trail provided bond issuance for repairs and upgrading, and money appropriated.

HF2038--McEachern (DFL)

Education

Teaching advancement institute appropriated money.

HF2039--Johnson, A. (DFL)

Education

Residential facilities aid increased and to include contracted residential services in nonresident facilities, and money appropriated.

HF2040--Vanasek (DFL)

Education

Transportation levy authorized for late transportation of pupils involved in after school activities, and levy adjustment authorized.

HF2041--Segal (DFL)

Health & Human Services

Juvenile offender mental health and chemical dependency screening and treatment pilot programs established, and money appropriated.

HF2042--Pelowski (DFL)

Education

Higher education board abolished.

HF2043--Dawkins (DFL)

Commerce

Pet origin and health disclosure act adopted.

HF2044--Trimble (DFL)

Environment & Natural Resources

Once-through water cooling system permit termination exemption authorized for certain nonprofit corporations.

HF2045--Hasskamp (DFL)

Local Government & Metro. Affairs

Lake Edward allowed to withdraw from watershed districts.

HF2046--Bertram (DFL)

Commerce

Motor vehicle lienholder to provide notice to secured creditors before vehicle is sold.

HF2047--Solberg (DFL)

Judiciary

Sex offender and chemical dependency treatment programs established in correctional facilities; inmates not released on holidays and weekends; good time reduction requirements modified; and probation task force established.

HF2048--Welle (DFL)

Local Government & Metro. Affairs

Kandiyohi county allowed to consolidate the offices of auditor and treasurer.

HF2049--Thompson (DFL)

Taxes

Seniors at least 62 years of age provided additional property tax refund of five percent of household income or one percent of the homestead market value.

HF2050--Bishop (IR)

Health & Human Services

HIV or hepatitis B virus infected health care workers reported and monitored; access to medical data provided; patient health and safety program established; rulemaking authorized; penalties provided, and money appropriated.

HF2051--Reding (DFL)

Governmental Operations

State department and agency appointment procedures and requirements clarified.

HF2052--Bertram (DFL)

Financial Institutions & Insurance

Credit union investments in share certificates regulated, reverse mortgage loans authorized, and investment of trust funds allowed.

HF2053--Janezich (DFL)

Transportation

Drivers' license fees increased.

HF2054--Bertram (DFL)

Agriculture

Pesticide distributor requirement for accepting used containers and unused pesticides delayed.

HF2055--Hasskamp (DFL)

Judiciary

Crime victimization survey conducted every three years, and money appropriated.

HF2056--Mariani (DFL)

Education

Migrant farmworkers, deaf students attending a regional center, and refugees included in enrollments used for appropriations.

HF2057--Rest (DFL)

Gen'l Leg., Vet's Affairs & Gaming

Presidential primary voting allowed in a single city polling place.

HF2058--Olsen, S. (IR)

Education

Higher education board and system merger not to include technical colleges.

HF2059--Bettermann (IR)

Governmental Operations

Electricity board to include a member with military experience, and military service electrical experience equivalent recognition required.

HF2060--Cooper (DFL)

Health & Human Services

Intermediate care facilities for persons with mental retardation or related conditions exempted from state human services rules if certified under federal standards.

HF2061—Hausman (DFL)**Education**

Regional library basic system support grant requirements modified for maintenance of local effort.

HF2062—Gutknecht (IR)**Health & Human Services**

Intermediate care facilities for persons with mental retardation downsizing demonstration project established, and money appropriated.

HF2063—O'Connor (DFL)**Governmental Operations**

Retirement pension payments subtracted from public employee salaries.

HF2064—Carruthers (DFL)**Judiciary**

County attorney subpoena power to include cellular phone, paging, and safe deposit companies and financial institutions, and search warrant time of service restrictions modified.

HF2065—Trimble (DFL)**Health & Human Services**

Asian youth crime prevention services grant program established, and money appropriated.

HF2066—Trimble (DFL)**Labor-Management Relations**

Video display terminal (VDT) operator health risks studied, and money appropriated.

HF2067—Hanson (DFL)**Judiciary**

Driving while intoxicated (DWI); third or subsequent violation provided felony penalty.

HF2068—Pugh (DFL)**Taxes**

West St. Paul provided delayed property tax assessments for improvements to certain residential property.

HF2069—Wenzel (DFL)**Gen'l Leg., Vet's Affairs & Gaming**

Camp Ripley day care center established, and money appropriated.

HF2070—Johnson, A. (DFL)**Education**

Violence prevention state advisory council and community task forces established; violence prevention revenue and levy provided to school districts; and money appropriated.

HF2071—Pugh (DFL)**Economic Development**

Tax increment financing (TIF) procedures and requirements clarified, recodified, and provided.

HF2072—Johnson, A. (DFL)**Education**

Elementary school students provided comprehensive student services program, and money appropriated.

HF2073—Welker (IR)**Judiciary**

Safe communities act of 1992 adopted, and money appropriated.

HF2074—O'Connor (DFL)**Regulated Industries**

Minnesota-produced beer only sold by metropolitan airports commission liquor licensees.

HF2075—Welker (IR)**Judiciary**

Work release program inmate wages used to pay court-ordered fines; and parent or guardian of minor victim of harassment allowed restraining order from district court.

HF2076—Dawkins (DFL)**Housing**

Tenant covenant violation unlawful detainer action brought by county attorney, and real estate interest forfeiture clarified related to contraband or controlled substance seizures.

HF2077—Girard (IR)**Education**

School year not to begin before the first Tuesday in September.

HF2078—Ostrom (DFL)**Education**

Food service fund accounting and fund transfer requirements provided for school districts incurring a fund deficit.

HF2079—Hasskamp (DFL)**Taxes**

Property tax late payment penalties reduced if taxes paid within three days, and late payment penalty abated if taxes not paid due to unforeseen circumstances and are paid within seven days.

HF2080—Tunheim (DFL)**Transportation**

Railroads reimbursed for maintaining grade crossing signals and other safety devices; loss or lack of rail service studied; rehabilitation project grants provided for rail lines owned by a public entity; and money appropriated.

HF2081—Tunheim (DFL)**Health & Human Services**

Medical assistance provider appeal filing date requirement modified.

HF2082—Skoglund (DFL)**Regulated Industries**

Telephone company customer service

provided within three minutes, and tracer service required for harassing telephone calls.

HF2083—Hausman (DFL)**Health & Human Services**

Smoking prohibited in a family or group family licensed day care center.

HF2084—Olson, E. (DFL)**Governmental Operations**

License and permit application action required within 60 days by state departments or agencies.

HF2085—Hanson (DFL)**Judiciary**

Driving while intoxicated (DWI) repeat offenses subject to property forfeiture proceedings, alcohol victims reparations account created, and money appropriated.

HF2086—Kelso (DFL)**Education**

Violence prevention programs established by school districts; violence prevention and sexual harassment curriculum center created; early childhood education revenue and general education aid increased; and money appropriated.

HF2087—Johnson, R. (DFL)**Judiciary**

Child abuse and child in need of protective services definitions expanded.

HF2088—Sparby (DFL)**Transportation**

Rail-highway grade crossing accidents studied involving trains and schools buses.

HF2089—Murphy (DFL)**Energy**

Photovoltaic (solar) devices and materials used to produce or store electric power exempted from sales, use, and property tax.

HF2090—Carruthers (DFL)**Judiciary**

No-fault automobile insurance requirements enforced and penalties provided.

HF2091—Frederick (IR)**Transportation**

Veterans' special motor vehicle license plate transfer expense provided to transferee.

HF2092—Heir (IR)**Taxes**

June sales and use tax liability accelerated payment modified for certain vendors.

HF2093—Hasskamp (DFL)**Education**

Tobacco use prohibited at public elementary and secondary schools.

HF2094—Jefferson (DFL)

Judiciary

Culture or ethnic heritage and legal information requirements provided in adoption and child placement proceedings.

HF2095—Greenfield (DFL)

Health & Human Services

Nursing home bed moratorium exception process approval expiration date extended, and property reimbursement modified for moratorium exceptions.

HF2096—Farrell (DFL)

Commerce

Motor vehicle franchise termination payments regulated.

HF2097—Cooper (DFL)

Labor-Management Relations

Rescue squad voluntary worker classified as an employee for workers' compensation purposes, and ambulance personnel classification evaluated.

HF2098—Kalis (DFL)

Housing

Rental deposit interest rate lowered for landlords.

HF2099—Carruthers (DFL)

Financial Institutions & Insurance

Insurers to reimburse insureds for deductible amounts before retaining subrogation proceeds, and insureds provided recovery rights.

HF2100—Cooper (DFL)

Health & Human Services

Antitrust law exemption provided for certain agreements between not-for-profit hospitals and health care providers.

HF2101—Kelso (DFL)

Education

Early childhood developmental screening requirements modified, and health history information rights provided to parents.

HF2102—Beard (DFL)

Education

Debt service equalization aid provided an open and standing appropriation.

HF2103—Blatz (IR)

Regulated Industries

Liquor resale exporter allowed resale of liquor purchased from a retail licensee or municipal liquor store.

HF2104—Milbert (DFL)

Gen'l Leg., Vet's Affairs & Gaming

Audit requirement exemption provided for certain gambling organizations.

HF2105—Vanasek (DFL)

Education

Independent school district No. 392, Le Center, provided additional capital bonding authority for school building equipment, handicap accessibility improvements, and fire code compliance.

HF2106—Trimble (DFL)

Commerce

Currency exchanges provided distance limitations, operating restrictions, and local license approval requirements.

HF2107—Hanson (DFL)

Education

Alcohol and drug abuse instruction included in public and private driver education programs.

HF2108—O'Connor (DFL)

Commerce

Minnesota-produced food and beverages sold by "A Taste of Minnesota" vendors.

HF2109—Kelso (DFL)

Education

Resident district defined for pupil whose parent or guardian is a Shakopee correctional facility inmate.

HF2110—Kelso (DFL)

Education

Faribault academy appropriations to include kindergarten students and not to cancel, and academies allowed to provide respite care and supplemental education instruction and services.

HF2111—Hausman (DFL)

Rules & Legislative Administration

Budget enforcement act; Congress to allow transfers of savings in the military account to the domestic budget.

HF2112—Hasskamp (DFL)

Appropriations

Bond issuance and sale authorized and money appropriated for the construction of buildings at Brainerd technical and community college.

HF2113—Orenstein (DFL)

Transportation

Flashing light and stop arm use authorized on properly marked school buses transporting persons age 18 and under to and from certain activities.

HF2114—Cooper (DFL)

Judiciary

Volunteer liquor resale exporter allowed resale of liquor purchased from a retail licensee or municipal liquor store.

Thursday, Feb. 27

HF2115—Begich (DFL)

Local Government & Metro. Affairs

Fence apportionment of cost provided on need and benefit of partition fences.

HF2116—Lasley (DFL)

Transportation

Buses provided privileged use of street or highway lanes and right-of-way, transit tax credit provided for bus use and promotion, gasoline and special fuel tax modified, and local public transportation utility fees allowed.

HF2117—Segal (DFL)

Health & Human Services

Home health visiting program grants authorized for prevention of child abuse and neglect, and money appropriated.

HF2118—Segal (DFL)

Education

Student nonbinding votes encouraged in school district elections.

HF2119—Segal (DFL)

Education

Limited English proficiency program pupil-teacher ratio reduced, program eligibility expanded, and levy authorized.

HF2120—Nelson, S. (DFL)

Appropriations

Farmer-lender mediation program appropriated money.

HF2121—Nelson, K. (DFL)

Education

Education department programs provided technical changes.

HF2122—Welker (IR)

Taxes

Tax-forfeited land purchase price to include delinquent taxes and assessments, penalties, interest, and other costs.

HF2123—Jefferson (DFL)

Commerce

Locksmiths and keymakers licensed, penalties provided, and money appropriated.

HF2124—Pugh (DFL)

Judiciary

Intestate succession and will amendments adopted for uniform probate code and conflicting provisions repealed.

HF2125—Tunheim (DFL)

Agriculture

Roseau and Koochiching counties added to the restricted seed potato growing area.

HF2126—Orenstein (DFL)

Education

Violence prevention and sexual harassment training program participation required for post-secondary institution staff and students, grants authorized, and money appropriated.

HF2127—Sparby (DFL)

Governmental Operations

State buildings with flat roofs prohibited.

HF2128—Clark (DFL)

Health & Human Services

Nursing home bed moratorium provided an exception to provide beds in a specialized facility in Hennepin county for chronic inebriates.

HF2129—Vellenga (DFL)

Judiciary

Criminal justice system task force established to study criminal code and penalties, enhanced penalties, bias crime penalties, and the sentencing guidelines.

HF2130—Dempsey (IR)

Education

Interactive television levy authority extended to school districts in economic development region nine.

HF2131—Vellenga (DFL)

Judiciary

Extradition expense reimbursement provided to counties from forfeited bail revenue.

HF2132—Sarna (DFL)

Commerce

Rebuilt motor vehicle title certificate exemption deleted.

HF2133—Jacobs (DFL)

Regulated Industries

Gasoline sellers to comply with octane standards, testing criteria, enforcement, and penalties provided, and money appropriated.

HF2134—Jacobs (DFL)

Energy

Oil fired heating plant efficiency improvement programs appropriated money.

HF2135—Jacobs (DFL)

Regulated Industries

Telephone extended area service petition criteria modified.

HF2136—Cooper (DFL)

Health & Human Services

Nursing home specialized services need studied by long term care planning committee.

HF2137—Lourey (DFL)

Governmental Operations

Administration, benefits, and investment practices changed.

HF2138—Greenfield (DFL)

Health and Human Services

Nursing home hold-harmless provision established, debt recognition from certain sales authorized, repair and maintenance rate and equity incentives provided, valuation process established, and money appropriated.

HF2139—Olson, K. (DFL)

Judiciary

Juvenile courts to act promptly in matters involving physically or sexually abused children.

HF2140—Farrell (DFL)

Judiciary

Homicide investigation and tracking and domestic abuse data systems established, protection order restitution and statewide enforcement and verification provided, certain data deemed private, and money appropriated.

HF2141—Farrell (DFL)

Judiciary

Harassment repeat offenses enhanced, prosecutor role in victim restitution increased, sentencing guidelines affected when victim is a stranger.

HF2142—Johnson, A. (DFL)

Labor-Management Relations

Leaves of absence relating to an employee's child modified, labor standards division to investigate and report on complaints relating to parental leave.

HF2143—Steensma (DFL)

Environment & Natural Resources

Above ground storage tank regulation adoption moratorium imposed, report and legislative review required.

HF2144—Pugh (DFL)

Health & Human Services

Mental health services delivery system pilot project in Dakota county proposed.

HF2145—Brown (DFL)

Education

Community and technical college administrative consolidation and technical college district creation requirements repealed.

HF2146—Lieder (DFL)

Appropriations

Potato inspection facility constructed in East Grand Forks.

HF2147—Wagenius (DFL)

Environment & Natural Resources

Mercury sales, use and recycling regulated, placement in solid waste banned.

HF2148—Rest (DFL)

Taxes

Alternative minimum tax exemption provided for certain cooperatives.

HF2149—Greenfield (DFL)

Health & Human Services

Work readiness program transfer of certain secondary school students to general assistance program.

HF2150—Wagenius (DFL)

Environment & Natural Resources

Waste recycling provisions defined and regulations established.

HF2151—Peterson (DFL)

Education

Joint school district No. 6011, Lac Qui Parle Valley, appropriated money for start up costs.

HF2152—Murphy (DFL)

Labor-Management Relations

Arbitration required in certain cases, procedures established, and penalties provided.

HF2153—Vanasek (DFL)

Local Government & Metro. Affairs

Metropolitan airport planning authority, duties, and name revised, council expanded, voting status of certain members altered, staff and office space authorized.

HF2154—Orenstein (DFL)

Judiciary

Immunization data release provided in certain cases.

HF2155—Sparby (DFL)

Gen'l Leg., Vet's Affairs & Gaming

Lawful purpose definition expanded to include certain sponsored senior citizen activities, and contribution restrictions provided.

HF2156—Sparby (DFL)

Gen'l Leg., Vet's Affairs & Gaming

Card game tournaments held by certain organizations for senior citizens allowed, and rules provided.

HF2157—Sparby (DFL)

Gen'l Leg., Vet's Affairs & Gaming

Lawful gambling advisory council established, and money appropriated.

HF2158—Sparby (DFL)

Labor-Management Relations

Workers' compensation act proposed.

HF2159—Sarna (DFL)

Judiciary

Municipalities to reimburse costs incurred by peace officers in defense of civilian complaints.

HF2160—Wagenius (DFL)

Judiciary

Child support and visitation administration, computation, and enforcement provisions modified, and money appropriated.

HF2161—Clark (DFL)

Health & Human Services

Supplemental aid program expanded to include assistance for mentally ill persons in shared housing.

HF2162—Hausman (DFL)

Education

Transportation levy adjustment provided for hazard costs.

HF2163—Hausman (DFL)

Education

Transportation levy authorized for late transportation of pupils involved in after school activities, and levy adjustment authorized.

HF2164—Hausman (DFL)

Education

Transportation aid restored for late transportation of pupils.

HF2165—Hausman (DFL)

Education

Transportation revenue inflation factor modified and levy adjustment provided.

HF2166—Rest (DFL)

Taxes

Sales tax exemption provided for building materials purchased by government agencies for use in construction of low and moderate income housing.

HF2167—Wejcman (DFL)

Judiciary

Law enforcement training courses concerning violent crimes against women and children required.

HF2168—Mariani (DFL)

Health & Human Services

Alternative mental health delivery service demonstration projects provided.

HF2169—Janezich (DFL)

Education

School board vacancies filled by runner up candidates provided.

HF2170—Farrell (DFL)

Environment & Natural Resources

Bond or insurance must be provided by person bidding on or performing petrofund corrective actions.

HF2171—Seaberg (IR)

Judiciary

Drivers' license revocation required for persons convicted of controlled substance offense involving use of a motor vehicle.

HF2172—Nelson, S. (DFL)

Appropriations

Wetlands preservation funds allocation provided.

HF2173—Kelso (DFL)

Education

Reimbursement provided to school districts for complying with required elementary preparation time rules, and money appropriated.

HF2174—Trimble (DFL)

Environment & Natural Resources

Grants provided for retro-fitting and conversion of once through cooling systems.

HF2175—Frerichs (IR)

Appropriations

Lake Florence; bond issuance authorized for restoration project, and money appropriated.

HF2176—Frerichs (IR)

Taxes

Vacant platted property provided valuation and assessment.

HF2177—Rukavina (DFL)

Labor-Management Relations

Workers' compensation benefits and coverage regulated, and penalties provided.

HF2178—Rukavina (DFL)

Labor-Management Relations

Workers' compensation court of appeals hearings, appointments, and attorney fees regulated, penalties provided.

HF2179—Vellenga (DFL)

Health & Human Services

School social workers licensed by the board of teaching exempt from licensing requirement.

HF2180—Bauerly (DFL)

Local Government & Metro. Affairs

Commissioner residence location provided in certain years.

HF2181—Carruthers (DFL)

Judiciary

Data practices provisions codified outside of the government data practices act referenced.

HF2182—Carruthers (DFL)

Judiciary

Authorizing health-related licensing boards, and the Attorney General's office to bring civil penalties against certain corporations and partnerships.

HF2183—Waltman (IR)

Local Government & Metro. Affairs

Zumbrota authorized to erect two informational signs within two miles of the city along highway No. 52 with land owner approval.

HF2184—Orenstein (DFL)

Judiciary

Tort liability limits for claims against the Metropolitan Transit Commission raised.

HF2185—Farrell (DFL)

Labor-Management Relations

Railroad employee protections provided following an acquisition, and penalties provided.

HF2186—McGuire (DFL)

Governmental Operations

St. Paul fire department relief association authorized payment of benefits to a surviving former spouse.

HF2187—Johnson, A. (DFL)

Regulated Industries

Blaine authorized to issue an on-sale intoxicating liquor license to the amateur sports commission for the national sports center for social events.

HF2188—Jefferson (DFL)

Commerce

Accountancy board membership and procedures modified, registered public accountants regulated, accountant education requirements changed, and money appropriated.

HF2189—Simoneau (DFL)

Economic Development

Legislative committees to consider effect of proposed legislation on state science and technology policy.

HF2190—McGuire (DFL)

Economic Development

Ramsey county provided powers and duties of a city related to economic development authorities.

HF2191—Simoneau (DFL)

Transportation

Metropolitan Council authorized acquisition and betterment of transit facilities and equipment, and bonding authority provided.

HF2192—Hausman (DFL)

Environment & Natural Resources

Tax increment financing special environmental treatment areas established, districts created, and certain contaminant remediation and development powers provided.

HF2193—Wejman (DFL)

Judiciary

Parentage recognition provided force and effect of a paternity adjudication, paternity recognition form and educational materials distributed, and child visitation and custody provisions modified.

HF2194—McEachern (DFL)

Education

Staff development revenue authorized use clarified.

HF2195—Runbeck (IR)

Education

Planning, evaluating, and reporting process (PER) report entitled the "Annual Report on Curriculum and Student Performances," and to include curriculum advisory committee membership information.

HF2196—Dauner (DFL)

Local Government & Metro. Affairs

County issuance of tax anticipation certificates modified.

HF2197—Nelson, K. (DFL)

Education

Teaching board authorized to implement restructured teacher preparation programs and licensing requirements; one-year internship in a professional development school and certain internship examinations required; and provisions clarified.

HF2198—Runbeck (IR)

Education

Students permitted to sign a waiver to attend a non-higher education coordinating board registered school.

HF2199—Trimble (DFL)

Gen'l Leg., Vet's Affairs & Gaming

St. Paul special lottery game authorized with proceeds provided to city youth education and recreation programs.

HF2200—McEachern (DFL)

Taxes

Tobacco and cigarette tax refunds provided, and money appropriated.

HF2201—Bertram (DFL)

Gen'l Leg., Vet's Affairs & Gaming

Veterans home admission standards clarified.

HF2202—Cooper (DFL)

Education

Physician loan forgiveness program modified; mid-level practitioner, rural psychiatrist, and nurse education accounts and grants established; physician assistant training program established; and money appropriated.

HF2203—Olson, E. (DFL)

Taxes

Game and fish fund disbursements and proceedings modified for payment of certain in-lieu taxes.

HF2204—Olson, E. (DFL)

Taxes

Property tax penalty and interest distribution modified.

HF2205—Mariani (DFL)

Transportation

Interstate highway No. 94, St. Paul, directional sign erected for Metropolitan State University.

HF2206—Pugh (DFL)

Judiciary

Conciliation court authorized appearances, jurisdiction, and procedures modified, and jurisdictional financial amounts increased.

HF2207—Pugh (DFL)

Judiciary

Criminal and juvenile justice information commission and partnership council created; supplementary sex offender information statement prepared for patterned sex offenders, and money appropriated.

HF2208—Janezich (DFL)

Commerce

Sign contractors licensed, advisory council established, rule adoption and penalties provided, and money appropriated.

HF2209—Wejman (DFL)

Judiciary

Child removal from state by custodial parent study commission established.

HF2210—Wejman (DFL)

Judiciary

Mechanic's lien law contractor fraud multiple violations provided felony penalty.

HF2211—Bauerly (DFL)

Judiciary

Pistol permit possession eligibility modified, penalties increased, and certain law enforcement powers clarified.

HF2212—Greenfield (DFL)

Appropriations

Lino Lakes Correctional Facility allowed alternate use of construction project appropriation, and money appropriated.

HF2213—Greenfield (DFL)

Health & Human Services

Home care service licensure requirements modified, home management service personnel registered, and local government provider fee exemption removed.

HF2214—Clark (DFL)

Health & Human Services

American Indian program section created within the human services department alcohol and drug abuse section.

HF2215—Farrell (DFL)

Financial Institutions & Insurance

No-fault automobile insurance wage loss reimbursement coverage restricted for disabled persons.

HF2216—Farrell (DFL)

Taxes

Homestead treatment to continue after a divorce in certain cases.

HF2217—Farrell (DFL)

Commerce

Franchise and business opportunities uniform act adopted.

HF2218—Rest (DFL)

Judiciary

Juvenile dangerous offender secure confinement provided at Red Wing or Sauk Centre correctional facilities; treatment programs created; victims allowed presence of supportive person during testimony; bonds authorized and money appropriated.

HF2219—Johnson, A. (DFL)

Transportation

Commuter transportation benefits provided tax incentives; traffic congestion reduction program established; right turns in front of a bus prohibited; assault on a transit operator penalty increased; and other transit provisions provided.

HF2220—Dorn (DFL)

Education

Metropolitan State University and community services or education instructors teaching noncredit classes status clarified for definition as a public employee.

HF2221—Sparby (DFL)

Education

Teacher collective bargaining agreement deadline extended and penalty exemption provided for consolidating districts.

HF2222—Carlson (DFL)

Governmental Operations

Robbinsdale city council member authorized election of plan coverage and purchase of prior service coverage.

HF2223—Carruthers (DFL)

Judiciary

Juvenile court retention of delinquency records extended to offender's 26th birthday; conviction reductions restricted; and criminal history scoring modified.

HF2224—Hasskamp (DFL)
Environment & Natural Resources
Snowmobile registration fee reduced for snowmobiles not operated on public trails.

HF2225—O'Connor (DFL)
Governmental Operations
St. Paul police relief association board elections to include retirees, disability pensioners, and surviving spouses.

HF2226—O'Connor (DFL)
Governmental Operations
St. Paul police relief association date change validated for personal and benefit payments.

HF2227—Tunheim (DFL)
Taxes
Natural resources land in-lieu payments adjusted for inflation, and money appropriated.

HF2228—Dauner (DFL)
Taxes
Counties provided special levy for losses due to tax abatements or court actions.

HF2229—Wagenius (DFL)
Environment & Natural Resources
Landfill environmental cleanup program established; public facilities authority loans to counties for landfill closure authorized; consumer products and packaging toxic material registration and fee provided; and money appropriated.

HF2230—McEachern (DFL)
Education
Independent school district No. 885, St. Michael-Albertville, authorized fund transfer from debt redemption fund to the building construction fund.

HF2231—Carruthers (DFL)
Governmental Operations
Administrative rule clarification and corrections included in revisor's bill, rulemaking harmless errors and dual notices provided, and federally mandated rulemaking expedited.

HF2232—Simoneau (DFL)
Judiciary
Collateral source statute to include arbitration awards, and payments to a claimant provided.

HF2233—Trimble (DFL)
Taxes
Once-through water cooling system conversion or replacement air cooling equipment exempt from certain sales and property tax.

HF2234—McEachern (DFL)
Taxes
Otsego levy limits to exclude fire service levies.

HF2235—Rukavina (DFL)
Labor-Management Relations
Workers' compensation medical and rehabilitation benefits regulated and penalties provided.

HF2236—Hausman (DFL)
Education
Desegregation capital improvement grant act bond issuance authorized.

HF2237—Janezich (DFL)
Regulated Industries
Advertising of off-sale liquor prices provided.

HF2238—Cooper (DFL)
Health & Human Services
Rural health initiatives and program changes provided, rural hospital grant program modified, advisory committee established, rural health advisory committee assigned duties, State Health Plan flexibility required, and money appropriated.

HF2239—Johnson, R. (DFL)
Environment & Natural Resources
Natural resources permit applicant's bill of rights adopted, ombudsman created, and money appropriated.

HF2240—Rukavina (DFL)
Labor-Management Relations
Workers' compensation insurance and the assigned risk plan regulated; health and safety fund created; fraud prevention provided; repetitive motion injuries studied; rate reduction required; and money appropriated.

HF2241—Thompson (DFL)
Taxes
Homestead credit permanent trust fund established for providing property tax relief with funding provided by dedicating part of the sales tax, and constitutional amendment proposed.

HF2242—McGuire (DFL)
Governmental Operations
Declaring a state policy of zero tolerance of violence. Relating to human rights.

HF2243—Clark (DFL)
Governmental Operations
Declaring a state policy of zero tolerance of violence. Relating to human rights.

HF2244—McPherson (IR)
Governmental Operations
Declaring a state policy of zero tolerance of violence. Relating to human rights.

HF2245—Lourey (DFL)
Governmental Operations
Declaring a state policy of zero tolerance of violence. Relating to human rights.

HF2246—Kelso (DFL)
Governmental Operations
Declaring a state policy of zero tolerance of violence. Relating to human rights.

HF2247—Johnson, A. (DFL)
Governmental Operations
Declaring a state policy of zero tolerance of violence. Relating to human rights.

HF2248—O'Connor (DFL)
Transportation
Establishing a system for the notification, recording and collection of parking violations.

HF2249—Frerichs (IR)
Governmental Operations
Relating to public safety officers and public safety officer's benefits.

HF2250—Carruthers (DFL)
Governmental Operations
Relating to public safety officer's benefits

HF2251—Olson K. (DFL)
Governmental Operations
Adopting the square dance as the American folk dance of Minnesota.

HF2252—Waltman (IR)
Transportation
Reducing the fee for Minnesota identification card for physically disabled persons.

HF2253—McGuire (DFL)
Health & Human Services
Clarifying requirements for granting medical licenses and for investigating physicians.

HF2254—Cooper (DFL)
Health & Human Services
Clarifying membership requirements for the board of pharmacy.

March 1, 1856

On this day, Lake County was established and named after Lake Superior. The county lies directly south of the great lake.

On this day, the largest county in the state, St. Louis County, was named and established. The St. Louis River, the largest river flowing into Lake Superior, gives the county its name.



The Education Finance Division of the Education Committee thinks it's better to build baseball diamonds in corn fields rather than schools. Members of the committee advised superintendents seeking funding for new buildings to stay away from "corn field school" proposals at its Feb. 26 meeting. "Corn field schools" are defined as schools that are located in the country, far from access to water and sewer facilities. Building far from town can mean that water and sewer hookups can eat up money meant to improve educational facilities. Rep. Becky Kelso (DFL-Shakopee) clarified that the committee has nothing against building in cornfields close to towns and hookups.

Minnesota could receive up to \$5 million through a federal grant program for community youth service programs. Reps. Howard Orenstein (DFL-St. Paul) and Andy Dawkins (DFL-St. Paul) told the Education Committee Feb. 26 that the goal of the program is to involve young people in a community they have built. The St. Paul representatives are sponsors of HF2002, which directs the Minnesota Office of Volunteer Services to submit a proposal for a federal grant that would maximize the state's receipt of federal funds from the National and Community Service Act of 1990. HF2002 was approved by the committee.

Minnesota programs to ensure quality control within businesses are the best in the nation, but not nearly as good as programs in place in some foreign countries, officials from the Minnesota Council for Quality told members of the Appropriations Committee's Economic Development, Infrastructure, and Regulation Division Feb. 26. "That's very much like saying Moe is the very smartest of the Three Stooges," said Jim Buckman, president of the council.

"We need more people providing assistance, rather than running around with a hammer," Rep. Wally Sparby (DFL-Thief River Falls) told officials from the Minnesota Pollution Control Agency (MPCA) Feb. 25. He and other members of the Appropriations Committee's Environment and Natural Resources Division expressed concern about MPCA's role in communities. John Chell, assistant MPCA commissioner, said the agency would like to have more of its staff outside its St. Paul headquarters so better relationships with communities could be developed. The agency hopes to move from the need for enforcement to a higher level of compliance through "collaboration," Chell told lawmakers.

If Minnesota's business climate is so rotten, how come the state's unemployment rate has been between 1.5 and 2 percent lower than the national average for the past five years? Officials from the Minnesota Council for Quality suggest it's because Minnesota businesses produce higher quality products than in other parts of the country. The office noted that two of the prestigious Malcolm Baldrige quality award winners have come from Minnesota in the past two years. They were IBM-Rochester and the Zytech Corp. from Redwood Falls. In addition, two other Minnesota firms were in contention for the national award in the past two years.

Rep. Jim Rice (DFL-Mpls) couldn't help adding his thoughts to the idea that basic principles of quality control can be applied just as easily to the public sector — including the Legislature — as they can to the private sector. "I've been here 22 years and it just shakes us up a little

bit that we could have quality in the Legislature," joked Rice. Officials from the Minnesota Council for Quality appeared Feb. 26 before the Appropriations Committee's Economic Development, Infrastructure and Regulation Division, which Rice chairs.

A moratorium on new forms of gambling is what Nick Zuber, chair of the Gambling Control Board, supports. Why? So that "policymakers can properly evaluate the direction of legalized gambling and its impact on the citizens of Minnesota," he wrote in a Feb. 14 letter to Rep. Tom Osthoff (DFL-St. Paul), chair of the General Legislation, Veterans Affairs and Gaming Committee. Zuber cites frequent statute and rule changes since 1985 as additional reasons for a freeze. While Osthoff did not support or oppose the moratorium at a Feb. 25 meeting, he did admit lawmakers have continued to tinker with lawful gaming statutes over the years. "The best thing we could do for the current gambling operators in this state is to go home tomorrow," he said.

Forecasting the state's projected revenues is a tricky business. A 1986 report from the Department of Finance concluded that the average absolute error of revenue forecasts between 1980 and 1987 was 9 percent, or roughly \$900 million based on the approximate \$10 billion biennial budget of that era. The report said little can be done to improve "the technical aspects of the state's revenue forecasting process," and added that making such forecasts is analogous to forecasting a "house of cards."

Accuracy of past revenue forecasts

(\$ in millions)

	Biennium								Average absolute error
	1980-81		1982-83		1984-85		1986-87		
	\$ Variance	%	\$ Variance	%	\$ Variance	%	\$ Variance	%	
Non-dedicated revenues	-414	-6	-1,306	-14.3	596	6.8	-652	-6.9	8.5%
Expenditures/other	55	0.7	-169	-2.2	73	0.8	-82	-0.8	1.1%
Total	-359	-4.9	-1,475	-16.1	669	7.5	-734	-7.2	9.0%

Source: State Budget Stability: The Limits of Forecasting — Creating a Manageable Budget, Department of Finance

Coming Up Next Week . . . March 2-7, 1992

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, March 2

8 a.m.

Economic Development, Infrastructure, & Regulation/APPROPRIATIONS
400S State Office Building
Chr. Rep. Jim Rice
Agenda: MNDot capital budget.

Education Division/APPROPRIATIONS
300N State Office Building
Chr. Rep. Lyndon Carlson
Agenda: Transfer of credit.

EDUCATION

5 State Office Building
Chr. Rep. Bob McEachern
Agenda: Interim report on restructuring; pre-K-12, and the Community Education Service delivery system, Minnesota Board of Education.
HF1865 (Pelowski) Graduation rule not adopted by education board until authorized by law.

8:30 a.m.

**Government Structures Division/
GOVERNMENTAL OPERATIONS**
10 State Office Building
Chr. Rep. Rich O'Connor
Agenda: HFXXXX (O'Connor) Establishing a legislative commission on occupational regulation.

10 a.m.

AGRICULTURE

5 State Office Building
Chr. Rep. Stephen Wenzel
Agenda: HF1827 (Dille) Cattle brucellosis testing requirements modified, and anaplasmosis testing required for cattle from Canada and certain states.
HFXXXX (Steensma) Increased funding for the Minnesota Extension Service.

JUDICIARY

Basement Hearing Room State Office Building
Chr. Rep. Kathleen Vellenga
Agenda: HF1910 (Rest) Limited liability company act adopted, and money appropriated.
HF1702 (Rest) Birth information released to adopted persons.
HF442 (Carruthers) Child neglect and child abuse reporting expanded to include neglect due to reliance on spiritual health care.

REGULATED INDUSTRIES

10 State Office Building
Chr. Rep. Joel Jacobs
Agenda: HF1489 (Dawkins) Electric cooperative with a membership of 50,000 or more subject to open meeting law.
HF1943 (O'Connor) Telephone company nonpublic data disclosure restricted, and telephone rates and charges regulated.
HF1751 (Olsen, S.) Interactive and advertisement telephone services regulated.

12:30 p.m.

Subcommittee on Family Law/JUDICIARY
Basement Hearing Room State Office Building
Chr. Rep. Jean Wagenius
Agenda: HF2160 (Wagenius) Child support - continued from 2/28 hearing.

LABOR-MANAGEMENT RELATIONS

200 State Office Building
Chr. Rep. Joe Begich
Agenda: HF2 (Orenstein) Community service.
HF2066 (Trimble) Video display terminal (VDT) operator health risks studied, and money appropriated.
HF2142 (Johnson) Employment leave of absence.

Banking Division/FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS & INSURANCE

300S State Office Building
Chr. Rep. Wally Sparby
Agenda: HF1680 (Skoglund) Banks, credit unions, industrial loan and thrifts, regulated lenders, and banking corporations regulated, and banking practices modified.
12:30 p.m.

Education Finance Division/EDUCATION

300N State Office Building
Chr. Rep. Ken Nelson
Agenda: Department of Education responses to budget reductions. Department reorganization.

HOUSING

5 State Office Building
Chr. Rep. Karen Clark
Agenda: HFXXXX MHFA bills.
HFXXXX (Runbeck) Manufactured homes.

2:30 p.m.

The House will meet in Session.

AFTER SESSION

ENVIRONMENT & NATURAL RESOURCES

10 State Office Building
Chr. Rep. Willard Munger
Agenda: HF2229 (Wagenius) Alternatives to Superfund for landfill cleanup.
HF2150 (Wagenius) 1992 waste management account amendments.

7 p.m.

Legislative Commission on Pensions and Retirement/JOINT HOUSE & SENATE

10 State Office Building
Chr. Rep. Leo Reding
Agenda: Presentation on actuarial status of Minnesota public pension plans, Thomas Custis, Milliman and Robertson.
HF1895 (Cooper)/SF1718 (Frederickson, D.J.) Ambulance service personnel longevity award and incentive program established, and funding provided from driver's license surtax.
HFXXX (Reding)/SFXXX MSRS; Austin highway employee annuity accrual date.
HF876 (Rodosovich)/SF791 (Morse) Service credit purchase authorized for teachers exempt due to pre-1957 pre-age 25 teaching service exemption.
HF1057 (Welle)/SFXXX Service credit; certain members authorized to purchase service credit for a period of authorized educational leave.
HF1350 (Jaros)/SF1139 (Solon) Wrongful discharge; service and salary credit awarded to public employees in the event of wrongful discharge.
HF1744 (Dempsey)/SF1710 (Frederickson, D.R.) Surviving spouse of public employees retirement association deceased disabled member provided joint and survivor optional annuity.
HF1794 (Munger)/SF1665 (Solon) State patrol retirement plan age-related limit on service credit eliminated. HF1871 (Dorn)/SF1711 (Hottinger) Annuity recomputation and restoration provided to retired member of teachers retirement association.
HF1979 (Jefferson)/SFXXX Prior service credit

purchase allowed for certain construction equipment operators in a city of the first class. HFXXX/SF1630 (Bellanger) PERA; permit certain refund repayment; buyback. HFXXX/SF1780 (Marty) St. Paul Fire Department Relief Association - surviving former spouse benefits eligibility.

TUESDAY, March 3

8 a.m.

Economic Development, Infrastructure, & Regulation Division/APPROPRIATIONS

400S State Office Building
Chr. Rep. Jim Rice

Agenda: MNDot capital budget.

Education Division/APPROPRIATIONS

300N State Office Building
Chr. Rep. Lyndon Carlson

Agenda: Higher education board.

State Government Division/ APPROPRIATIONS

300S State Office Building
Chr. Rep. Phyllis Kahn

Agenda: To be announced.

Assessment Practices & Policies Task Force/TAXES

5 State Office Building
Chr. Rep. Andy Dawkins

Agenda: Adoption of final report.

8:30 a.m.

Environment & Natural Resources Division/APPROPRIATIONS

Basement Hearing Room State Office Building
Chr. Rep. David Battaglia

Agenda: Agency budget presentation.

Subcommittee on Property Tax/TAXES

5 State Office Building
Chr. Rep. Edgar Olson

Agenda: Findings of the Assessment Policies & Practices Task Force.

All members invited to attend.

GOVERNMENTAL OPERATIONS

10 State Office Building
Chr. Rep. Leo Reding

Agenda: HFXXXX (Peterson) Department of Administration bill.

HF1873 (Reding) Health insurance; retired public employees included in active employees insurance pool for determining premiums and coverages for hospital, health, and dental insurance.

Discussion of pension bills passed by the Legislative Commission on Pensions and Retirement at its 3/2 meeting.

10 a.m.

COMMERCE

Basement Hearing Room State Office Building
Chr. Rep. John Sarna

Agenda: HF1817 (Farrell) Trademark infringement considered restraint of trade with injunctive relief provided.

HF2096 (Farrell) Motor vehicle franchise termination payments regulated.

HF917 (Pelowski) Sales of previously leased or rented vehicles required license for each nonmetropolitan area county in which sales are to take place.

ENVIRONMENT & NATURAL RESOURCES

10 State Office Building
Chr. Rep. Willard Munger

Agenda: HF1977 (Trimble) Water deficiency declaration criteria provided; groundwater use prohibited for lake level maintenance; water appropriation permit review and requirements provided; water shortage contingency planning required; and money appropriated.

HF2044 (Trimble) Once-through water cooling system permit termination exemption authorized for certain nonprofit corporations.

Subcommittee on Health Care Access & Delivery/HEALTH & HUMAN SERVICES

5 State Office Building
Chr. Rep. Roger Cooper

Agenda: HF2213 (Greenfield) Home care service licensure requirements modified, home management service personnel registered, and local government provider fee exemption removed.

HF1357 (Leppik) Acupuncture board established and practitioners licensed.

Subcommittee on Social & Family Services/HEALTH & HUMAN SERVICES

500N State Office Building
Chr. Rep. Richard Jefferson

Agenda: Report on plan for brain injury treatment center, Helen Hoffmann, Bob Armagost, Nancy McCarthy -- testimony following.

HF2034 (Bodahl) HIV and hepatitis B testing provided to persons voluntarily providing emergency assistance at an accident.

HF1958 (Vellenga) Youth employment and education pilot program established; family-based services special incentive bonus payments and family-based crisis service grants provided; and money appropriated.

Subcommittee on Standards & Regula- tions/HEALTH & HUMAN SERVICES

500S State Office Building
Chr. Rep. Howard Orenstein

Agenda: HF1978 (Cooper) Ionizing radiation quality assurance program established.

HF2050 (Bishop) HIV or hepatitis B virus infected health care workers reported and

monitored; access to medical data provided; patient health and safety program established; rulemaking authorized; penalties provided, and money appropriated.

HF2081 (Tunheim) Medical assistance provider appeal filing date requirement modified.

Subcommittee on Fiscal Affairs/ LOCAL GOVERNMENT & METROPOLITAN AFFAIRS

200 State Office Building
Chr. Rep. Phil Carruthers

Agenda: Discussion of committee bill on the powers and duties of the Metropolitan Council.

12:30 p.m.

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

5 State Office Building
Chr. Rep. Gloria Segal

Agenda: Overview of MN Technology Inc., Jaques Koppel.

HFXXX (Segal) Quasi-public reform act. Demonstration by Candace Campbell and Jim Hayes, MN Project Outreach.

WEDNESDAY, March 4

12 noon

Legislative Audit Commission

300S State Office Building
Chr. Rep. Ann Rest

Agenda: Release of the Program Evaluation Division's report on higher education administrative and student services spending at community colleges, state universities, and technical colleges.

12:30 p.m.

Higher Education Division/ EDUCATION

500S State Office Building
Chr. Rep. Mike Jaros

Agenda: Report by the Commission on Post-Secondary Education, Connie Levi, chair.

HF1776 (Mariani) Migrant farmworkers and dependents provided resident tuition status.

ENERGY

500N State Office Building
Chr. Rep. Mary Murphy

Agenda: Update on wind energy project in Marshall.

HF1931 (Murphy) Wind energy conversion systems and materials exempted from sales tax. HF2089 (Murphy) Photovoltaic (solar) devices and materials used to produce or store electric power exempted from sales, use, and property tax.

HFXXX (Janezich) - tentative.

Reports from Dan Juhl and Bill Weir, MN

Wind Energy Association.
Report: A cost effective market for photovoltaics in Minnesota, Department of Public Safety.

12:30 p.m.

TRANSPORTATION

10 State Office Building

Chr. Rep. Henry Kalis

Agenda: HF804 (Morrison) Motor carrier provisions modified and technical changes provided.

HF2023 (Lasley) Building mover vehicles provided inspection standards.

HF2030 (Rice) Commercial motor carriers transporting passengers in intrastate commerce to comply with rules on maximum hours of service for drivers.

HFXXXX (Lasley) Trucking regulation modernization act.

HFXXXX (Johnson, A.) Changes in courier carrier regulation.

HF2029 (Dempsey) Traffic safety; Congress not to impose upon the states' constitutional authority to regulate traffic and motor vehicle safety or to mandate state laws requiring use of motorcycle helmets, safety belts, and child restraint systems.

1 p.m.

WAYS & MEANS

Basement Hearing Room State Office Building

Chr. Rep. Robert Vanasek

Agenda: Overview of revenue forecast for the Department of Revenue.

2:30 p.m.

Education Finance Division/ EDUCATION

300N State Office Building

Chr. Rep. Ken Nelson

Agenda: Facilities - capital bonding proposals.

3 p.m.

Criminal Justice Division/JUDICIARY

300S State Office Building

Chr. Rep. Loren Solberg

Agenda: HFXXXX (Carruthers) Omnibus DWI bill.

Subcommittee on Workers' Compensation & Unemployment Insurance/ LABOR-MANAGEMENT RELATIONS

200 State Office Building

Chr. Rep. Tom Rukavina

Agenda: HF1952 (Rukavina) Workers' compensation benefits and insurance regulated, permanent commission established, health and safety fund created, penalties provided, and money appropriated.

HF1951 (Begich) Workers' compensation

insurance regulations modified, insurers rating association created, truck driver classification evaluated, hearing procedures provided, rule adoption permitted, and money appropriated.

HF2024 (Cooper) Ambulance services allowed to divide payroll by rating classifications for determining workers' compensation insurance rates.

HF2097 (Cooper) Rescue squad voluntary worker classified as an employee for workers' compensation purposes, and ambulance personnel classification evaluated.

HF2177 (Rukavina) Workers' compensation benefits and coverage regulated, and penalties provided.

HF2178 (Rukavina) Workers' compensation court of appeals hearings, appointments, and attorney fees regulated, penalties provided.

HF2235 (Rukavina) Workers' compensation medical and rehabilitation benefits regulated and penalties provided.

HF2240 (Rukavina) Workers' compensation insurance and the assigned risk plan regulated; health and safety fund created; fraud prevention provided; repetitive motion injuries studied; rate reduction required; and money appropriated.

6 p.m.

Legislative Water Commission

5 State Office Building

Chr. Rep. Henry Kalis

Agenda: IPM Update on legislation, U of M. Mississippi Headwaters Board legislation, Molly MacGregor, executive Director. Report and legislation concerning groundwater nitrates, MDA, PCA, and LWC. Bottled water update, Tom Masso, director, food inspection, MDA. Minnesota Department of Agriculture legislation. Legislative proposals concerning once-through heating and cooling. Year 2000 water management report, Robert Dunn, chair, EQB; John Wells, EQB; Patricia Jensen, LWC. Other business.

7 p.m.

Legislative Commission on Employee Relations/JOINT HOUSE & SENATE

112 State Capitol

Chr. Sen. Gene Waldorf

Agenda: Presentation of unclassified civil service reports concerning higher education system criteria, Attorney General legal assistants, and DOER implementation plant. Testimony by interested parties. (Those wishing to testify should contact Greg Hubinger at 296-2963.) Consideration of commission bill.

THURSDAY, March 5

8 a.m.

Economic Development, Infrastructure, & Regulation Division/APPROPRIATIONS

400S State Office Building

Chr. Rep. Jim Rice

Agenda: Discussion of the operating budget of the Minnesota Historical Society. Southwest Expo. Secretary of State.

Education Division/APPROPRIATIONS

300N State Office Building

Chr. Rep. Lyndon Carlson

Agenda: Legislative auditor's report.

Human Resources Division/ APPROPRIATIONS

200 State Office Building

Chr. Rep. Lee Greenfield

Agenda: Public testimony: managed care for chemical dependency and mental health.

State Government Division/ APPROPRIATIONS

300S State Office Building

Chr. Rep. Phyllis Kahn

Agenda: To be announced.

GOVERNMENTAL OPERATIONS

10 State Office Building

Chr. Rep. Leo Reding

Agenda: To be announced.

8:30 a.m.

Environment & Natural Resources Division/APPROPRIATIONS

Basement Hearing Room State Office Building

Chr. Rep. David Battaglia

Agenda: Agency budget presentations.

10 a.m.

COMMERCE

Basement Hearing Room State Office Building

Chr. Rep. John Sarna

Agenda: HF2108 (O'Connor) Minnesota-produced food and beverages sold by "A Taste of Minnesota" vendors.

HF1766 (Smith) Real estate brokers provided lien on property for unpaid leasing commissions.

ENVIRONMENT & NATURAL RESOURCES

10 State Office Building

Chr. Rep. Willard Munger

Agenda: HF1518 (Hausman) Mining operation financial assurances modified for hazardous substance releases.

HF1704 (Long/Skoglund) Solid waste management facility planning and siting process modified for new large facilities, planning and alternatives review provided,

environmental quality board to perform supplementary reviews, and other provisions changed.

HEALTH & HUMAN SERVICES

5 State Office Building

Chr. Rep. Peter Rodosovich

Agenda: Presentation on alcohol-impaired driver education program, John Palmer, project coordinator. Update on acute disease epidemiology, Mike Osterholm, Minnesota Department of Health, Mike Moen, director, Disease Prevention and Control Division.

12:30 p.m.

GENERAL LEGISLATION, VETERANS AFFAIRS & GAMING

500S State Office Building

Chr. Rep. Tom Osthoff

Agenda: To be announced.

International Trade & Technology Division/

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

400S State Office Building

Chr. Rep. Rick Krueger

Agenda: Minnesota Technology Inc.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT & METROPOLITAN AFFAIRS

200 State Office Building

Chr. Rep. Irv Anderson

Agenda: HF1778 (Orfield) Metropolitan council and public facilities authority not to issue bonds, incur other debt, or provide loans for sewer facility interceptors that would increase sewer system capacity outside the council-defined fully developed area. HF1981 (Garcia) Minneapolis - St. Paul International Airport construction or extension of certain facilities prohibited. HFXXXX (Garcia) Noise mitigation.

Subcommittee on Safety/ TRANSPORTATION

Basement Hearing Room State Office Building

Chr. Rep. Jeff Hanson

Agenda: HF1313 (Olson, K.) Recreational vehicle combinations authorized with certain restrictions provided. HF355 (Reding) Bicycles and bikeways on interstate highways provided and regulated.

2:30 p.m.

The House will meet in Session.

AFTER SESSION

Subcommittee on Curriculum/ EDUCATION

10 State Office Building

Chr. Rep. Alice Johnson

Agenda: Discussion of Minnesota Student Survey.

HFXXXX (Johnson, A.) Including in the PER policy a procedure for parents to review the content of instructional materials.

FRIDAY, March 6

8 a.m.

Subcommittee on Dairy & Livestock/ AGRICULTURE

500N State Office Building

Chr. Rep. Jerry Bauerly

Agenda: To be announced.

Economic Development, Infrastructure, & Regulation Division/APPROPRIATIONS

400S State Office Building

Chr. Rep. Jim Rice

Agenda: Racing commission. POST board.

State Government Division/ APPROPRIATIONS

300S State Office Building

Chr. Rep. Phyllis Kahn

Agenda: To be announced.

10 a.m.

FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS & INSURANCE

Basement Hearing Room State Office Building

Chr. Rep. Wes Skoglund

Agenda: To be announced.

12:30 p.m.

JUDICIARY

Basement Hearing Room State Office Building

Chr. Rep. Kathleen Vellenga

Agenda: DWI/DUI bill.

HF2160 (Wagenius) Child support and visitation administration, computation, and enforcement provisions modified, and money appropriated.

7 p.m.

Legislative Commission on Pensions & Retirement/JOINT HOUSE & SENATE

10 State Office Building

Chr. Rep. Leo Reding

Agenda: HFXXXX/SFXXX Volunteer fire plans. Simplified time weighted total rate of return formula.

HF1966 (Welle)/SF1861 (Johnson, D.E.)

Public pension plans; minimum size increased for plans required to prepare investment performance reports.

HF1692 (Jaros)/SF1558 (Solon) Consolidation accounts; police and fire relief associations allowed to consolidate by municipality into local relief association consolidation accounts with the public employees retirement association.

HF1486 (Reding)/SFXXX Technical college teachers included in individual retirement account provisions. HFXXXX/SFXXX MSRS and PERA. Administrative provisions. HF2025 (Reding)/SFXXX Interest rates increased for repayments and refunds for public pension plans.

SATURDAY, March 7

9 a.m.

Legislative Commission on Pensions & Retirement/JOINT HOUSE & SENATE

10 State Office Building

Chr. Rep. Leo Reding

Agenda: HFXXXX/SFXXX TRA and TRFA's. Deferred compensation program coverage for extracurricular compensation.

HF1960 (Reding)/SFXXX Postretirement adjustment formula modified for certain public pension plans.

HF1902 (Johnson, R.)/SF1845 (Morse)

Annuity retirement formula increases provided for certain public employees.

HF2019 (Reding)/SFXXX Hospital and medical insurance benefits authorized for local police and salaried firefighters' relief associations, and actuarial valuations and municipal funding requirements adjusted. HF677 (Reding)/SF639 (Waldorf) Medicare plan B supplemental medical coverage costs paid for retired state employees.

HF2014 (Reding)/SFXXX Actuarial assumption option for interest and salary increases provided to local police and salaried firefighter relief associations.

HF1637 (Osthoff)/SFXXX Consolidation actuarial work for local police and firefighters relief associations provided modified interest and salary increase assumptions.

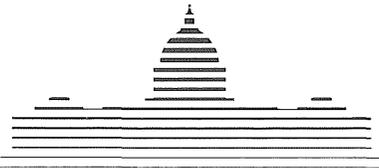
HF2018 (Farrell)/SFXXX St. Paul fire department relief association disability benefit formula modified, pre-1973 retirees provided increased pension benefits, longevity benefit option authorized, and postretirement benefit reductions limited.

HF1334 (Reding)/SF1230 (Stumpf) Volunteer firefighter qualifying service defined and computation and proration modified for service pensions.

HF1499 (Carruthers)/SF1304 (Luther) Brooklyn Center volunteer firefighters relief association provided alternative flexible service pension maximums.

HF1567 (McGuire)/SFXXX Falcon Heights volunteer firefighters relief association authorized full vesting after five years of service.

HF1805 (Leppik)/SFXXX Ancillary benefits allowed to retired volunteer firefighters under certain conditions.



MINNESOTA HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
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MINNESOTA I N D E X

Death penalty

Minnesota's national rank for violent crimes, 1990	39
Minnesota's violent crime rate, per 100,000 population	306
Texas' violent crime rate, per 100,000	761
Florida's violent crime rate, per 100,000	1,244
Number of executions in Texas, U.S. capital punishment leader, 1977-90	37
Estimated number of Minnesota hangings, 1858-1911	26
Number of those hanged who were women	1
Percent of Minnesotans surveyed who favor the death penalty for persons convicted of murder, 1991	67
Percent of adults surveyed, nationwide, who favor the death penalty for persons convicted of murder, 1991	71
Percent of adults surveyed, nationwide, who favor making it more difficult for those convicted of violent crimes to get parole, 1989	82
Percent of adults surveyed, nationwide, who think criminals are being let off too easily, 1989	79
Number of states that have death penalty	36
Number of states that have someone under sentence of death	34
Number of people on death row in the U.S., end of 1991	2,547
Number of people in the U.S. who were executed in 1991	14
Number of people in the U.S. who were executed in 1990	23
Percent of people held on death row who are white, 1990	58
Percent of people held on death row who are black, 1990	40

Sources: House Judiciary Committee, Bureau of Justice Statistics Bulletin, 1991; Amnesty International-Minnesota Chapter; Sourcebook of Criminal Justice Statistics, 1990; Star Tribune/KSTP-TV Minnesota Poll (Aug. 5-25, 1991); FBI Uniform Crime Reports, 1990; Murder in Minnesota.

For more information . . .

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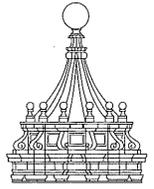
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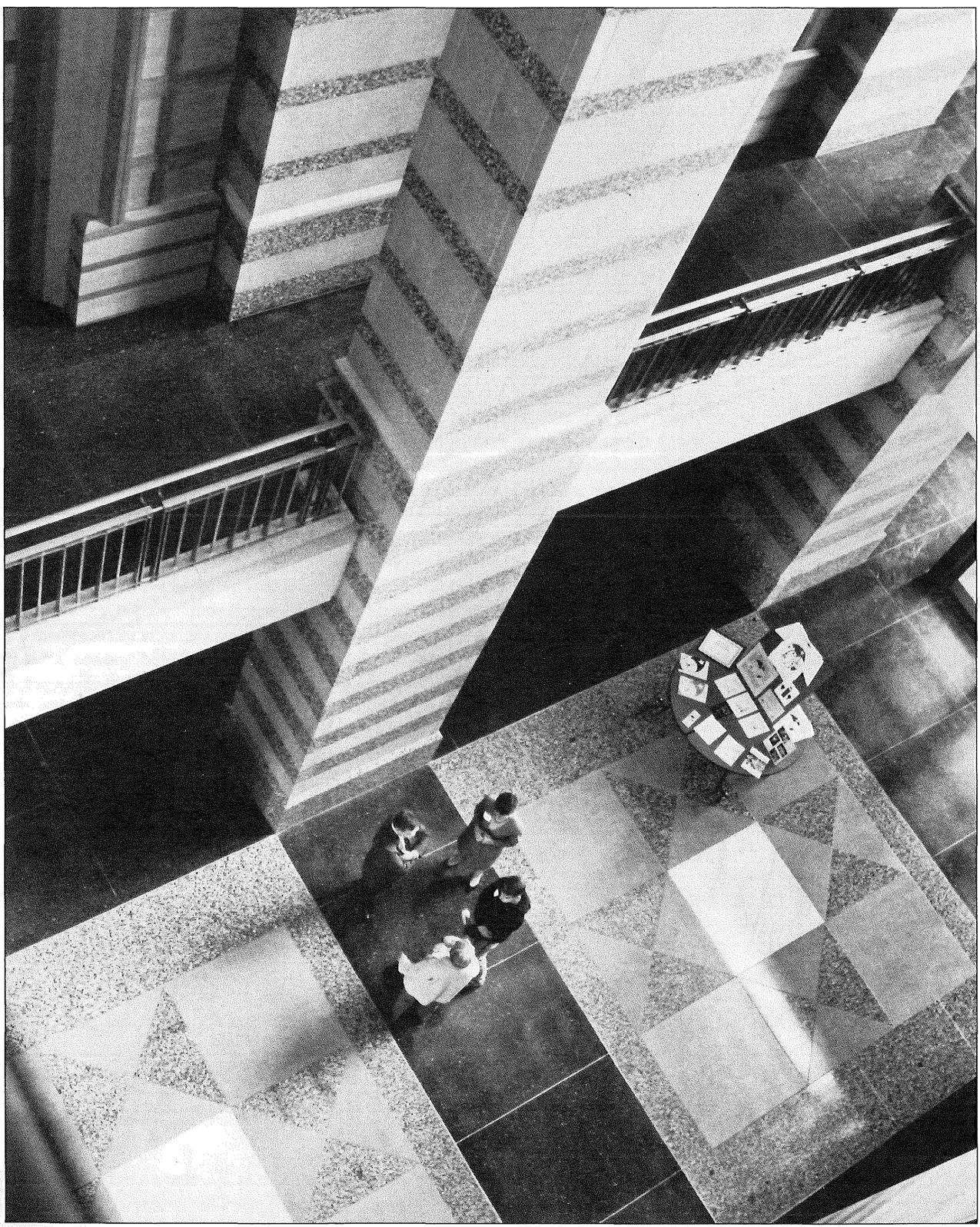
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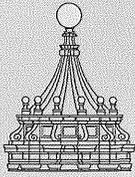
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Session Weekly

Minnesota House of Representatives • March 6, 1992 • Volume 9, Number 5





Session Weekly
is a publication of the
Minnesota House of
Representatives Public
Information Office.

During the 1992 Legislative Session, each issue reports daily House action between Thursdays of each week, lists bill introductions and upcoming committee meeting schedules, and provides other information. The publication is a service of the Minnesota House. No fee.

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Session Weekly (ISSN 1049-8176) is published weekly during the legislative session by the Minnesota House of Representatives Public Information Office, 100 Constitution Ave., St. Paul, MN 55155-1298. Second Class postage paid at St. Paul, MN, and at additional mailing offices. POSTMASTER: Send address changes to *Session Weekly*, Public Information Office, Minnesota House of Representatives, St. Paul, MN 55155-1298.

Session Weekly

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Flashback

The nation's last "Indian war" was thought to have been fought at Battle Point on Leech Lake at the turn of the century. But there are signs at the state Capitol that another conflict is brewing. This time, however, the weapons of choice are lobbyists and CPAs.

At issue is Indian gaming and whether non-Indians will be allowed a piece of the lucrative video gaming industry, which accounts for nearly 70 percent of Indian gaming revenues.

Several non-Indians testified before a Senate committee this week and argued that the success of Indian gaming is hurting their businesses. To counter their claims, the Minnesota Indian Gaming Association held a press conference to tell their story.

And quite a story it is. If all 11 of the Minnesota Indian tribes that operate gaming facilities combined their employment, they would be the 16th largest employer in the state — just ahead of Health East Corp., Control Data Corp., and J.C. Penney Co.

Throughout the debate, the buzz word has been "level playing field." Non-Indians say they want one while Indians say they haven't had one for 200 years.

This difference in perception is easily illustrated by the story of Chief Little Six, for whom the popular Little Six Casino in Prior Lake is named. It's a case that also involved the Minnesota Legislature, and it's one a lot of Indians haven't forgotten.

Little Six, also known as Shakopee, was implicated in the Dakota Conflict of 1862. He fled following the war to what is now Canada. But he and a colleague were later tricked into going to a certain John McKenzie's home north of the border for a "glass of toddy," according to William Folwell's *A History of Minnesota*. McKenzie was told by a U.S. lieutenant "that it would be hundreds of dollars in his pocket if he would enter into this business [of capturing Little Six] with a whole soul."

The toddies given Little Six and Medicine Bottle, however, were laced with an opiate. Once passed out, the two men were strapped to a dog sled, spirited across the border, tried and convicted of murder on what many argued was flimsy evidence, and hanged at Fort Snelling in 1865.

"At one time in our history such a violation of her sovereignty would have called forth from Great Britain a sharp demand for apology and reparation," wrote Folwell.

But this time, the 1867 Minnesota Legislature rewarded McKenzie and a colleague with \$1,000 "for moneys expended and services rendered by them in the capture of the Indian chiefs . . ."

— Grant Moos

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On the cover: The striking mosaic on the ground level of the new Minnesota History Center, made of Minnesota granite and limestone, is reminiscent of the "north star" in the center of the Capitol. The new building is scheduled to open to the public in October.

—photo by Andrew VonBank

Highlights



Government

Governor's budget address

Gov. Arne Carlson proposed \$230 million in state spending cuts and no new tax increases or short-term borrowing during his budget address to Minnesota lawmakers March 5.

In suggesting budget changes to close a projected \$569 million shortfall in state finances, Carlson said his recommendations reflect his priorities to education and state programs benefiting younger children.

"This budget guarantees that there will be no cuts in elementary and secondary education," he told state House and Senate members in a joint address. "And this budget reflects the concern of community public safety. There will be no reductions in corrections and criminal justice."

Also emerging intact was residential property tax relief.

The governor's budget achieves its largest cost savings for state coffers by significantly altering the payment schedule for state aid payments to local schools and local governments.

The payment shift to schools could result in one-time savings for the state of about \$178 million between now and June 1993. Changes in the schedule for paying other local aids would allow a \$140 million dollar foray into the \$400 million state budget reserve fund.

Hardest hit in the Carlson budget proposal are human development programs, which are being asked to absorb about \$48 million in reductions, or about 1.5 percent below levels approved last year by lawmakers.

State aids to local governments are targeted for a \$66 million reduction, a 3.5 percent cut, and state funding for higher education is to be cut by about \$50 million. Carlson also called for a \$45 million reduction in spending for state agencies, the Legislature, and constitutional offices.



During his budget address March 5, Gov. Arne Carlson points to a map which shows that 37 other states are also having budget difficulties.

Aides to the governor say they do not anticipate widescale state employee layoffs as result of his budget recommendations.

John Riley, Carlson's chief of staff, estimated that fewer than 300 state workers could lose their jobs — or about the same number put out of work by last year's budget-balancing bill.

The budget recommendations attempt to resolve a portion of a projected \$1.7 billion state deficit in the next biennium. Carlson said lawmakers could trim more than \$1 billion in state spending from the next biennial budget by approving his plan now.

Carlson also laid out a state bonding proposal of about \$223 million, about half targeted for his previously announced recession response program. Another \$52.7 million in long-term state borrowing is suggested for constructing a Basic Sciences building on the University of Minnesota campus.

Most of Carlson's budget proposals will be introduced as bills by members of the Independent-Republican Caucus by March 9.



Appropriations

Prairie Expo unveiled

Is that stretch along I-90 between Wall Drug in South Dakota and the Wisconsin Dells a little dull?

Officials from the city of Worthington and the surrounding area in southwestern Minnesota say they have just the attraction weary travelers may need.

Called "Prairie Expo," the proposed facility in Worthington would feature exhibits of both prairie land history and exhibits by Minnesota municipalities, industries, and organizations.

Prairie Expo supporters appeared before the Appropriations Committee's Economic Development, Infrastructure and Regulation Division March 5 to ask for \$4.36 million in state borrowing authority to construct the facility alongside I-90.

"It will be a self-sustaining operation," said Expo architect Bob Lambert, explaining that the expo board is not seeking state funding for operating expenses. "It's a one-shot deal."

His design for the "signature building" in the facility resembles an old-fashioned

grain elevator, but is designed to use solar power for heating in the winter and to vent hot air in the summer.

"People [today] have a much keener interest in the plains," said Rep. Henry Kalis (DFL-Walters), expressing his support for the proposal.

Prairie Expo backers received \$20,000 in state funding for planning in 1987, \$15,000 in 1989, and \$19,000 from the Southwestern Minnesota Initiative Fund in 1991. More than \$100,000 has been raised from local sources.

The attraction will also include exhibits featuring pre-Columbian native Americans farming the land, 18th century nomadic people following the buffalo herds, and "a display of early lawn-mowers and the history of their development that culminates in a display of modern mowers," according to an expo brochure.

Ron Lawrence, chair of the expo board, said the board hopes the project will be included in the 1992 bonding bill. A decision on that isn't expected for several weeks.

Staving off MHS budget cuts

At first glance, the Minnesota Historical Society (MHS) seemed to mount a pre-emptive strike March 5 against rumored budget cuts in a session where money will surely be tight.

Ten hours before Gov. Arne Carlson was scheduled to deliver his budget message to the Legislature, MHS officials appeared before an Appropriations Committee division to ward off budget cuts that they say are contained in the governor's proposed budget.

But the apparent pre-emptive strike was more of a scheduling conflict than anything else. Because the division meeting was scheduled before the governor's budget address, MHS Director Nina Archabal and deputy director John Wood had to defend their program against rumored cuts that had not yet been made public.

Wood said the governor has proposed a \$1.2 million cut in MHS funding, which represents a 5.2 percent reduction in its \$25.4 million 1991-93 appropriation.

Such a cut would result in the elimination of 26 jobs, or roughly 10 percent of the MHS staff, said Wood.

He argued that the society has done a good job of limiting its growth and programs over the past decade, explaining that it has only 214 state-funded employees compared with 199 in 1980.

Similarly, its 31 historic sites around the state have remained constant for years — in contrast with the state of Ohio, whose historical society operates 150.

The historical society received a \$25.4 million appropriation in 1991-93 appropriation, which represented an 8.8 percent increase over the funding level in the previous biennium.

The Appropriations Committee's Economic Development, Infrastructure and Regulation Division will make its final funding decisions much later in the session.



Higher Education

Administrative costs increase

Administrative and student services spending increased 30 percent per student over the past decade in the technical college, community college, and state university systems, according to a report by the Program Evaluation Division of the Office of the Legislative Auditor.

Meanwhile, the percentage of money used for instructional spending actually went down — a trend that is consistent with national data.

Administrative and student services spending increased 27 percent in technical colleges, 31 percent in state universities, and 32 percent in the community colleges between 1981 and 1991 after adjusting for inflation.

Most of those increases took place between 1981 and 1985, Joel Alter from the legislative auditor's office told the Appropriations Committee's Education Division March 5.

With the exception of Southwest State University, Minnesota state universities spend less than the national median on administrative and student services functions, said Tom Walstrom of the legislative auditor's office.

Economies of scale appear in each system, with a decrease in per pupil expenditures with increased enrollment. As enrollment doubles there is a decrease of spending per pupil of 25 percent at the state universities, 15 percent in the

community colleges, and 12 percent in the technical colleges.

However, multi-campus administrative structures have not always resulted in net administrative and student services savings. The report shows that administrative savings from the 1982 consolidation of five colleges into the Arrowhead Community College were used to improve student services.

The technical college system is now putting greater emphasis on actual reductions of administrative and student services costs at newly merged campuses. Riverland Technical College, formed by the merger of three colleges in 1991, expects to save 10 percent in administrative and student services expenditures.

The report estimates that savings of \$3 million to \$4 million are possible in administrative and student services costs by merging the 10 co-located community and technical colleges. But Walstrom cautioned that there are "limited potential cost savings if they report to two different masters." He said that savings are unlikely if the merged institution still has to report to two separate boards that maintain different systems for financial aid, admissions, and other student services.

The report concludes that "administrative cost savings from a merger would likely be small compared to other costs and benefits."

Walstrom said that the magnitude of merger costs depends to a great extent on decisions made by the Legislature. Administrative cost savings could be small in comparison with the additional costs for faculty.

The Higher Education Coordinating Board estimates that costs for equalization of faculty salaries within the technical college system could be as high as \$17 million each year, and costs would be even greater if the if the faculty from all three systems were brought into one bargaining unit.

(For more on Higher Education, see page 10.)



Transportation

Airport noise reduction

Up to \$10 million yearly could be made available for jet noise abatement in areas surrounding Minneapolis-St. Paul International Airport under a bill scheduled for a final committee vote March 10.

The proposal, sponsored by Rep. Edwina Garcia (DFL-Richfield), could require the Metropolitan Airports Commission to spend half of its annual construction budget — up to a limit of \$10 million — for noise reduction efforts, including the insulation of homes, in neighborhoods near the airport.

Residents living in Richfield, south Minneapolis, and other southern metropolitan area communities have long complained that jet aircraft noise has reduced land values and made living there unpleasant.

The bill (**HF2269**) would earmark funds to buy out about 450 Richfield homeowners living very close to the airport. It also would provide money for insulation and other protection measures in homes and public buildings under the impact of jet noise.

A fully-implemented program of noise mitigation in affected areas could cost an estimated \$100 million, although some federal funding for the project also could be available.

"There's been no residential mitigation done to date — none — for the properties adjacent to the airport; not a penny has been spent," said James Prosser, Richfield city manager, during March 5 testimony before the Local Government and Metropolitan Affairs Committee.

Garcia said the dollar-for-dollar provision between bonding for new construction and noise abatement was intended to "get MAC's attention" and could be changed as long as lawmakers adopt some form of noise reduction program this session.

She is scheduled to meet during the weekend to work out a compromise with MAC officials. A Senate committee is expected to vote on a companion bill early next week.

(For more on Transportation, see page 8.)



Recession

Economy to improve by spring

The Persian Gulf War and the continuing recession have caused people to be a lot more cautious when it comes to buying or selling small businesses, buildings, and farmland. That's the main reason for the state's \$569 million budget shortfall for the rest of the biennium. But there are signs the economy will begin improving this spring.

Those were the latest explanations and prognostications put forward by Department of Finance Commissioner John Gunyou and state economist Tom Stinson, both of whom appeared before the House Ways and Means Committee March 4.

"We just had an enormous drop in capital gains realizations," said Stinson, explaining that a drop in income tax collections accounted for about 80 percent of the state's revenue decline.

Although the Persian Gulf War and recession have been chiefly to blame, he said the downward trend started long before both events.

Between 1988 and 1990, Stinson said capital gains dropped 27 percent on the national level and have remained stagnant ever since.

But while the war and recession have caused capital gains to slow, Stinson said the stock market has remained strong throughout that period.

The economic picture has changed radically since May of 1991 when the Legislature adjourned. At that time, the Department of Finance had projected a \$103 million surplus through the end of the biennium.

The latest revenue forecast represents a \$672 million swing, mostly into the red. Gunyou said the bad news for the state will continue unless the Legislature brings spending in line with revenues.

He said the state will deplete its \$400 million budget reserve by October of this year if nothing is done to correct the imbalance, and that the state will need to begin short-term borrowing for the first time in a decade.

But there was a bit of good news. The February forecast shows that Data Resources (DRI), Minnesota's national economic consultant, expects the economy to grow at a rate of 1.6 percent

in 1992 and 3.5 percent in 1993.

The economy is expected to turn the corner this spring.

"Consumers hold the key," said the Department of Finance's February forecast report. "Forecasters believe highly visible improvements in household cash flow will restore confidence and persuade consumers to increase spending soon. . . . Recent declines in food and energy prices are shoring up household purchasing power. Lower mortgage rates set off a wave of refinancing late in 1991, freeing up cash once dedicated to house payments.



Environment

Environmental contractors

Environmental clean up contractors who work on storage tank spills would have to be bonded and insured under a measure approved by the Environment and Natural Resources Committee March 5.

A bill (**HF2170**) sponsored by Rep. Jim Farrell (DFL-St. Paul) would affect contractors who clean up spills and leaks on Minnesota's above- and below-ground commercial petroleum storage tanks.

There are approximately 55,000 such tanks in the state. The Minnesota Pollution Control Agency (MPCA) has identified some 5,000 petroleum releases from these tanks. Petroleum includes gasoline, diesel fuel, and fuel oil.

Releases are cleaned up largely through Minnesota's "Petrofund," which is financed by a one cent per gallon fee on the wholesale price of gasoline. Some \$52 million has been spent on the cleanup of these releases since the Petroleum Tank Release Compensation Fund was established in 1987.

The measure, approved by the Environment and Natural Resources Committee, would require Petrofund contractors to be bonded and insured.

A number of lawmakers expressed concern about the "environment consultants" who do the clean up, including the prices they charge and the lack of standardized fees. **HF2170** does not address those issues.

Although the bill requires such contractors to be bonded and insured, it does not call for them to be licensed. The measure now moves to the Commerce Committee for further review.

Packaging bill approved

Concern about burgeoning, leaking landfills led the Environment and Natural Resources Committee to approve a packaging reduction bill March 2.

The bill, sponsored by Rep. Willard Munger (DFL-Duluth), seeks to slow the pace that waste arrives at landfills and to clean up what does end up there.

Minnesotans discard some four million tons of solid waste annually — nearly a ton for every person living in the state. And that amount is growing by about 1 percent per year.

The bill (HF779) sets a statewide goal of reducing packaging waste by 25 percent by July 1, 1995. If the goal is not reached, manufacturers will pay a one cent per package advance disposal fee on all “non-exempt” packages.

Certain recycled, food, and health-related packages would be exempt from the fee, as would companies that are successful in reducing waste on their own.

The measure also targets toxins used in products which end up in landfills. Manufacturers would pay a fee when they use any of 29 specified toxins to make their products, including arsenic, mercury, lead, acetone, cadmium and benzene.

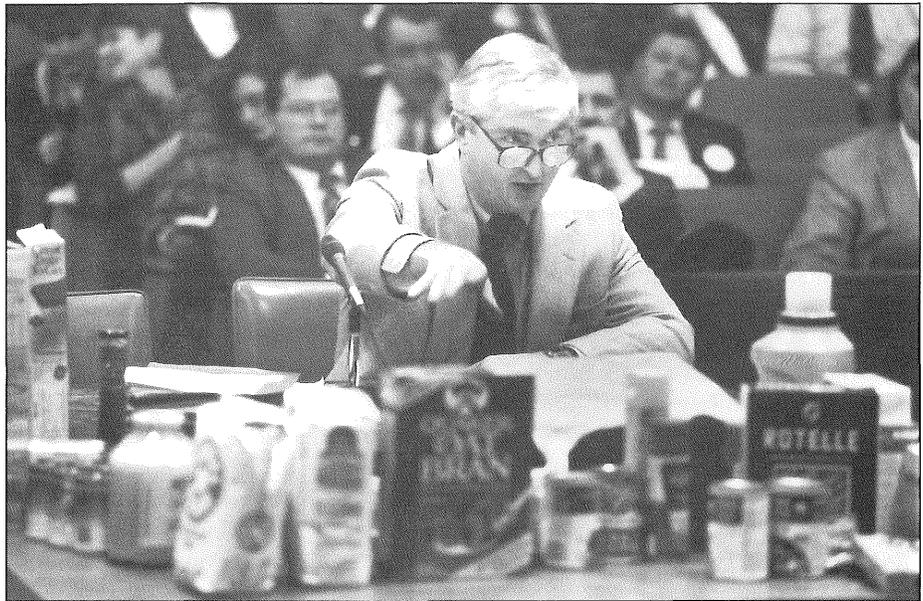
Rep. Jean Wagenius (DFL-Mpls), a co-sponsor of the bill, said the fee will give manufacturers an incentive to keep toxins out of their products.

“In 1970, we all thought landfills were a good idea. We called them ‘sanitary’ landfills,” said Wagenius. “Nobody understood that these landfills were leaking into the water.”

Manufacturers of toxic products and the consumers who use them should be the ones to pay for the clean up — rather than the “general taxpayer,” she said.

The Minnesota Pollution Control Agency estimates it will cost between \$240 million and \$500 million to contain and monitor the 179 remaining landfills — not including the 1,500 old “dumps” in the state.

On a 15-13 vote, the committee dropped a proposed deposit program for non-refillable beverage containers. Attempts to pass similar container deposit legislation have been defeated in the Legislature since the idea was first proposed in the early 1970s.



Dave Locey of the Minnesota Soft Drink Association spoke March 3 before the Environment and Natural Resources Committee in opposition to the packaging fees proposed in a bill to reduce the amount of packaging in the waste stream and to clean up landfills.

Arguments against a deposit law formerly centered on loss of container manufacturing jobs. Lobbyists for the container industry this year, however, testified that the container deposit would divert aluminum cans from successful community recycling programs. Aluminum cans keep recycling programs and scrap firms in business, they said.

This argument was disputed by Munger, who said the unredeemed deposits would give county recycling programs a stable source of funding.

The legislation now goes to the Governmental Operations Committee for further consideration.

Landfills and the Superfund

Minnesota landfills would be removed from the state's Superfund enforcement process under a bill approved by the Environment and Natural Resources Committee March 2.

It's a move that acknowledges community contributions to landfill pollution — whether from the old practice of putting oil in the garbage or throwing out a partially filled can of paint.

The Minnesota Pollution Control Agency's (MPCA) Superfund program traditionally goes after industrial polluters when contaminated sites are found. But as landfill problems were discovered, Superfund focus extended to municipal solid waste landfill polluters.

Under Superfund, MPCA sues parties found to be responsible for polluting sites in order to recover some of the clean up costs.

But larger companies who were sued by the MPCA, in turn, often sued the “smaller folks” who had given them the waste for dumps and landfills in the first place.

Some municipalities and small businesses who turned such things as oil and solvents over to their trash haulers years ago now face mounting attorney fees when they are sued by the larger companies seeking to recover losses they incurred.

A 1991 MPCA report on landfill clean up found that applying Superfund liability to landfill clean up is inappropriate because “substances were deposited in insignificant quantities by hundreds of small generators or incidentally as part of household waste.”

Clean up also is slowed by the litigation.

“In cases where big businesses and industry can be tagged as responsible parties, it has become common practice for the RPs [responsible parties] to engage in third party lawsuits,” said the report. “The result is that municipalities and small businesses have become involved in legal battles over liability, dragging out the clean up process.”

Garbage and landfills are a “societal problem,” MPCA solid waste manager Art

Dunn told lawmakers. The Superfund process is complex and lengthy, and can result in inaccurate information as people seek to pass the blame to others, he said.

The measure (HF2229), sponsored by Rep. Jean Wagenius (DFL-Mpls), would remove municipal solid waste landfills from the Superfund enforcement process. Funding for the clean up would come through a "toxics registration tax" on products sold in Minnesota (a method also proposed in HF779, as described in preceding article).

HF2229 now moves to the Taxes Committee for further discussion.

Drought planning

When a serious drought hit Minnesota in the late 1980s, a lot of people realized for the first time the impact of water coordination — or lack thereof. While some metropolitan residents continued to water their lawns, people from northern Minnesota worried about the siphoning off of the Mississippi River to quench the metro area.

Many of the 112 municipal water systems, it was discovered, lacked coordinated plans to reduce water use during emergencies.

A measure approved by the Environment and Natural Resources Committee seeks to address that lack of coordination and encourage more efficient use of water in the seven-county metropolitan area.

A bill (HF1977), sponsored by Rep. Steve Trimble (DFL-St. Paul), would set up criteria for declaring water emergencies, and require the Metropolitan Council to plan for metro water use and the Department of Natural Resources (DNR) to evaluate potential reuses of discharged water.

The legislation also would require an emergency and drought response program for the Mississippi River.

Vern Peterson, director of the Association of Metropolitan Municipalities, voiced opposition to HF1977. He said that although water is a top priority for cities, sections of the bill would require additional government review of municipal water plans and would be costly for 140 cities to carry out.

The measure also prohibits the use of groundwater to maintain lake levels. But a DNR staff member told the committee that

this is already in practice in Minnesota.

The committee approved related legislation (HF2044-Trimble) which would grant an exemption for the H.B. Fuller Co., which discharges water from a once-through cooling system into a non-profit nature preserve it has restored. Public access to the nature preserve would be a condition of the exemption.

HF1977 was approved on an 11-7 vote, and referred to the Local Government and Metropolitan Affairs Committee.



Energy

Tax breaks for wind power

Two bills that would encourage development of alternative energy sources by granting tax exemptions were approved by the Energy Committee March 4.

The sale of wind energy conversion systems would be exempt from the sales tax under HF1931, authored by Rep. Mary Murphy (DFL-Hermantown). The sales tax exemption would also extend to any materials used to install, construct, or repair the systems.

A second bill (HF2089) authored by Murphy would extend a similar sales tax exemption to solar devices, called photovoltaics, that produce electricity. Property tax exemptions for use of photovoltaics would also be applied.

Bill Weir of the Minnesota Wind Energy Association said that wind energy costs dropped dramatically in the 1980s and are now competitive with other energy sources. Wind conversion systems provide five times as many jobs per dollar, according to Worldwatch Institute, when compared to other energy sources, said Weir.

According to the American Wind Energy Association, wind conversion systems now provide energy to more than one million people in California, saving an estimated 4.4 million barrels of oil per year, and are used for commercial industrial power in California, Hawaii, Denmark, Germany, India, the Netherlands, and Spain.

The chief Minnesota beneficiaries of the proposed tax exemptions would be existing wind energy systems on the Buffalo Ridge in southwestern Minnesota.

Burl Haar, assistant commissioner of

the Department of Public Service, said that photovoltaics are now used efficiently, often in remote areas, but still cost about 25 cents per kilowatt hour while conventional sources run about 10 to 15 cents per hour.

HF1931 and HF2089 were referred to the Taxes Committee for further review.



Lars Olsen, president of Wind World in Skagen, Denmark, and a partner in Minnesota Wind Power, testified March 3 before the Energy Committee in favor of a bill to exempt wind energy systems from sales tax.



Housing

Life in the park

Manufactured home residents would receive added recourse in resolving disputes with landlords under a proposal being considering by the Housing Committee.

Testifying March 2 before that committee, bill author Rep. Linda Runbeck (IR-Circle Pines) said tenants often have little power to convince the owners of mobile home parks to correct problems in the parks.

She compares many parks to "feudal states" where tenants often must accept arbitrarily high rent increases and subpar maintenance or be forced out of the park.

If approved, the bill would allow manufactured home owners to form tenant unions — similar to those in other

multi-unit living complexes — to meet with owners to work out their problems. The tenant unions, however, would not have the authority to block proposed rent increases.

The measure (HF2299) also strengthens existing health and safety laws regulating mobile home parks through added penalties and reporting procedures.

There was little opposition to the bill during the March 3 hearing. Representatives of park owner associations spoke only briefly, saying they believe current laws are sufficient to resolve any owner-tenant disputes.

More extensive testimony from both sides is scheduled before the Housing panel next week.



Transportation

Collision over helmet laws

House members, in effect, told their colleagues in the U.S. Congress that they'd rather make their own laws, thank you.

The House Transportation Committee approved a resolution March 4 calling on Congress to back off — at least when it tries to coerce states into adopting motorcycle helmet laws.

At stake is up to \$11 million in funding earmarked for Minnesota transportation projects. If Minnesota and 24 other states don't change their laws to require all motorcyclists to wear helmets, the federal government won't take away that money. But it will make states spend it for motorcycle education and safety programs.

Minnesota only requires riders under 18 to wear helmets.

Supporters, such as Bob Illingworth of the Minnesota Motorcycle Riders Association, said the resolution is neither a vote for nor against helmet laws.

"It puts Washington on notice that issues affecting the safety and welfare of Minnesota citizens should and must be decided upon by our elected officials," he said.

Rep. Terry Dempsey (IR-New Ulm), chief author of the resolution, has several times in the past successfully fought mandatory helmet legislation.

The federal highways bill, which distributes over \$155 billion throughout the country over a five-year period, also

calls for uniform seat belt and child restraint laws.

Minnesota Department of Transportation officials, testifying previously before the committee, have said they believe current seat belt and child-seat laws are sufficient to meet federal requirements.

HF2029 now moves to the House floor for consideration.

State Patrol seeks more funding

The Minnesota State Patrol is mobilizing its forces to seek additional funding from the Legislature.

State Patrol Chief Col. Tony Kozojed and several patrol members appeared recently before the Appropriations Committee's Economic Development, Infrastructure and Regulation Division to plead for more money.

Kozojed said 32 of the patrol's 534 authorized positions have not been filled because of lack of funding. In the meantime, demand on the patrol has grown.

"You're at the fire, rather than preventing them, so to speak," said Kozojed.

In 1990, there were 3.52 million vehicles registered in Minnesota, up from about 3 million in 1980, said Kozojed. And those vehicles traveled 38.8 billion miles in 1990 — up from 28.5 billion miles in 1980.

In addition to keeping up with motorists, Kozojed said the scope of the patrol is increasing. Now it is frequently asked to help coordinate special events such as the recent visit by former Soviet Union President Mikhail Gorbachev, the victory parade last fall for the world champion Minnesota Twins, and the recent international Special Olympics competition.

Although the staffing level has increased during that time, it has not kept pace with demand, he said.

Capt. Kevin Kittridge, president of the patrol's supervisor's association, and Dennis Olson, president of the trooper's association, both said low staff levels are also affecting morale on the force.

"There's just more work than there are people to spread it around," said Olson, adding that frequently officers must respond to dangerous calls with no backup help.

Added Kittridge, "We're coming to you

today with a plea."

The 1991 Legislature appropriated \$83.2 million to the State Patrol for the 1991-93 spending cycle, a slight decrease from the previous biennium.

Division Chair Rep. Jim Rice (DFL-Mpls) said it will be several weeks before the division makes any spending decisions.

Bloomington Ferry Bridge update

State and local transportation officials are renewing their push for state money to complete a bridge project south of the Twin Cities that will serve as a main corridor to southern Minnesota.

The first phase of the Bloomington Ferry Bridge project near Shakopee is already under way. But MnDOT officials say \$30.8 million in state bonding authority is needed to secure about \$120 million in federal funding to complete the project.

The bridge would allow travelers heading north from Mankato on U.S. 169 to bypass the bottleneck at Shakopee, and would allow metro residents heading south easier access to Valleyfair and Canterbury Downs.

Officials from MnDOT and Hennepin and Scott counties appeared before the Appropriations Committee's Economic Development, Infrastructure and Regulation Division March 3 to update members on the project.

The 1987 and 1990 legislatures appropriated a total of \$6.5 million in state bonding to begin the project that crosses the Minnesota River on Hennepin County Road 18 at the southern edge of Bloomington.

The existing approachway lies in the floodplain and is under water for about a quarter of the year, said a Scott County engineer.

The new bridge, targeted for completion in November of 1994, is designed to carry 60,000 vehicles a day — nearly four times the current 15,000-to-18,000 per day traffic count.

"We ought not to let that [federal] money slip away," Ed Cohoon, deputy commissioner of MnDOT told division members.

The state's share of the project costs would be 25 percent, with the federal government picking up the rest. A decision on the project will be made later this session.



Crime

Felony DWI penalties

Certain repeat DWI offenders would face felony penalties under a bill approved by a Judiciary panel March 4 that its author said represented "the biggest changes in DWI law in 20 years."

The bill, which was approved by the Judiciary Committee's Criminal Justice Division, would level the felony charge against five-time DWI offenders who repeat within five years and six-time offenders who repeat within 15 years.

Felony charges could also be brought if:

- An alleged offender has been convicted in the last 10 years of a "hit and run" crime, criminal vehicular homicide/injury, or "fleeing of a peace officer" crime, if the person received a stayed or executed felony sentence for the prior offense or where the defendant pleaded guilty where a felony sentence could have been imposed.
- The offender is driving under the influence while his or her license has been revoked within five years of four prior alcohol-related license revocations, or has five prior revocations within 15 years.

Under current Minnesota law, there is no felony DWI charge — regardless of the number of prior convictions. According to 1991 Department of Public Safety statistics, 1,288 Minnesotans have at least five DWI convictions.

While 60 percent of DWI offenders do not re-offend, bill sponsor Rep. Phil Carruthers (DFL-Brooklyn Center) said that percentage "should be higher." For 1991, the remaining 40 percent equate to 13,927 Minnesotans tagged for a DWI at least a second time.

The bill also would:

- Authorize local units of government to confiscate the cars of repeat offenders under certain circumstances. This is a local option, not a mandate, with profits from any car sales reverting to the local law enforcement agency. Currently, 13 other states have some form of vehicle confiscation law.
- Increase for all offenders "hard revocation" time for drivers' licenses — that period where no license (including limited) is available. Penalties for second-time offenders are doubled.



Rep. Teresa Lynch and daughter Tessa intently study a bill during a March 3 Health and Human Services Subcommittee meeting.

- Fund intensive probation programs for repeat offenders. (This \$164,000 appropriation was vetoed by the governor in 1991.)
- Make refusing to submit to a blood-alcohol test a criminal offense. (Currently, only repeat DWI offenders can be charged with a misdemeanor for refusing the test).
- Amend the implied consent law to bring it into conformance with a 1991 Minnesota Supreme Court ruling that said suspected DWI offenders may consult with an attorney before submitting to any alcohol-level test. The bill states this right "cannot unreasonably delay" administration of the test. Testimony by Nancy Bode of the Office of the Attorney General indicated that the definition of "reasonable" as a "rule of thumb" is approximately 20 minutes after a phone has been provided to the suspected offender. She added that in some cases, this may be extended.

HF285 will now be considered by the full Judiciary Committee.



Education

No more education cuts

The Legislature shouldn't expect the Department of Education (DOE) to take on new projects, DOE Commissioner Gene Mammenga told the Education Committee's Finance Division March 2.

The Legislature shouldn't be surprised — it cut DOE's budget by 20 percent in 1991. The department now has a staff of 372, down from 447. Moreover, 160 people are dedicated to specific programs, such as federal program monitoring, and can't be used on state programs.

Mammenga reported that the cuts have resulted in the elimination or reduction of a number of programs, including reduced efforts in inclusive education and parental involvement.

Because of seniority rules, the cuts also have decreased the diversity and number of women on the staff.

If the department has to absorb further cuts, Mammenga said he would rather eliminate department functions than spread the cuts around.

Rep. Jerry Bauerly (DFL-Sauk Rapids) said he thinks that the department shouldn't have to take any more budget reductions until similar cuts are made in other departments.

High school graduation rule

Lawmakers want the final say on any possible new graduation standards state education officials could adopt.

HF1865, sponsored by Rep. Gene Pelowski (DFL-Winona), would require proposed changes in high school graduation rules to first be authorized by the Legislature.

Current law allows the State Board of Education to make graduation rule changes without legislative approval.

Education officials are in the process of developing a new graduation rule which incorporates outcome-based principles.

House Education Committee Chair Rep. Bob McEachern (DFL-Maple Lake) said lawmakers should have jurisdiction over graduation requirements.

"We, as the body that has to pay the bill; we, as the body that has to look at what's going on out there — why can't we look at it before a non-elected body makes a rule?" asked McEachern.

The Education Committee amended HF1865 March 2 by adding a statement supporting a results-oriented graduation rule. But the amendment blocks the board from establishing a single method of assessing student progress prior to graduation or from mandating statewide teaching methods.

Minnesota has no statewide performance standards for high school graduation. Currently, the state requires 20 credits to graduate. Less than one-third of Minnesota's high school districts have minimum reading and mathematical skills standards for graduation.

No date was set for a final vote on the bill.

Higher Education

Merger costs, savings questioned

Lawmakers say they are operating in a "vacuum of information" when it comes to determining just what the savings, or costs, of the merger of three of the state's higher education systems.

The preliminary report from the newly created Higher Education Board (HEB), which is to oversee the merger, estimates \$250 million in savings over the next decade by merging the state university, community college, and technical college systems.

But members of House Appropriation Committee's Education Division questioned the validity of the savings estimate at their March 3 meeting.

Rep. Lyndon Carlson (DFL-Crystal) said that other sources predict the merger could cost money, not save it. "Quite frankly, that number is counter to virtually all of the information that we have had put together prior to this," he said.

The estimate was patterned on the savings model used for business mergers.

But legislators questioned the soundness of applying business standards to public higher education, which has to bargain collectively, among other differences.

The Higher Education Coordinating Board has estimated that changing technical college faculty bargaining from individual schools to statewide bargaining could cost from \$3 million to \$17 million annually.

The HEB's report predicts that it will save at least 5 percent of overall costs through coordination and consolidation. But Mary Rieder, the board's acting interim chancellor, said, "We don't really have any way right now of knowing how much it is going to save or how much it is going to cost."

She said that lack of staff has made it difficult for the board to do any in-depth cost calculations.

Rep. Howard Orenstein (DFL-St. Paul) expressed many legislators' sentiments when he said the committee needs better information because "costs [of the merger] are paramount in people's minds."

Resident fees for migrant workers

Migrant workers and political refugees should have an easier time obtaining resident tuition status at Minnesota colleges if a bill approved March 4 by the Education Committee's Higher Education Division becomes law.

At issue is a change made by the 1991 Legislature that has made it more difficult for migrant workers and political refugees to obtain resident status.

The 1991 Omnibus Higher Education Act placed tighter restrictions on the way colleges count students for the purpose of receiving state funding.

In the past, community colleges and state universities received their two-thirds state reimbursement for every student enrolled (technical colleges receive 73 percent) — whether the students paid resident or non-resident tuition.

This so-called double-dipping, and limited state funds, led the Legislature to appropriate these funds only for state residents and students from reciprocity states.

An unintended consequence of the change is that colleges may charge some migrant workers and political refugees non-resident tuition.

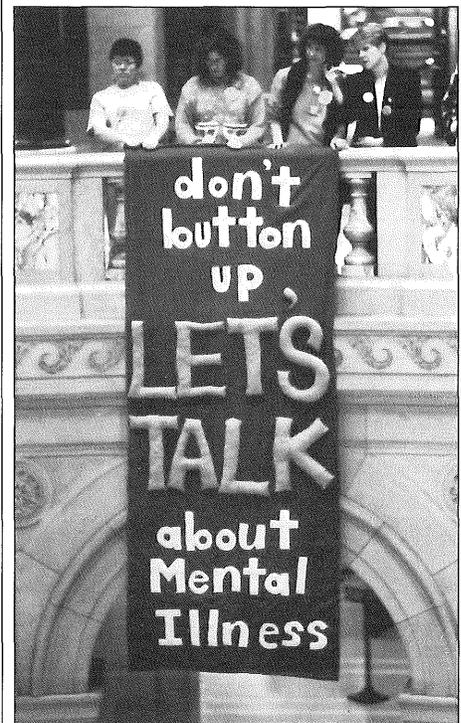
The bill sponsored by Rep. Carlos Mariani (DFL-St. Paul) would require migrant workers and political refugees to be given resident tuition status. The measure would also require the state to appropriate the same level of funds for these students.

(Under the Minnesota funding scheme, resident student tuition is designed to cover about one-third of actual education costs, with the state picking up the rest.)

Mariani said migrant workers should be counted as residents because they are an important part of the state's economy and because they pay state taxes. He said many migrant farm workers spend six months of every year in Minnesota to assist in the harvest of sugar beets and soybeans.

Francisca Lucio, a migrant farm worker in Minnesota for six years, testified in favor of the bill. She said she hopes to get a good job once she finishes her courses in word processing so that her son won't have to work as a migrant worker as she and her parents did.

The measure (HF1776) now moves before the full Education Committee for consideration.



Consumers, advocates, and family members rallied in the Capitol Rotunda March 4 for mental health organizations. The event was organized by the Minnesota Mental Health Legislative Network.



Health

Health workers, HIV reporting

Health care workers who discover they carry the human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) or the hepatitis B virus (HBV) would be required to inform the Minnesota Department of Health within 30 days, or less in some cases, under a measure approved by a Health and Human Services subcommittee March 3.

Health care workers with HIV or HBV would then be monitored by the health department and, if necessary, excluded from performing certain surgical procedures where blood contact could occur. Only if workers did not cooperate with the Department of Health would they be referred to their professional boards for disciplinary action.

Under the measure, professional boards would have increased disciplinary powers if a health care worker knowingly provides false or misleading information directly related to patient care.

HIV is the virus that can lead to AIDS.

The bill would not require mandatory AIDS testing for health care workers, but would require that health care workers comply with beefed up infection control procedures for HIV and HBV, or possibly face fines of \$100 per day.

The bill (HF2050) is authored by Rep. Dave Bishop (IR-Rochester), who is quick to point out that health care workers are much more likely to contract HIV from patients than vice versa.

Bishop said the only verified case of HIV transmission from worker to patient in the entire U.S. is the case of a Florida dentist. Conversely, there are between 60 and 100 cases of health care workers contracting HIV from patients, he said.

The bill will protect both patients and workers and is designed "to let the people know we are not waiting for something to happen," said Bishop.

The department is aware of between 10 and 15 doctors, and six dentists, who carry HIV, said Moen.

The Standards and Regulations Subcommittee referred the bill to the full Health and Human Services Committee for further consideration.

Faith healing, modern medicine

Should faith constitute health care under the law, as it has since 1983?

Lawmakers continue to grapple with the proper role of the state when religious and philosophical beliefs collide with modern medicine.

Judiciary Committee members agreed that the current law needs to be changed, but disagreed on the approach during a March 2 meeting.

Rep. Phil Carruthers (DFL-Brooklyn Center) has authored a bill (HF442) to remove the 'spiritual healing' exemption from child neglect and endangerment statutes — an exemption that 40 other states have, said Mike Richardson, assistant Hennepin County attorney.

Carruthers said he doesn't want any more preventable deaths to occur, citing the case of Ian Lundman, an 11-year-old diabetic whose parents opted for spiritual healing instead of insulin in 1989. The case went all the way to the Minnesota Supreme Court, which, in a September 1991 ruling, upheld the dismissal of negligence charges against the parents.

But others want a civil rather than criminal approach, "one that uses more of a carrot and less of a stick," said Arthur Caplan, director of the Center for Biomedical Ethics at the University of Minnesota. He said no one will be scared into compliance, and that such an approach is "too late, too hostile, too threatening, and not practical."

Caplan advocates an "ethically sound" alternative that insists the interest of the child be of primary concern, while "preserving the integrity of the family." He helped Rep. Lee Greenfield (DFL-Mpls) draft an amendment that creates a public-health mediator position within the Department of Health. The mediator would serve as a community liaison to those who do not use traditional medical practices.

Communication and education are the guiding principles of the amendment, but the mediator would also have the power to bring any child to a medical care facility without court or family approval in a life-threatening situation. It would be the responsibility of parents to notify the mediator of such a situation.

Richardson says to expect that these communities will work with the mediator "is disingenuous," and that the amendment creates "an unnecessary entangle-

ment between the state and religion."

But Jim Van Horn, representing the Christian Science religion, disagrees on both counts. He said members of his faith would cooperate willingly with the mediator, and that he supports the amendment over the criminal alternative because it "takes the value judgment away from the spiritual healing."

While many have focused on the Christian Scientists, Carruthers said the bill "goes way beyond Christian Science." Greenfield noted that other groups, such as the Hmong community with its reliance on herbal medicine, would also fall within the scope of the proposal.

Continued discussion on the amendment and the bill is expected at the committee's March 7 meeting.

AIDS update

By next year, AIDS will be the number one killer of men between the ages of 25 and 44 in Minneapolis, said Minnesota Department of Health Epidemiologist Mike Osterholm to the Health and Human Services Committee March 5.

The committee received an update on the department's disease surveillance and control activity from Osterholm and Mike Moen of the department's disease prevention and control division.

Osterholm said that contraction of HIV (human immunodeficiency virus), the virus that leads to AIDS, continues to be "an emerging inner city problem" that he doesn't expect to level off until after the mid-1990s.

"The communities of color are hardest hit," said Osterholm. African-Americans make up about 3.5 percent of Minnesota's population, but have accounted for 11 percent of the AIDS cases, he said. And of the 1,931 people currently diagnosed with HIV who have not yet developed AIDS, 20 percent are African-Americans, said Osterholm.

According to Department of Health statistics, all ethnic groups except Asians have a much higher incidence of HIV infection than whites. American Indians are 3.5 times more likely to have HIV than whites, Hispanics are 4.3 times more likely, and African Americans are 11.5 times more likely. Whites are about three times more likely than Asians to carry HIV.

Rep. Gil Gutknecht (IR-Rochester) cited a recent article in the Wall Street

Journal estimating that 250,000 people in the San Francisco Bay Area have HIV and don't know it. "What we know doesn't scare us as much as what we don't know," said Gutknecht.

Osterholm estimated that in addition to the 1,931 HIV-infected people we do know about, there are probably an additional 4,500 to 8,000 people we don't know about in Minnesota.

In the past 14 months, said Osterholm, the nationwide number of HIV and AIDS cases has jumped from 100,000 to 230,000. In 1985, there were only 8,000 reported cases. Estimates now run at 150,000 new cases per year, on average, through the 1990s, he said.

The total number of AIDS and HIV cases reported to the Department of Health in Minnesota through February 1992 is 3,011. Of the 1,080 AIDS cases, 719 deaths have been reported.

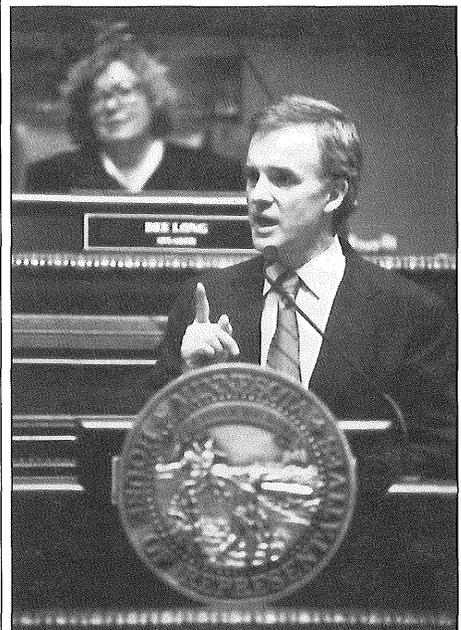
sors Inc. told the Economic Development Committee's International Trade and Technology Division recently that it was like a "ray of light" when Minnesota Project Outreach came to them.

Sander's company was in the process of developing a rice-derived fat substitute. She said that the outreach program helped them with everything from product development, to obtaining FDA approval, to marketing.

Minnesota Project Outreach helps small businesses dramatically increase their knowledge by giving them access to thousands of technical experts and by using an interactive literature searching system, said Candace Campbell, president of the project. It is considered a model program for the rest of the nation.

Minnesota Project Outreach is a non-profit corporation that receives some of its funding from Minnesota Technology Inc. (formerly the Greater Minnesota Corp.), the University of Minnesota, and the state Department of Trade and Economic Development.

The corporation gave an overview of its program to committee members.



Former-Democratic presidential hopeful Bob Kerrey of Nebraska addressed a gathering Feb. 28 in the House chamber. Kerrey withdrew from the race March 5 following disappointing finishes in the March 3 primaries.

Business

Information capital

"Information capital" can be worth more to small businesses than giving them actual dollars, according to some business owners who have participated in the Minnesota Project Outreach program.

Pam Sander of Innovative Food Proces-



Frances Densmore, standing third from the right, with the 1884 graduating class of Red Wing High School.

photo courtesy Minnesota Historical Society

It's a fact!

One of Minnesota's most heralded Native American scholars was a classical pianist from Red Wing.

Author of 20 books and 200 articles and maker of 2,500 sound recordings now at the Smithsonian Institute, Frances Densmore was born May 21, 1867.

"I heard a drum when I was very young," Densmore was quoted as saying in a 1977 article. "Others heard the same drum and the sound was forgotten. As an adult I have followed that drum all over the country."

Densmore worked determinedly to document and preserve Indian cultures she feared would disappear as the influence of white populations increased.

She later lectured throughout the U.S. on Indian music and customs, meticulously taking notes in both Ojibwe and English. Her last trip was a visit to the Seminole in Florida when she was 87 years old. Five years later, she died at her home in Red Wing.

Committee, Floor & Final Action

How a bill becomes a law in Minnesota

The bill status tracking sheets on the following pages are designed to give you the latest information on bill action during the week (Thursday to Thursday) preceding each issue. Since it is impossible to provide a cumulative list of all bills due to space limitations, we urge you to save each issue of the *Session Weekly* and mark the bills you want to follow.

The bill status tracking sheet provides you with the bills under current consideration, their chief authors, and titles to indicate content. They are organized first by committee or division; then, numerically by House File number. Most bills have companions in both the House and the Senate.

If certain bills are not listed during a particular week, it means that no further action has taken place.

Abbreviations are used throughout the bill tracking sheets to save space. Though they may seem baffling at first, a glance at the key which appears at the top of each page can quickly remedy the problem. The boldfaced terms in this introduction appear as column headings on the bill tracking sheets.

The major section headings on the bill tracking sheets are divided into three stages that parallel the lawmaking process, namely: **committee** action, **floor** action, and **final** action.

Committee action

Under committee action, bills are **introduced** in written form and **referred** to an appropriate committee for consideration. A bill on farming, for example, would most likely be sent to the Agriculture Committee. Each committee chair decides which bills will be taken up during the session.

The committee or division holds hearings and discussions on the bill, and then sends a **committee report** citing the committee's recommendation for action to the floor of the House (or Senate).

Typical actions include "recommended to pass (rp)," "recommended to pass as amended (rpa)," "not recommended to pass (nrp)," and "**re-referred** (re) to another committee or division."

Floor action

When the committee report reaches the floor, the full body debates the bill and considers amendments. All legislators then **vote** on the bill in its final form. **Final passage** requires at least 68 "yes" votes in the House; 34 in the Senate.

Since companion bills are processed through both bodies concurrently, there comes a point where the House and Senate must agree on the bill. Therefore, the first body to pass a bill sends it to the other body for a **first reading** where the bill is **substituted** for its companion and replaces it in the process.

If the bills the House and Senate pass differ, either the first body agrees to accept the second body's version, or a **conference committee** is appointed to work out the differences. Typically, either three or five members of each body are named to such committees.

Once the conference committee reaches a compromise, the bill is sent back to the full House and the full Senate for approval. Sometimes the bill differs from the ones members in each body approved. But if both bodies **concur and repass** the bill, it is given a chapter number and sent on to the **governor** for action — approval or disapproval.

Final action

If the governor disapproves or vetoes (**v**) the bill, it cannot become law unless two-thirds of the members in both the House and the Senate vote to override the veto. If the governor approves or **signs** the bill, it becomes law.

Copies of bills are available through the Chief Clerk's Office, 211 State Capitol, St. Paul, MN 55155. (612) 296-2314.

Key to Committee/Division Abbreviations

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

1992 MINNESOTA LEGISLATURE BILL STATUS TRACKING SHEET Bill action between Jan. 6 - Mar. 5			COMMITTEE				FLOOR					FINAL
			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)
File No.	Author	Committee/Division/Bill Title										
rp -- recommended to pass rpa -- recommended to pass as amended nrp -- not recommended to pass re -- re-referred to another cmte./div.			a -- amended h -- heard v -- vetoed by governor * -- footnote									
		AGRICULTURE										
HF1827	Dille	Cattle testing—	1/10 AG	AG	3/2 rpa							
SF1681	Decramer	brucellosis, anaplasmosis	1/13 AGR	AGR	3/4 rpa							
		APPROPRIATIONS										
HF1740	Carlson	University of Minnesota—	1/6 AP	AP	1/8 rp	1/14	130-1					
SF1621	Stumpf	system specials restored	1/6 FN	FN	1/8 rp	1/9	66-0	1/10			1/17 (360)	
		COMMERCE										
HF1817	Farrell	Trademark infringement—	1/9 CO	CO	3/3 rpa	reJU						
SF1698	Mondale	penalties provided	1/13 CO	CO								
HF1573	Rest	Accountants—CPA	4/10 CO	CO	2/27 nrp, a							
SF1534	Hottinger	licensure modified	4/26 CO	CO								
HF2096	Farrell	Motor vehicles—franchise	2/24 CO	CO	3/3 rp							
SF1801	Hottinger	termination payments regulated	2/18 CO	CO	3/4 rpa							
HF917	Pelowski	Leased cars—license needed	3/18/91 CO	CO	3/3 rp							
SF1109	Morse	for non-metro resale	4/2/91 CO	CO	3/4 rp							
HF2108	O'Connor	State-produced foods—sales	2/24 CO	CO	3/5 rpa							
SF2100	Bertram	at Taste of Minnesota Festival	2/27 AG									
		ECONOMIC DEVELOPEMENT										
HF1862	Jefferson	Mpls. small business loans—	1/14 EC	EC	2/18 rp	3/5	125-0					
SF1721	Kroening	cap removed	1/15 LO	EH	3/2 rpa							
HF2189	Simoneau	Proposed legislation — effect on	2/27 EC	EC/itt	3/5 rpa							
SF2380	Neuville	state technology policy	3/5 RU									
		EDUCATION										
HF1788	Ozment	Schools—equity funding provided	1/9 ED	ED	nrp							
HF370	Segal	School—community health	2/18/91 ED	ED	2/19 h							
SF356	Traub	grant program established	2/18/91 ED	ED								
HF607	Wejcman	Health clinics-	3/5/91	ED	2/19 h							
SF450	Flynn	established in schools	2/25/91 ED									
HF1811	Tunheim	School loan bonds-	1/8 ED	ED	2/26 rp	reAP						
SF1641	Finn	restrictions removed	1/7 ED									
HF1865	Pelowski	Graduation rule	1/14 ED	ED	3/2 h							
SF1733	Price	authorized by law	1/15 ED	ED								
		Higher Education Division										
		EDUCATION										
HF1597	Jaros	Student financial aid	4/11/91 ED	ED/high	2/19 h							
SF1240	Waldorf	tuition doubled	4/4/91 ED	ED								

*HF2017-ED 2/26 rpa, reGO

**1992 MINNESOTA LEGISLATURE
BILL STATUS TRACKING SHEET**
Bill action between Jan. 6 - Mar. 5

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

1992 MINNESOTA LEGISLATURE BILL STATUS TRACKING SHEET Bill action between Jan. 6 - Mar. 5			COMMITTEE				FLOOR					FINAL
			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)
File No.	Author	Committee/Division/Bill Title										
HF2002	Orenstein	Volunteer services—	2/20 ED	LA	3/2 rp							
SF1908	Marty	federal grant proposal	2/24 GO	GO	3/2 rpa							
HF2017	Brown	Licensing—duties transferred	2/20 ED	GO	3/5 rp	reAP*						
SF2219	Hottinger	to HECB	3/2 ED									
HF2283	Johnson, A.	Children—Commission on Children	3/2 ED	GO	3/5 h							
SF2272	Traub	youth, families duties clarified	3/2 HH									
HF2236	Hausman	Desegregation capital grant	2/27 ED	ED/edfin	3/4 h							
SF2226	Pogemiller	bond authorized	3/2 ED									
HF2009	Ostrom	State bonds for education	2/20 ED	Ed/edfin	3/4 h							
SF1937	Fredrickson, D.R.	facility in St. Peter authorized	2/24 ED									
HF1235	Lasley	Capital loan application—	3/27/91 ED	ED/edfin	3/4 h							
SF1070	Johnson, J.B.	authorized for St. Francis	3/27/91 ED									
HF1776	Mariani	Migrant farmworkers—	1/7 ED	ED/high	3/4 rpa							
SF1706	Benson, J.E.	resident tuition status provided	1/15 ED									
HF2359	Hausman	St. Paul Literacy Center—	3/2 ED	ED/edfin	3/4 h							
		bond issuance authorized										
HF490	Tunheim	Maximum effort school loan—	2/25/91 ED	ED/edfin	3/4 h							
SF633	Stumpf	approved for Red Lake	3/7/91 ED									
HF1826	Jennings	Maximum effort school loan—	1/10 ED	ED/edfin	3/4 h							
SF1684	Johnson, J.B.	approved for Rush City	1/13 ED									
		ENERGY										
HF1931	Murphy	Wind energy systems—	2/18 EG	EG	3/4 rpa	reTA						
SF1774	Johnson, J.B.	sales tax exemption	2/18 EP	EP	3/2 rpa	reTT						
HF2296	Janezich	Conservation improvement program	3/2 EG	EG	3/4 rpa	reRI						
SF2264	Dicklich	—certain customer expenditures	3/2	EP								
HF2089	Murphy	Solar energy devices—	2/24 EG	EG	3/4 rpa	reTA						
		tax exemptions										
		ENVIRONMENT										
HF779	Munger	Packaging, toxics—	3/11/91 EN	TA	3/5*	reGO						
SF731	Lessard	fees, recycling goal	3/14/91 EN									
HF2229	Wagenius	Landfill cleanup—	2/27 EN	EN	3/2 rpa	reTA						
		program established										
HF2174	Trimble	Water—grants for conversions	2/27 EN	EN	3/3 rp	reAP						
SF2146	Morse		2/27 EN									
HF2044	Trimble	Water—once-through coding permit	2/24 EN	EN	3/3 rpa							
SF1830	Novak	exemption for non-profit	2/20 EN	EN	3/2 rpa							
HF1977	Trimble	Water—emergency plans,	2/20 EN	EN	3/3 rp	reLG						
SF1958	Price	lake level prohibitions	2/24 EN	EN	3/5 rpa	re FN						
HF2170	Farrell	Petroleum cleanup—	2/27 EN	EN	3/5 rpa	reCO						
SF2158	Solon	bonding required	3/2 EN									

*HF779 EN 3/2 rpa, reTA; TA recalled

*HF1731-2/20 veto override attempt fails 77-49 *SF1598-EE 1/8 rpa, reEN; 2/18 veto overridden 56-9

*SF1855-CO 2/27 rpa

**1992 MINNESOTA LEGISLATURE
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rpa -- recommended to pass as amended h -- heard
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File No.	Author	Committee/Division/Bill Title										
HF2381	McPherson	Washington County—	3/2 EN	EN	3/5 rpa							
SF2205	Laidig	state land sale authorized										
HF1948	Carruthers	Insurance-charity donations	2/18 FI	FI	2/18 rpa	2/27	128-0	3/4				
SF1855	Metzen		2/20 CO	RA*								
HF1901	Winter	Insurance agents—	1/15 FI	FI	2/19 rpa							
SF1689	Metzen	terminations regulated	1/30 CO	CO	2/27 rpa							
HF1681	Skoglund	Insurance—omnibus bill	5/3/91 FI	FI	2/26 rpa							
SF2212	Solon		3/2 CO									
HF1680	Skoglund	Banks, credit unions, lenders—	5/3/91 FI	FI/bk	3/2 rpa	reFI						
SF2213	Solon	regulated, practices modified	3/2 CO									
HF1884	Sparby	Trustee investments—	1/15 FI	FI/bk	2/19 rpa	reFI						
SF1729	Hottinger	certain mutual funds allowed	1/15 CO									
		GENERAL LEGISLATION										
HF1731	Lasley	Elections—presidential primary	1/6 GL	GL	1/13 rpa	1/15	103-28*					
SF1598	Marty	delayed	1/6 EE	FN	1/10 rpa	1/13	57-10		1/15 45-10	1/16 (v)*		
		GOVERNMENTAL OPERATIONS										
HF1873	Reding	Retirement—retired public employees	1/14 GO	GO	3/3 rp							
SF1731	Solon	cont'd health coverage provided	1/15 GO									
HF2335	Peterson	State departments—Administration bill	3/2 GO	GO	3/3 rpa							
HF2259	Reding	Pensions—MnDOT employee	3/2 GO	GO	3/3 rp							
SF2239	Piper	granted early accrual	3/2 GO									
HF1979	Jefferson	Pensions—prior service credit purchase authorized	2/20 GO	GO	3/3 rpa							
HF1895	Cooper	Pensions—EMS personnel	1/15 GO	GO	3/3 rpa	reAP						
SF1718	Frederickson, D.J.	plan amended	1/15 GO	GO								
HF2084	Olson, E.	State Departments—action required for permits, licenses	2/24 GO	GO	2/27 rpa							
HF1763	Rodosovich	Public Lands—Faribault County:	1/7 GO	GO	2/27 rp							
SF1772	Neuville	certain lands released	2/18 EN									
HF1350	Jaros	Pensions—backpay granted	4/4/91 GO	GO	3/5 rpa							
SF1139	Solon	for wrongful discharge	4/2/91 GO									
		HEALTH & HUMAN SERVICES										
HF295	Cooper	Professional counseling—	2/14/91 HH	HH	2/27 rpa	reGO						
SF199	Vickerman	licensing board established	2/7/91 HH									
HF443	Murphy	Chemical dependency counselors—	2/21 HH	HH	2/27 rpa	reGO						
SF422	Solon	licensing, regulation	2/25 HH	HH	3/4 rpa	reGO						
		HOUSING										

*HF442-JU/crjus 2/19 h, reJU

*SF1739-TR 2/24 rp, reJU

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HF123	Jefferson	Pets—allowed in	1/28/91HO	HO	3/2rp							
SF43	Samuelson	senior housing units	1/16 EH									
HF1954	O'Connor	Landlord's—tenant credit	2/18HO	HO	2/27rpa							
SF2091	Dicklich	reports permitted	2/27EH									
HF2005	Dawkins	Federal HOME program—	2/20HO	HO	2/27rpa	reAP						
SF2059	Kelly	matching funds provided	2/27EH									
HF2004	Dawkins	Neighborhood housing	2/20 HO	HO	2/27 rpa	reAP						
SF1944	Kelly	trust established	2/24 EH	EH	3/2 rp	reFN						
HF1934	Clark	Lead cleanup program started	2/18 HO	GO	3/5 h*							
SF1790	Berglin		2/18 HH	HH	2/26 rpa	reEN						
		JUDICIARY										
HF442	Carruthers	Child abuse—faith healing	2/21/91 JU	JU	3/2 h, a*							
SF273	Ranum	exemption repealed	2/14/91 JU									
HF1910	Rest	Legal—limited liability	2/18 JU	JU	3/2 rpa	reTA						
SF1740	Reichgott	company act created	1/15 JU	JU	3/2 rpa	reTT						
HF1840	Solberg	Drugs—crack, cocaine	1/10 JU	JU	1/14 rp		1/14	127-4				
SF11	Spear	penalties equalized	1/9/91 JU	JU	1/10 rpa		1/13	66-0	1/13			1/17(359)
HF1829	Solberg	Commissions—sentencing guidelines	1/10 JU	JU/crjus	2/28 rp	reJU						
SF1791	Marty	appts. to have gender balance	2/18 GO									
HF1975	Vellenga	Crime—sex offender treatment:	2/20 JU	JU/crjus	2/28 rp	reJU						
SF1846	Kelly	programs, fund established	2/20 JU									
HF2073	Welker	Crime—safe communities	2/24 JU	JU/crjus	2/28 h							
SF1983	McGowan	act adopted	2/24 JU									
HF1849	Vellenga	Crime—sex offenses given	1/13 JU	JU/crjus	2/26 rp	reJU						
SF1687	Spear	longer prison terms										
HF1968	Blatz	Crime—sex offender	2/20 JU	JU/crjus	2/26 rpa	reJU						
SF2167	McGowan	registration expanded	3/2 JU									
HF1886	Cooper	Liquor—Open Bottle Law:	1/15 JU	JU/crjus	2/26 rp	reJU						
SF1739	Metzen	charter bus carriers exempted	1/15 TR	JU	3/2 h*							
HF1842	Morrison	Legal—child witnesses given more	1/10 JU	JU/crjus	2/26 rpa	reJU						
SF1788	Pariseau	out-of-court testimony										
HF1720	Vellenga	Crime—victim-offender mediation	5/20/91 JU	JU/crjus	2/25 rp	reJU						
SF1591	Spear	programs authorized	5/20/91									
HF1803	Bishop	Crime—pistol permits denied	1/8 JU	JU/crjus	2/24 rpa	reJU						
SF1619	Marty	in certain cases	1/6 JU	JU	1/10 rpa		2/18	61-0	2/24			
HF1896	Hasskamp	Crime—life without parole	1/15 JU	JU/crjus	2/19 h,a							
SF1757	Riveness	for certain convicted murderers	2/18 JU									
HF1742	Wenzel	Crime—	1/6 JU	JU/crjus	2/19 h,a							
		criminal penalties increased										
HF2090	Carruthers	Insurance—	2/24 JU	JU/crjus	3/4 rp							
SF2012	Bertram	requirements for autos amended	2/27 JU									

*HF1976-LG 3/2 rp, reEN

*HF1934-HO 2/24 rpa; reHH; HH 2/27 rpa, reEN; EN, reGO

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HF285	Carruthers	Crime—	2/11/91 JU	JU/crjus	3/4 rpa							
SF897	Marty	Omnibus DWI bill	3/21/91 JU									
		LABOR-MANAGEMENT RELATIONS										
HF2066	Trimble	Video display terminals—	2/24 LA	LA	3/2 rpa	reAP						
SF1608	Mondale	health risks studied	1/6 EM	EM	2/27 rpa							
HF756	Rukavina	Labor unions—	3/11/91 LA	LA	2/24 rpa							
SF975	Dicklich	employer meeting obligations	3/25/91 EM									
HF2142	Johnson, A.	Family leave law modified— child care centers included	2/27 LA	LA	3/2 rpa							
HF1889	Rukavina	Personnel records—	1/15 LA	LA	2/24 rpa		3/5	130-0				
SF1747	Merriam	employee access expanded	1/15 EM	EM	2/20 rp	reJU						
		LOCAL GOVERNMENT & METRO AFFAIRS										
HF1756	Jefferson	Mpls—park, recreation board	1/6 LG	LG	1/14 rp		1/15	132-0				
SF1622	Pogemiller	districts reapportioned	1/6 RE	RE	1/7 rpa		1/13	65-0	1/13			2/18 (362)
HF1976	Bishop	Olmsted County—	2/20 LG	EN	3/5 rp*							
SF2208	Brataas	courthouse sale authorized	3/2 LG									
HF1911	Kinkel	Hubbard County—	2/18 LG	LG	2/27 rp							
SF1766	Finn	tax forfeited land exchanged	2/18 EN									
HF1825	Bodahl	Local gov't contracts—	1/10 LG	LG	2/27 rpa*							
SF1666	Chmielewski	conflict provisions modified	1/13 LG	LG	1/15 rpa		2/24	55-5	2/27			
HF1989	Brown	Traverse County	2/20 LG	LG	2/27 rp							
SF1953	Berg	legal fees exempted	2/24 FN									
HF1848	Wagenius	Minneapolis—bonding permitted	1/13 LG	LG	2/20 rp	reTA						
SF1705	Flynn	for federal plaza	1/15 LG	LG	3/3 rp	reEH						
HF1853	Bishop	Olmsted County—	1/13 LG	LG	2/20 rpa							
SF1716	Brataas	recorder office reorganized	1/15 LG	LG	2/24 rpa							
HF1479	Murphy	Cities— zoning conflict resolution	4/8/91 LG	LG	2/20 h							
HF1957	Battaglia	Cook County—	2/18 LG	LG	2/20 rpa		3/2	132-0				
SF1966	Johnson, D.J.	hospital board terms	2/24 LG									
HF1852	Welker	Chippewa County—	2/27 LG	LG	2/27 rpa		3/2	119-12				
SF1717	Fedrickson, D.J.	offices combined	1/15 LG									
HF1778	Orfield	Sewers-Metropolitan Council	1/7 LG	LG	3/5 h,a							
SF1656	Mondale	bonding authority limited	1/9 MA									
HF2269	Garcia	Twin Cities Airport — capital	3/2 LG	LG	3/5 h,a							
SF2271	Riveness	budget, noise mitigation funds	3/2 MA	MA	3/3 h							
HF2115	Begich	Fencing—costs apportioned on basis of need	2/27 LG	LG	3/5 rpa							
		REDISTRICTING										

*HF1693-RU 5/17/91 rp *SF1562-vote 51-0

*HF1825-Recalled from committee, referred for comparison 3/2

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HF1728	Rodosovich	Reapportionment—congressional	1/6 RE	RE	1/8 rp		1/9	77-55				
SF1597	Pogemiller	boundaries	1/6 RE	RE	1/7 rpa		1/7	45-21	1/9			1/10 (v)*
HF1726	Rodosovich	Redistricting—technical changes	1/6 RE	RE	1/8 rp		1/9	75-57				
SF1596	Pogemiller		1/6 RE	RE	1/7 rpa		1/7	42-22	1/7			1/10 (v)*
REGULATED INDUSTRIES												
HF1777	Schreiber	Brooklyn Park—	1/7 RI	RI	2/25 rpa							
SF1623	Luther	liquor licensing	1/6 CO	CO	1/9 rpa		1/9	62-0	1/10			
HF1488	Dawkins	Electric cooperatives—	4/8/91 RI	RI	2/25 rpa							
SF1298	Dicklich	reapportionment	4/8/91 JU									
HF1489	Dawkins	Open meetings—	4/8/91 RI	RI	3/2 rpa							
SF1297	Dicklich	electric cooperative members	4/8/91 EP									
HF1943	O'Connor	Telephone company—	2/18 RI	RI	3/2 a							
SF2017	Novak	data disclosure restricted	2/27 EP									
RULES & LEGISLATIVE ADMINISTRATION												
HF1693	Bishop	Revisor's Bill—	5/14/91 RU	RU	1/14 rpa*		1/15	129-3				
SF1562	Spear	technical corrections made	5/10/91 RA	RA	5/20 rpa		5/20	66-0	1/6		1/15*	1/17 (363)
TAXES												
HF2031	Olson, E.	Vacant property—	2/20 TA	TA	2/25 rpa		3/2	131-0				
SF1949	Reichgott	assessments delayed	2/24 TA									
TRANSPORTATION												
HF1833	Wejzman	Volunteer parking	1/10 TR	TR	2/26 rp							
SF1674	Pogemiller	patrols authorized	1/13 TR									
HF1701	Steensma	Railways—right-of-way	5/15/91 TR	TR	2/26 rpa							
SF1575	DeCramer	aquisitions clarified	5/15/91 TR									
HF1736	Lieder	Bridges—bonding provided	1/6 TR	TR	2/26 rp	reAP						
SF1712	Langseth		1/15 TR	TR	2/24 h							
HF1709	Kalis	Cities—user fees permitted	5/18/91 TR	TR	2/19 h	subcom.						
SF1588	DeCramer	for street projects	5/18/91 TR									
HF2023	Lasley	Building movers—	2/20 TR	TR	3/4 rpa	reGO						
		vehicle inspections required										
HF804	Morrison	Hazardous waste—over-the-road	3/11/91 TR	TR	3/4 h, a							
SF695	DeCramer	shipping regulated	3/11/91 TR	TR*								
HF2030	Rice	Passenger drivers—	2/20 TR	TR	3/4 rp							
SF2057	Chmielewski	working hours limited	2/27 TR									
HF2029	Dempsey	Motor cycle helmets—	2/20 TR	TR	3/4 rp							
SF1778	Laidig	exempt from federal regulation	2/18 TR									
HF2355	Johnson, A.	Courier services regulated	3/2 TR	TR	3/4 rpa							

*SF695-5/20/91 sections incorporated into SF208(33-36), SF598(Art. 4,Sec. 10)

*SF1596-2/20 veto overridden 45-21

*SF1597-2/20 veto overridden 45-21

The People's Subcommittee —

Panel sifts through state's Wapner-like cases

Tucked away in the 1990 *Laws of Minnesota* is a \$14 appropriation to compensate Mark H. Deshazer for a "Led Zeppelin" shirt that was lost in the prison laundry at St. Cloud.

In the following year, three families from the Little Falls area were each paid \$5,000 (a fourth got \$7,000) to help pay for their connection to the city water system because a nearby MnDOT salt pile was threatening their wells.

And Harrison T. Alink of Austin got \$60 from the state that year as part of his state veterans bonus for serving in the Merchant Marine during WWII.

All three filed claims with the joint legislative claims subcommittee, a little-noticed panel whose existence — save for a few prison inmates — is virtually unknown outside the Capitol complex.

The panel, composed of three members from the House and three from the Senate, serves as a sort of collective Peoples Court, dispensing justice after sifting through claims that are often quite odd.

"You feel a little like Judge Wapner," said Rep. Andy Steensma (DFL-Luverne), the House chair of the subcommittee. "We just ask all kinds of questions."

The committee usually meets just two or three times a year, sometimes when the Legislature is not in session. And all things considered, most subcommittee members would probably rather be elsewhere.

"To tell you the truth, it's one of the most thankless committees in the House," said Steensma. "Nobody wants to do it. . . . If I could be chair of another committee, I'd take any committee there is."

Its hearings are informal, with fewer rules than would apply in a court of law. In the overwhelming majority of cases, the subcommittee says no to claims.

But sometimes it will pay a claim when the argument is "very compelling on a moral basis, even though the legal argument isn't very good," said Harry Walsh, acting Revisor of Statutes who has served as co-counsel for the subcommittee.

For example, he doubted whether the

four families from Little Falls would have won in court had they chosen to sue. And Rep. Steve Wenzel (DFL-Little Falls), who appeared before the claims subcommittee with his constituents, said it was better to resolve the dispute this way than to hire expensive lawyers and fight it out in court.

"It's [the subcommittee] one of the best kept secrets in state government," said

counsel. For example, several thousand dollars of the \$133,186 claims bills of 1991 went to reimburse 24 different people for "fines assessed due to erroneous weight limits posted on the Champlin bridge."

And \$3,500 was appropriated to reimburse a Minnesota State Patrol officer "for legal defense costs relating to possible criminal negligence charges

"It's [serving on the subcommittee] kind of enjoyable, but you sure don't make any friends."

—Rep. Andy Steensma

Wenzel. That may be true, but claims against the state have been around for years.

The 1891 appropriations bill contained the following provision: "To reimburse George Jenkins for feed and lodgings furnished refugees during the Indian outbreak in 1862, at Crow Wing, Minnesota, \$500."

Although some of the claims are fairly straightforward — such as the ones that compensate prisoners for on-the-job injuries — the overwhelming majority have a distinctly odd flavor.

The subcommittee handles cases that "sort of slip through the cracks," said Carla Riehle, the subcommittee's co-

resulting from a motor vehicle accident while performing duties for the state patrol."

"You don't have to look very far to find interesting claims," said the subcommittee's clerk, who processes the claims.

In one case an escaped prisoner ditched a pillow case full of his worldly goods, then, after he was apprehended, lodged a claim against the state for the lost items. Another time an inmate brought a claim because he didn't like the perm he received at the prison barbershop. Neither claim was allowed.

The case of prison inmate Mark



A Stillwater inmate makes his claim via teleconference before Rep. Andy Steensma, chair of the Joint Claims Subcommittee, at a March 4 hearing.

Joint claims at a glance

Total cost of the 1991 claims bill	\$133,186
Number of claims filed with subcommittee in 1990-91	180
Number of those claims filed by prisoners	155
Number of claims approved by subcommittee in 1990-91	22

Deshazer's shirt is also a bit unusual.

Although prison rules explicitly state that the Department of Corrections is not responsible for inmates' personal laundry, the subcommittee made an exception in Deshazer's case.

Why? Apparently because the shirt was lost while he was sent to the intensive care unit. Since he didn't place the shirt in the laundry himself, he couldn't be blamed for its loss. Similarly, a prisoner was once paid \$50 for damage to her television set after it fell from a cart that was being pushed by a guard.

"We do have a duty to be at least partially careful," said Jean Whitney, assistant to the commissioner of the Department of Corrections who oversees prison claims. "If you're in our institutions, we do have a duty to provide for your well-being. We can't cut their fingers off — that's not part of the deal. And we can't break their stuff."

Even though it's been about 50 years since Harrison Alink, now 72, served in

the Merchant Marine during WWII, the approval of his \$60 bonus was fairly routine.

In 1989, the U.S. Congress changed the legal definition of "veteran" to include those who served in the Merchant Marine — reflecting the danger under which enlistees served.

When Alink, a machine gunner on an ammunition ship, heard about becoming eligible for a bonus, he went to see his local veterans service officer, who processed the claim. (WWII vets could receive up to \$400; the bonuses of Merchant Marine vets are prorated based on the time spent outside the 12-mile U.S. territorial limit.)

Oftentimes, however, the claim process begins at the urging of a legislator, which can make the job of saying no that much tougher, said Steensma.

"It's [serving on the subcommittee] kind of enjoyable, but you sure don't make any friends," said Steensma.

— Grant Moos

Serving on claims panel was not always un popular

Although serving on the Joint Claims Subcommittee is probably one of the least desirable assignments at the Capitol, it wasn't always that way.

In 1955, a full-fledged commission was created to hear the claims to reduce the workload on the full House Appropriations and Senate Finance committees, which had heard the claims prior to that time. Capitol insiders say the commission was once on a par in status with the powerful Legislative Building Commission, which recommended to the Legislature what state building projects should be funded.

But the commission disbanded in 1973 for both political and pragmatic reasons. DFLers in the 1972 elections had made an issue of the numerous Republican commissions, and eliminated many of them when they took control of the House and Senate, said Peter Wattson of Senate Counsel and Research, who advised the subcommittee for several years.

The other reason was a landmark 1962 Minnesota Supreme Court decision that eliminated the age-old doctrine of government immunity, which paved the way for lawsuits against the state. Prior to that time, it was legally impossible to successfully sue the government.

"Now all the good ones [claims] are heard in court and the poor Legislature is left with all the others," said Wattson. In the early 1970s, the Legislature also gave state departments the authority to settle claims of up to \$2,500

— eliminating much of the commission's work.

Do you know?

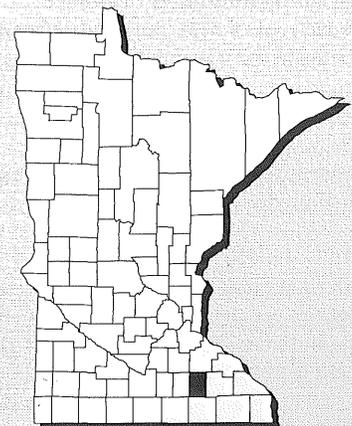
Dodge County, established Feb. 20, 1855, is named in honor of a Wisconsin governor who was instrumental in opening the eventual site of St. Paul to pioneer settlement.

In July of 1837, Henry Dodge, acting as commissioner of Indian Affairs, negotiated a treaty of cession with the Ojibwe bands of the Mississippi. They met at Fort Snelling, then a part of Wisconsin territory, which stretched as far west as the Missouri River.

In Washington two months later, a similar treaty was signed by the Dakota. In exchange for the land, the Ojibwe were to receive "annuities" of food, money, medical assistance, and other benefits for 20 years. The agreement was to be "perpetual" for the Dakota.

The Ojibwe also retained the right to hunt, fish, and gather wild rice on the land ceded. The Dakota did not.

Together, these two treaties opened the large delta between the St. Croix and Mississippi Rivers to pioneer settlement, land that would eventually become the most populated area in the new state of Minnesota.



Bill Introductions

HF2255 — HF2605

Monday, March 2

HF2255—Bertram (DFL)
Economic Development

Higher education coordinating board provided bonding authority allocation for student loan bonds.

HF2256—Winter (DFL)
Environment and Natural Resources

Packing materials made of renewable resources required by state agencies and contractors, and loose foam polystyrene packing material use and disposal prohibited.

HF2257—Jefferson (DFL)
Governmental Operations

Independent school district No. 197, West St. Paul, employee authorized prior service purchase from teachers retirement association.

HF2258—McEachern (DFL)
Education

School district and regional management information center reporting and membership requirements provided.

HF2259—Reding (DFL)
Governmental Operations

Transportation department retiree provided earlier accrual date.

HF2260—Bodahl (DFL)
Governmental Operations

Abstractors board allowed to place a licensee in inactive status, restrictions provided, and bond or insurance not required.

HF2261—Winter (DFL)
Financial Institutions & Insurance

Executive council depository and collateral requirements for state funds regulated.

HF2262—Olson, E. (DFL)
Taxes

Assessment rolls not to include certain tax-forfeited property.

HF2263—Janezich (DFL)
Health & Human Services

Emergency general assistance, negotiated rate facility, and emergency assistance county growth payment increases assumed by the state.

HF2264—Rukavina (DFL)
Education

School district levy referenda restricted to the year before the levy increase commences, and election held only once in a calendar year.

HF2265—Cooper (DFL)
Health & Human Services

Funeral expense payments by counties modified, and disposal provided for unclaimed cremated remains.

HF2266—Reding (DFL)
Governmental Operations

Technical college teachers provided eligibility for individual retirement account plan, and optional participation and prior allowable service provided.

HF2267—Steensma (DFL)
Environment & Natural Resources

Petroleum tank release cleanup account reimbursement provided to cities and towns.

HF2268—Pelowski (DFL)
Education

School year authorized to begin before Labor Day in 1992, and school year calendar adopted.

HF2269—Garcia (DFL)
Local Government & Metro. Affairs

Metropolitan airports commission capital improvement budget at Minneapolis-St. Paul international airport to include noise mitigation program.

HF2270—Omann (IR)
Taxes

Vacant platted property provided valuation and assessment.

HF2271—Kahn (DFL)
Appropriations

Metropolitan area regional recreation open space system appropriated money.

HF2272—Kahn (DFL)
Gen'l Leg., Vet's Affairs & Gaming

Campaign contribution and public subsidy provisions suspended pending compliance by major political parties.

HF2273—Cooper (DFL)
Health & Human Services

Marriage and family therapists included as mental health professionals.

HF2274—Dorn (DFL)
Judiciary

Telephone assistance plan data shared between revenue and human services departments for determining eligibility.

HF2275—Clark (DFL)
Health & Human Services

Health assurance plan and health care access department created, and money appropriated.

HF2276—Smith (IR)
Health & Human Services

Health insurance benefits suspended for legislators and the governor until enactment of a health insurance reform bill.

HF2277—Nelson, K. (DFL)
Education

Social worker and counselor model sites authorized at elementary schools for collaborative programs between school districts and local social service agencies.

HF2278—Bettermann (IR)
Health & Human Services

Children Helped in Long-term Development (CHILD) program established for child abuse prevention and money appropriated.

HF2279—Lynch (IR)
Health & Human Services

Children Helped in Long-term Development (CHILD) program established for child abuse prevention and money appropriated.

HF2280—Rukavina (DFL)
Local Government & Metro. Affairs

Biwabik authorized purchase and conveyance of state lands.

HF2281—Rukavina (DFL)
Labor-Management Relations

Unemployment compensation eligibility provided to certain educational institution employees between academic years and terms.

HF2282—Rukavina (DFL)
Environment & Natural Resources

Snowmobile and all-terrain vehicle trail grant-in-aid program participation option provided to counties.

HF2283—Johnson, A. (DFL)
Education

Children, youth, and their families legislative commission duties clarified, staff authorized, and money appropriated.

HF2284—Bauerly (DFL)
Education

Children, youth, and their families legislative commission duties clarified, staff authorized, and money appropriated.

HF2285—Tunheim (DFL)

Labor-Management Relations

Unemployment compensation overpayments waived if overpayment is due to administrative failure to identify that wage credits were not earned in covered employment.

HF2286—Boo (IR)

Health & Human Services

Ophthalmologists and optometrists to report legally blind persons to state services for the blind and visually handicapped.

HF2287—Jefferson (DFL)

Governmental Operations

Amortization state aid eligibility eliminated for local police and salaried firefighter relief associations and consolidation accounts with no unfunded actuarial accrued liability.

HF2288—Johnson, R. (DFL)

Appropriations

Northwest juvenile training center provided bond issuance for construction of a new facility for juvenile correction placement needs in the ninth judicial district.

HF2289—Olson, E. (DFL)

Taxes

Homestead credit permanent trust fund established for providing property tax relief with funding provided by dedicating part of the sales tax, and constitutional amendment proposed.

HF2290—Sparby (DFL)

Taxes

Homestead credit permanent trust fund established for providing property tax relief with funding provided by dedicating part of the sales tax, and constitutional amendment proposed.

HF2291—Kinkel (DFL)

Taxes

Homestead credit permanent trust fund established for providing property tax relief with funding provided by dedicating part of the sales tax, and constitutional amendment proposed.

HF2292—Bodahl (DFL)

Taxes

Homestead credit permanent trust fund established for providing property tax relief with funding provided by dedicating part of the sales tax, and constitutional amendment proposed.

HF2293—Greenfield (DFL)

Health & Human Services

Nursing home project granted a moratorium exception provided construction deadline extension.

HF2294—Farrell (DFL)

Labor-Management Relations

Plumbing board established, local licensing

pre-empted in certain cases, penalties provided, and money appropriated.

HF2295—Sparby (DFL)

Labor-Management Relations

Workers' compensation act adopted, and money appropriated.

HF2296—Janezich (DFL)

Energy

Energy conservation improvement expenditures by certain large utility customers counted as a required energy expenditure for a public utility.

HF2297—Pugh (DFL)

Judiciary

Title and CPT duplicate certificates abolished for lessees and mortgagees of registered land, registration fees increased, county recorder equipment fund deposits provided, and money appropriated.

HF2298—O'Connor (DFL)

Governmental Operations

Occupational regulation legislative commission created, occupational regulation modified, and money appropriated.

HF2299—Runbeck (IR)

Housing

Manufactured home owner's bill of rights enacted and penalties provided.

HF2300—Runbeck (IR)

Commerce

Motor vehicle manufacturer warranty adjustment programs regulated, manufacturer notice and dealer disclosure requirements provided, reimbursement required in certain cases, and penalties and remedies provided.

HF2301—Stanius (IR)

Transportation

Municipal state-aid street fund eligibility extended to certain towns.

HF2302—Rice (DFL)

Local Government & Metro. Affairs

Neighborhood revitalization program fund distribution required in proportion to the population, geographic area, and needs of each commonly identified city neighborhood.

HF2303—Stanius (IR)

Transportation

Regional rail authorities within the metropolitan area required to use certain revenue for acquisition of real property.

HF2304—Mariani (DFL)

Local Government & Metro. Affairs

Metropolitan council authorized to issue bonds for development of light rail transit.

HF2305—Blatz (IR)

Local Government & Metro. Affairs

Bloomington provided port authority membership.

HF2306—Bauerly (DFL)

Education

Way to grow programs provided increased appropriation to maintain ongoing programs.

HF2307—Vellenga (DFL)

Judiciary

Domestic abuse case prosecutorial plans adopted by city and county attorneys, and sexual assault and domestic abuse victim service programs appropriated money.

HF2308—Stanius (IR)

Appropriations

Aquatic nuisance exotic species management programs appropriated money.

HF2309—Stanius (IR)

Environment & Natural Resources

Aquatic management areas established.

HF2310—Jefferson (DFL)

Governmental Operations

Minneapolis truck driver employee authorized purchase of prior service credit.

HF2311—Jaros (DFL)

Financial Institutions & Insurance

Duluth authorized to establish three detached banking facilities.

HF2312—Jaros (DFL)

Governmental Operations

Purchase preference definition of "Manufactured in the United States" to include cement manufactured in Canada.

HF2313—Jaros (DFL)

Governmental Operations

Duluth teachers retirement fund association allowed lump sum post-retirement adjustment payments.

HF2314—Jaros (DFL)

Governmental Operations

Independent school district No. 225, Otter Tail county, and No. 23, Tyler, teachers authorized purchase of previously exempt service credit due to pre-age 25 years limited exemption.

HF2315—Jaros (DFL)

Gen'l Leg., Vet's Affairs & Gaming

Lottery retailer contract qualifications modified.

HF2316—Jaros (DFL)

Judiciary

Health care declaration (living will) suggested form to include birthdate.

HF2317—Hasskamp (DFL)**Taxes**

Developers and property owners provided delayed property tax assessments for improvements or rehabilitation to certain property.

HF2318—Lynch (IR)**Education**

Planning, evaluation, and review (PER) policy to include parental review of instructional materials.

HF2319—Orenstein (DFL)**Local Government & Metro. Affairs**

Ramsey county to include on employment eligibles list qualified county employees displaced or laid off because of the Lake Owasso residence closing.

HF2320—Peterson (DFL)**Environment & Natural Resources**

Watershed district public notice required prior to appointment of district manager; metropolitan county appointment requirements modified; local governments required to pay permit fees; and audits and decision appeals provided.

HF2321—Rukavina (DFL)**Environment & Natural Resources**

Metropolitan disposal facility development act adopted, and mixed municipal solid waste and incinerator ash disposal facility planning, siting, and expansion process amended.

HF2322—Davids (IR)**Education**

Independent school district No. 233, Preston-Fountain, general education revenue not reduced due to fund balance.

HF2323—Janezich (DFL)**Judiciary**

Library patron application records considered private data.

HF2324—Davids (IR)**Local Government & Metro. Affairs**

Fillmore county authorized sale of certain tax-forfeited lands bordering public water.

HF2325—Davids (IR)**Transportation**

Farm trailers exempted from registration and taxation requirements, certain farm trucks temporarily exempted from size and weight restrictions, and task force established.

HF2326—Davids (IR)**Education**

Independent school district No. 233, Preston-Fountain, special levy authorized for a gifted and talented program.

HF2327—Koppendrayner (IR)**Judiciary**

Drivers' license suspension provided for persons charged with a petty misdemeanor for which a guilty plea was entered for failure to appear in court.

HF2328—Olsen, S. (IR)**Education**

Violence prevention curriculum in primary and secondary schools required.

HF2329—McGuire (DFL)**Judiciary**

Uniform transfer of litigation act adopted.

HF2330—Newinski (IR)**Judiciary**

Safe communities act of 1992 adopted.

HF2331—Smith (IR)**Judiciary**

Safe communities act of 1992 adopted.

HF2332—Goodno (IR)**Judiciary**

Safe communities act of 1992 adopted.

HF2333—Frederick (IR)**Judiciary**

Safe communities act of 1992 adopted.

HF2334—Rukavina (DFL)**Environment & Natural Resources**

Whitefish and cisco net licensing certain minors exempted.

HF2335—Peterson (DFL)**Governmental Operations**

Administration department bill; data classification changed, construction project encumbrance process changed, building maintenance and leasing authority modified, agency purchasing requirements changed, STARS administration amended.

HF2336—Simoneau (DFL)**Financial Institutions & Insurance**

Workers' compensation assigned risk plan regulated.

HF2337—Welker (IR)**Redistricting**

Revisor of statutes to submit legislative and congressional redistricting plans, and legislative action procedure provided.

HF2338—Dempsey (IR)**Health & Human Services**

Pilot community work experience program for absent parents established, and money appropriated.

HF2339—Steensma (DFL)**Education**

Extension service fringe benefits and salary increases provided, and money appropriated.

HF2340—Mariani (DFL)**Education**

Higher education coordinating board to study feasibility of accelerated baccalaureate degree programs.

HF2341—Mariani (DFL)**Transportation**

Public transit service non-operating assistance authorized.

HF2342—Jefferson (DFL)**Health & Human Services**

American Indian child welfare advisory council created, child abuse prevention advisory council enlarged.

HF2343—Rest (DFL)**Governmental Operations**

Governmental units standards and requirements of accountability provided.

HF2344—Steensma (DFL)**Taxes**

Leasehold cooperative creation requirements for municipalities provided.

HF2345—Carruthers (DFL)**Governmental Operations**

Open meeting law clarified, court award in open meeting law actions provided.

HF2346—Bishop (IR)**Financial Institutions & Insurance**

Automobile insurance policy coverage on repair or replacement of motor vehicle glass provided.

HF2347—Tunheim (DFL)**Environment & Natural Resources**

Season for taking deer by muzzle-loading firearm provided.

HF2348—Tunheim (DFL)**Education**

Review and comment process for school board proposals modified, appeal process allowed, local advisory council established.

HF2349—Dauner (DFL)**Transportation**

License plate and sticker cost to be recovered by registrar and fees credited to highway user tax distribution fund.

HF2350—Hasskamp (DFL)**Labor-Management Relations**

Seasonal employment time limit definition changed to 107 consecutive days or less per year.

HF2351—Kelso (DFL)

Education

Federal vocational funds disbursement responsibility transferred from technical college board to education board.

HF2352—Jefferson (DFL)

Governmental Operations

State agency heads may not delegate affirmative action duties.

HF2353—Orenstein (DFL)

Health & Human Services

Ventilator-dependant medical assistance recipients to continue receiving the services of a nurse or personal care assistant while living in a nursing home.

HF2354—Cooper (DFL)

Agriculture

Honey bee regulation eliminated.

HF2355—Johnson, A. (DFL)

Transportation

Courier services and local cartage carriers regulated.

HF2356—Winter (DFL)

Appropriations

Middle Des Moines watershed district flood and erosion control project bond issuance authorized.

HF2357—Hausman (DFL)

Education

Special cooperation levy authorized for certain school districts.

HF2358—Hausman (DFL)

Education

Capital expenditure levy for certain installment contracts and lease purchases authorized.

HF2359—Hausman (DFL)

Education

Independent school district No. 625, St. Paul, bond issuance authorized for establishment of a lifelong literacy center.

HF2360—Tunheim (DFL)

Labor-Management Relations

American Indian tribes considered employers for unemployment compensation purposes.

HF2361—Solberg (DFL)

Judiciary

Sex offender registration expanded.

HF2362—Runbeck (IR)

Education

Teen youth development community based after school program pilot project grants authorized, and money appropriated.

HF2363—Welle (DFL)

Appropriations

Willmar to Hawick multipurpose trail bond issuance authorized.

HF2364—Welle (DFL)

Transportation

Travel information center on highway No. 71 near Willmar construction bond issuance authorized.

HF2365—Rodosovich (DFL)

Education

Independent school district No. 656, Faribault, conveyance of land provided, and money appropriated.

HF2366—Rodosovich (DFL)

Governmental Operations

Faribault fire consolidation account full post-retirement adjustment authorized in a certain case.

HF2367—Pugh (DFL)

Health & Human Services

Commitment defined, neuroleptic medication use expanded, informed consent provided, commitment to commissioner specified, commissioner designation of facility provided, care cost transfer modified, county financial responsibility stated.

HF2368—Lasley (DFL)

Transportation

Regular and irregular route carrier permit expiration and conversion provided, operating authority specified and transfer restricted, certificate and permit leasing prohibited, zones redefined, fees increased, and money appropriated.

HF2369—Sparby (DFL)

Governmental Operations

Thief River Falls police retirement benefit increase provided.

HF2370—Hanson (DFL)

Judiciary

Fees and costs awarded to prevailing party in actions under the environmental rights act.

HF2371—Bettermann (IR)

Judiciary

Anti-violence education and prevention programs provided.

HF2372—Nelson, K. (DFL)

Transportation

Flashing warning signal and stop arm use on school buses certain restrictions repealed.

HF2373—McEachern (DFL)

Education

Education commissioner removed from state high school league board, and annual report required.

HF2374—Wejcman (DFL)

Judiciary

Statutory maximum sentences increased for certain offenses, limit on consecutive sentences for felonies removed, protection order violation penalty clarified, bias crime reporting requirements expanded.

HF2375—Mariani (DFL)

Transportation

Transportation accessibility advisory committee named.

HF2376—Kelso (DFL)

Environment & Natural Resources

Taking of wild animals from a motor vehicle prohibition clarified.

HF2377—Uphus (IR)

Education

School consolidation law changed.

HF2378—Osthoff (DFL)

Appropriations

Acquisition and betterment of regional recreational open space land bond issuance authorized, and money appropriated.

HF2379—Vellenga (DFL)

Judiciary

Probation services payment by offenders required, tax imposed on certain firearms, pistol permit fee required.

HF2380—Thompson (DFL)

Judiciary

Guardian appointment provided for certain children and unborn children.

HF2381—McPherson (IR)

Environment & Natural Resources

Washington county: authorizing private sale of certain land, environmental cleanup, and alteration of certain marginal lands.

HF2382—Jaros (DFL)

Education

Equalized aid and levy authorized for districts with low fund balances, and money appropriated.

HF2383—Bertram (DFL)

Health & Human Services

Chiropractors allowed as commissioned officers in the military.

HF2384—Bertram (DFL)

Judiciary

Registration of sex offenders under 18 years of age established, registration law extended to sex offenses involving adult victims.

HF2385—Bertram (DFL)

Financial Institutions & Insurance

Mortgage foreclosure validation dates changed.

HF2386—Goodno (IR)

Education

Post-secondary financial assistance definitions of full-time and half-time students restored.

HF2387—Bertram (DFL)

Taxes

Sales tax exemption for isolated sales of all assets of certain corporations provided.

HF2388—Bodahl (DFL)

Local Government & Metro. Affairs

Public officers allowed to apply for loans or grants administered by housing and redevelopment authority.

HF2389—Johnson, R. (DFL)

Appropriations

State university board to assist in cleanup of the Kummer landfill in Bemidji, and money appropriated.

HF2390—Reding (DFL)

Gen'l Leg., Vet's Affairs & Gaming

Breeder's fund distribution for additional breeds authorized, fair racing day limitations removed.

HF2391—Kinkel (DFL)

Taxes

Sales tax exemption for occasional sales of tangible personal property primarily used in a trade or business.

HF2392—Lasley (DFL)

Education

First aid and CPR training required for school bus drivers.

HF2393—Johnson, R. (DFL)

Education

State university board permitted to demolish and replace Anishinabe center at Bemidji State University.

HF2394—Johnson, R. (DFL)

Education

Bemidji State University foundation allowed to advance money for a new campus bookstore.

HF2395—Marsh (IR)

Environment & Natural Resources

Deer hunters allowed two deer under certain conditions.

HF2396—Pellow (IR)

Judiciary

Percentage of proceeds from sale of certain forfeited property forwarded to Crime Stoppers Inc.

HF2397—Jacobs (DFL)

Regulated Industries

Liquified natural gas facilities regulated.

HF2398—Waltman (IR)

Environment & Natural Resources

Catalytic converter replacement conditions clarified.

HF2399—Sviggum (IR)

Appropriations

Goodhue county appropriated money for historical site purchase.

HF2400—Henry (IR)

Rules & Legislative Administration

Legislature to meet in regular session in odd-numbered years, and constitutional amendment proposed.

HF2401—Bodahl (DFL)

Health & Human Services

Tanning facilities licensed, health regulations imposed, and penalties provided.

HF2402—Pugh (DFL)

Commerce

Non-profit corporation act provided miscellaneous changes for organization and operation of non-profit corporations.

HF2403—Pugh (DFL)

Taxes

Deed tax exemption provided to certain sheriff's foreclosure sale or redemption certificate or assignment.

HF2404—Pugh (DFL)

Local Government & Metro. Affairs

State investment procedures restricted; local government municipal liquor store financial reporting requirements modified: elected local officials not paid for unused vacation or sick leave accruals; Pine Point school audits modified.

HF2405—Solberg (DFL)

Taxes

Homestead credit permanent trust fund established for providing property tax relief with funding provided by dedication of part of sales tax, and constitutional amendment proposed.

HF2406—Leppik (IR)

Health & Human Services

Children Helped in Long-term Development (CHILD) program established for child abuse prevention and money appropriated.

HF2407—Runbeck (IR)

Governmental Operations

Legislator per diem payments restricted to actual expenses incurred, and committee chairs provided increased compensation.

HF2408—Winter (DFL)

Gen'l Leg., Vet's Affairs & Gaming

Audit requirement exemption provided to certain gambling organizations.

HF2409—Winter (DFL)

Taxes

Llama raising and sales exempted from taxation.

HF2410—Pugh (DFL)

Judiciary

Constitutional rights; immunity and dismissal of actions provided to individuals exercising certain constitutional rights during a governmental proceeding.

HF2411—Trimble (DFL)

Environment & Natural Resources

Radiation incident reporting required and penalties provided.

HF2412—Pugh (DFL)

Judiciary

Juvenile court retention of delinquency records provided beyond an offender's 23rd birthday, juvenile offense reporting system established, and money appropriated.

HF2413—Lourey (DFL)

Education

Adopt-a-school program established allowing students and the community to voluntarily maintain a public school.

HF2414—Kelso (DFL)

Agriculture

Mosquito abatement spraying notices and warning signs required and rulemaking provided.

HF2415—Kelso (DFL)

Health & Human Services

Residential property restrictions prohibited limiting use for licensed family and group family day care services.

HF2416—Lourey (DFL)

Health & Human Services

Medical assistance to cover actual cost of one-to-one staffing persons with severe behavioral needs, and money appropriated.

HF2417—Lourey (DFL)

Governmental Operations

Statewide telecommunications and routing system (STARS) services authorized to private educational, health, social service, and nonprofit institutions and organizations.

HF2418—Bauerly (DFL)

Education

Fire marshal required for certain school district fire and life safety correction plans.

Thursday, March 5

HF2419—Jacobs (DFL)

Regulated Industries

Municipality allowed to recover costs of acquiring facilities after an acquisition of an area served by a public utility.

HF2420—Simoneau (DFL)

Health & Human Services

Social service community program delivery through intergovernmental contracts between the state and counties pilot projects established, and money appropriated.

HF2421—Munger (DFL)

Environment & Natural Resources

Wetland conservation act of 1991 provided technical and other minor changes, and money appropriated.

HF2422—Sparby (DFL)

Health & Human Services

Hospital payment rates recalculated using 1991 as the base year.

HF2423—Johnson, R. (DFL)

Governmental Operations

Pension investment board created, powers and duties prescribed, authority transferred from investment board, and money appropriated.

HF2424—Solberg (DFL)

Gen'l Leg., Vet's Affairs & Gaming

Breeder's fund distribution authorized for additional horse breeds.

HF2425—Pugh (DFL)

Local Government & Metro. Affairs

Dakota county appropriated money for planning activities for the potential relocation of the international airport.

HF2426—Pugh (DFL)

Local Government & Metro. Affairs

Dakota county regional railroad authority authorized to transfer money to the county for planning costs of international airport expansion or relocation or other transportation planning needs.

HF2427—Krueger (DFL)

Education

School bus drivers required biennial safety training certification.

HF2428—Peterson (DFL)

Economic Development

Regional development commissions to establish business permit and license information centers.

HF2429—Trimble (DFL)

Taxes

Unemployment compensation payments

provided income tax exemption.

HF2430—Jaros (DFL)

Education

American Indian law and social justice center establishment requested on the University of Minnesota Duluth campus.

HF2431—Jacobs (DFL)

Regulated Industries

Agricultural and economic development account credited with money returned from economic recovery grants, tourism loans, and the Minnesota fund program.

HF2432—Krueger (DFL)

Economic Development

Agriculture and economic development credited with certain money.

HF2433—O'Connor (DFL)

Gen'l Leg., Vet's Affairs & Gaming

Lawful purpose expenditures to include activities for senior citizens age 62 or older.

HF2434—Rest (DFL)

Taxes

Trade or business occasional sales tax exemption expanded.

HF2435—Wejcman (DFL)

Governmental Operations

Public employees insurance plan labor-management committee expiration date deleted, retirement program options modified, and bidding requirement exemption expanded.

HF2436—McGuire (DFL)

Judiciary

Domestic abuse judicial training requirements provided; custody proceedings to consider domestic child abuse; mutual restraining orders restricted; presentence investigations and domestic abuse arrests required; and money appropriated.

HF2437—McGuire (DFL)

Environment & Natural Resources

Clean air act federal amendment conformity provided; small business air quality compliance assistance program, ombudsman, and advisory council established; chlorofluorocarbons (CFCs) redefined; and emission fees and calculating provided.

HF2438—Reding (DFL)

Governmental Operations

Higher education and technical college employees provided eligibility for the individual retirement account plan.

HF2439—Nelson, S. (DFL)

Taxes

Property tax hearing and notice publication requirements provided for counties, cities,

and school districts.

HF2440—Ogren (DFL)

Environment & Natural Resources

Recycling facilities producing market pulp from recycled office waste provided reduced property taxes, and facility construction materials provided sales and use tax exemption.

HF2441—Garcia (DFL)

Education

Metropolitan regional library depository facility established at the University of Minnesota, bond issuance authorized, and money appropriated.

HF2442—Olson, E. (DFL)

Environment & Natural Resources

Deer killed by motor vehicles removal provided.

HF2443—Garcia (DFL)

Education

Higher education board membership to include additional student representatives.

HF2444—Battaglia (DFL)

Appropriations

Lake Superior center authority facility construction bond issuance authorized, and money appropriated.

HF2445—Sarna (DFL)

Labor-Management Relations

Unfair labor practice to include employer discrimination against an employee for lawful activities off the premises of the employer during nonworking hours.

HF2446—Simoneau (DFL)

Local Government & Metro. Affairs

Fridley, Mounds View, New Brighton, and Spring Lake Park authorized to participate in establishing and operating senior citizen centers and related facilities, and bond issuance and levy authorized.

HF2447—Morrison (IR)

Health & Human Services

Children Helped In Long-term Development (CHILD) program established for child abuse prevention and money appropriated.

HF2448—Weaver (IR)

Gen'l Leg., Vet's Affairs & Gaming

Lottery board authority abolished to authorize additional compensation for the lottery director.

HF2449—Ozment (IR)

Education

Independent school district No. 195, Randolph, authorized to transfer operating and nonoperating fund money to the general fund.

F2450—Pugh (DFL)

Commerce

Firearms dealer to maintain pistols in a locked safe after business hours, and other minimum security requirements provided.

HF2451—Bodahl (DFL)

Ways & Means

Performance budgets and state government functional analysis prepared.

HF2452—Olson, E. (DFL)

Local Government & Metro. Affairs

Wild Rice watershed district provided administrative fund and levy size.

HF2453—Segal (DFL)

Labor-Management Relations

Employee invention agreements regulated.

HF2454—Kinkel (DFL)

Financial Institutions & Insurance

Liquor liability insurance rates determined on volume of intoxicating liquor sold by the licensee.

HF2455—Segal (DFL)

Economic Development

Work readiness, wage subsidy, and business participation eligibility requirements and benefits modified.

HF2456—Jaros (DFL)

Governmental Operations

Employee interchange program provided income and franchise tax credit incentives.

HF2457—Kahn (DFL)

Local Government & Metro. Affairs

Bond issuance restrictions provided for governmental units.

HF2458—Weaver (IR)

Health & Human Services

Patient consent requirements modified for release of health records.

HF2459—Schafer (IR)

Judiciary

Parent or guardian required to accompany a person under the age of 21 years when leaving the household if the person consumed alcoholic beverages.

HF2460—Nelson, K. (DFL)

Education

School year allowed to begin before Labor Day.

HF2461—Ostrom (DFL)

Labor-Management Relations

Workers' compensation benefits, insurance, and providers regulated; dispute resolution, small claims court, and employee health and safety fund established; appointments and

penalties provided; and money appropriated.

HF2462—Simoneau (DFL)

Health & Human Services

Health care premium assistance program and small employer health benefit plan established, rural health initiatives provided, income tax deduction created for certain health insurance costs, penalties provided, and money appropriated.

HF2463—Trimble (DFL)

Local Government & Metro. Affairs

Ramsey county provided court revenue city distribution formula.

HF2464—Carlson (DFL)

Appropriations

Atlantic salmon stocking program in selected inland lakes appropriated money.

HF2465—Frederick (IR)

Gen'l Leg., Vet's Affairs & Gaming

Veterans home resident room or property search procedures clarified.

HF2466—Trimble (DFL)

Economic Development

Public facility authorities authorized to charge fees for personnel and administrative services.

HF2467—Welker (IR)

Rules & Legislative Administration

Unicameral legislature provided with 135 members, and constitutional amendment proposed.

HF2468—Hasskamp (DFL)

Environment & Natural Resources

Crow Wing county state land bordering public water private conveyance required.

HF2469—Solberg (DFL)

Environment & Natural Resources

Land of substantially equal value defined for state land exchanges.

HF2470—Runbeck (IR)

Rules & Legislative Administration

Legislative and executive service limited and constitutional amendment proposed.

HF2471—Pellow (IR)

Housing

Manufactured home owners bill of rights enacted and penalties provided.

HF2472—Wejcman (DFL)

Health & Human Services

Vendors provided notice before recipient payments are reduced or terminated, and liability exemption provided when recipient fails to pay for rent, goods, or services.

HF2473—Wejcman (DFL)

Health & Human Services

Medical care providers participating in state medical programs to provide treatment and procedure success rate information.

HF2474—O'Connor (DFL)

Governmental Operations

St. Paul teachers retirement fund association provided various administrative changes.

HF2475—Jennings (DFL)

Housing

Rental deposit interest rate lowered for landlords.

HF2476—Reding (DFL)

Governmental Operations

Deferred compensation program eligibility provided for extracurricular teaching activity compensation and program recodified.

HF2477—Uphus (IR)

Governmental Operations

Sexual harassment case indemnification by the state prohibited for officers of a public corporation.

HF2478—Olsen, S. (IR)

Ways & Means

Legislative budget preparation to conform to executive department budgets, statewide accounting system use required, and budgets to cancel at the end of the fiscal biennium.

HF2479—Jacobs (DFL)

Taxes

Motor vehicle rental sales and use tax repealed.

HF2480—Koppendrayner (IR)

Agriculture

Dairy expansion and stabilization loan guarantee program established by the rural finance authority.

HF2481—Olson, K. (DFL)

Education

Health needs study required of students who are medically fragile or technology dependent, and money appropriated.

HF2482—Olson, K. (DFL)

Economic Development

Job creation and construction tax incentives provided to businesses in designated cities; and regional development commissions to establish a permit information center relating to natural resource and environmental protection compliance.

HF2483—Anderson, I. (DFL)

Environment & Natural Resources

Timber permit extensions provided under certain conditions.

HF2484—Dille (IR)

Appropriations

Farm safety program appropriations use allowed for training youth farm safety program instructors and other farm safety projects.

HF2485—Farrell (DFL)

Judiciary

Harrasment penalties enhanced for repeat offenses, and increased penalties allowed when assault victim is a stranger.

HF2486—Winter (DFL)

Environment & Natural Resources

Farmers rented or leased upland portions of certain acquired wetland areas.

HF2487—Winter (DFL)

Governmental Operations

Residency requirement provided for state employees.

HF2488—Wenzel (DFL)

Judiciary

Health care provider disciplinary actions provided for aiding a suicide or attempted suicide.

HF2489—Dille (IR)

Agriculture

Dairy farm "grade A" production recertification authorized, and water well placement rule waiver provided.

HF2490—Mariani (DFL)

Labor-Management Relations

Employee invention agreements regulated.

HF2491—Schafer (IR)

Education

Graduation rule not adopted by education board until authorized by law.

HF2492—Olson, K. (DFL)

Education

Martin county combined school district allowed to have three election districts.

HF2493—Hausman (DFL)

Education

Transportation excess levy to include transportation costs for pupils residing less than one mile from school who are transported due to extraordinary traffic, drug, or crime hazards, and levy adjustment provided.

HF2494—Winter (DFL)

Judiciary

Protective agent or security guard assault provided felony penalty.

HF2495—Clark (DFL)

Judiciary

Electronic monitoring device use restricted for

domestic abuse and violent crime offenders, standards established, and money appropriated.

HF2496—Peterson (DFL)

Appropriations

Extension service budget cut restoration provided.

HF2497—Wejcman (DFL)

Housing

Housing finance agency debt ceiling increase provided.

HF2498—Brown (DFL)

Judiciary

Statute of limitations application of extension amendments clarified.

HF2499—Greenfield (DFL)

Health & Human Services

Personal care services provided outside the home when authorized, and service continuation while an appeal is pending provided.

HF2500—Welker (IR)

Health & Human Services

Uniform provider payment rates rules adopted for certain services.

HF2501—Bodahl (DFL)

Housing

Loan program, bond proceed use, publicly-owned transitional housing program, and neighborhood land trust provisions modified.

HF2502—Hasskamp (DFL)

Environment & Natural Resources

Cuyuna country state recreation area established, and money appropriated.

HF2503—Stanius (IR)

Health & Human Services

Domestic violence victim mental health service funding pilot project established.

HF2504—Stanius (IR)

Environment & Natural Resources

Fluorescent lamps in state buildings recycling required.

HF2505—Stanius (IR)

Regulated Industries

Caller identification service offered to telephone company subscribers allowed.

HF2506—Blatz (IR)

Health & Human Services

Human services commissioner required to investigate child maltreatment in publicly licensed day care facilities.

HF2507—Weaver (IR)

Judiciary

Jail time credit award to certain offenders

regulated.

HF2508—Trimble (DFL)

Environment & Natural Resources

Emergency response commission and regional review committee membership modified, and mining companies required comply with certain reporting provisions.

HF2509—Davids (IR)

Education

Independent school districts No. 228 and 238, Harmony and Mabel-Canton, cooperation and combination provided.

HF2510—Simoneau (DFL)

Transportation

Light rail system final design and construction provided.

HF2511—Macklin (IR)

Ways & Means

Legislative budget and accounting regulated.

HF2512—Onnen (IR)

Rules & Legislative Administration

Unicameral legislature provided with 135 members, and constitutional amendment proposed.

HF2513—Murphy (DFL)

Governmental Operations

Capitol complex security division director state patrol membership required.

HF2514—Garcia (DFL)

Gen'l Leg., Vet's Affairs & Gaming

County veterans services enhancement grant program established, veteran services officer education program established, and money appropriated.

HF2515—Rest (DFL)

Taxes

Technical corrections and administrative changes provided for sales and property taxes.

HF2516—Stanius (IR)

Health & Human Services

Family day care licensing incentives provided to county agencies.

HF2517—Sparby (DFL)

Health & Human Services

Adult mental health services delivery system pilot project for certain counties provided, and money appropriated.

HF2518—Nelson, K. (DFL)

Education

Taxpayer notification meetings for certain school district bond sales modified.

HF2519—Nelson, K. (DFL)

Education

Funding formula for limited English profi-

ciency programs modified.

HF2520—Segal (DFL)

Economic Development

Minnesota quasi-public agency act adopted.

HF2521—Girard (IR)

Education

Cooperation and combination program eligibility modified.

HF2522—Rukavina (DFL)

Health & Human Services

Caregiver and respite care statewide project provided, and money appropriated.

HF2523—Rukavina (DFL)

Health & Human Services

Hospital swing bed licensing eligibility conditions expanded.

HF2524—Hufnagle (IR)

Taxes

Materials exempted from taxation when used or consumed in the production of certain taxable services.

HF2525—Hufnagle (IR)

Taxes

Sales tax increase collection grace period provided.

HF2526—Abrams (IR)

Local Government & Metro. Affairs

Hennepin county lake quality maintenance and improvement expenditures authorized.

HF2527—Tompkins (IR)

Taxes

Elementary and secondary school tuition and text book cost income tax credit provided.

HF2528—Ogren (DFL)

Local Government & Metro. Affairs

Cloquet to issue bonds for the acquisition and betterment of a water line extension to the Fond du Lac community college.

HF2529—Bodahl (DFL)

Appropriations

Chaska flood control project bond issuance authorized.

HF2530—Segal (DFL)

Economic Development

Trade and economic development department mission statement created.

HF2531—Segal (DFL)

Health & Human Services

Equal access provided to persons with mental retardation or related conditions to community programs.

HF2532—Segal (DFL)

Health & Human Services

Human services commissioner powers limited.

HF2533—Janezich (DFL)

Commerce

Cosmetologists prohibited from subleasing salon space.

HF2534—Uphus (IR)

Health & Human Services

Health care access account created, and distribution of lottery funds modified.

HF2535—Uphus (IR)

Gen'l Leg., Vet's Affairs & Gaming

Ward system abolition deadlines for certain cities changed.

HF2536—Sviggum (IR)

Environment & Natural Resources

Concession sales allowed at one location along the Cannon Valley Trail.

HF2537—Milbert (DFL)

Gen'l Leg., Vet's Affairs & Gaming

Real estate taxes and assessments allowed as lawful purpose expenditures for certain gambling premises.

HF2538—Bishop (IR)

Judiciary

Durable health care power of attorney established.

HF2539—Peterson (DFL)

Environment & Natural Resources

Conservation reserve program (CRP) land acquisition and payment by state provided.

HF2540—Anderson, I. (DFL)

Taxes

Fire state aid additional payments provided, and money appropriated.

HF2541—Pugh (DFL)

Judiciary

Uniform transfer on death security registration act adopted.

HF2542—Anderson, I. (DFL)

Taxes

Payments in lieu of taxes amount increased.

HF2543—Munger (DFL)

Environment & Natural Resources

Reinvest in Minnesota (RIM) project land — eligibility requirements modified.

HF2544—Reding (DFL)

Environment & Natural Resources

Aquatic vegetation management, stamp design contest rules, live ammunition use during dog training, red or blaze orange hunting clothing, and nonresident rough fish taking provided.

HF2545—Reding (DFL)

Governmental Operations

Legislative and elective officer retirement plans, funds, and concurrent employer contributions established, and money appropriated.

HF2546—Reding (DFL)

Governmental Operations

Investment board return reporting requirements for volunteer fire relief associations changed.

HF2547—Mariani (DFL)

Taxes

Delinquent real estate tax surcharge imposed for deposit in the housing trust fund account.

HF2548—Nelson, K. (DFL)

Education

Private alternative programs certain additional revenue authorized.

HF2549—Bauerly (DFL)

Taxes

Manufacturing districts established by tax increment financing (TIF) authority.

HF2550—Abrams (IR)

Gen'l Leg., Vet's Affairs & Gaming

Fundraisers during legislative sessions and certain campaign fund transfers prohibited.

HF2551—Rest (DFL)

Commerce

Domestic corporation registration with secretary of state regulated.

HF2552—Jefferson (DFL)

Transportation

Seat belt and passenger restraint system exemption requirements clarified, and state agencies prohibited from restricting persons from riding on exempted buses.

HF2553—Jefferson (DFL)

Housing

Emergency mortgage and rental assistance pilot project established, and money appropriated.

HF2554—Farrell (DFL)

Judiciary

Restitution under orders for protection provided.

HF2555—Farrell (DFL)

Judiciary

Address and telephone number data in driver's license and motor vehicle registration records deemed private.

HF2556—Goodno (IR)

Environment & Natural Resources

Towing of persons with personal watercraft equipped with rear view mirrors allowed.

HF2557—Weaver (IR)

Judiciary

Delinquency case probation order provisions clarified.

HF2558—Kinkel (DFL)

Taxes

Resort property tax classification provided.

HF2559—Farrell (DFL)

Judiciary

Domestic abuse reporting and homicide investigation and tracking systems established; protection order provisions modified; and money appropriated.

HF2560—Farrell (DFL)

Judiciary

Victim waiting rooms separate from defendant's law clarified; prosecutor's role increased in seeking restitution.

HF2561—Sparby (DFL)

Environment & Natural Resources

Transportation of firearms in motor vehicles restricted.

HF2562—Murphy (DFL)

Transportation

Evidentiary presumption provided that a vehicle outwardly identified as a school bus satisfies school bus identification requirements if inspected within 12 hours preceeding a traffic violation involving the school bus.

HF2563—Greenfield (DFL)

Health & Human Services

Occupational and physical therapy assistants services medical assistance payments regulated.

HF2564—Vanasek (DFL)

Governmental Operations

Environmental protection and conservation department created.

HF2565—Jefferson (DFL)

Governmental Operations

Spouse benefits provided for Minneapolis police and fire relief associations.

HF2566—Wenzel (DFL)

Agriculture

License fees for certain food handlers modified.

HF2567—Nelson, K. (DFL)

Education

Workplace literacy center and demonstration project provided, and money appropriated.

HF2568—Hufnagle (IR)

Health & Human Services

Insect sting emergency treatment act adopted.

HF2569—Rice (DFL)

Local Government & Metro. Affairs

Crow Wing county; private sale of certain tax forfeited land provided.

HF2570—Stanius (IR)

Judiciary

Repeated harassment crime penalties increased.

HF2571—Stanius (IR)

Gen'l Leg., Vet's Affairs & Gaming

Candidates not members of a major political party permitted to appear on ballots by filing an affidavit of candidacy.

HF2572—McEachern (DFL)

Commerce

Successor definition altered.

HF2573—Solberg (DFL)

Health & Human Services

Fetal alcohol syndrome and drug exposed infants prevention efforts required, and money appropriated for community chemical abuse prevention program grants.

HF2574—Carruthers (DFL)

Judiciary

Alcohol or controlled substance test refusal constitutes a misdemeanor.

HF2575—Segal (DFL)

Health & Human Services

Mental health service goals and policy objective plan provided.

HF2576—Pelowski (DFL)

Health & Human Services

Personal care services limit increased for certain recipients.

HF2577—Lieder (DFL)

Local Government & Metro. Affairs

Town boards allowed to disclaim and extinguish a town interest in abandoned town roads.

HF2578—Weaver (IR)

Environment & Natural Resources

Limiting prohibition on the use of radio equipment to take protected wild animals to big game and small game.

HF2579—Dorn (DFL)

Health & Human Services

Disciplinary requirements of the board of social workers modified and requirements for changes of licensure clarified.

HF2580—Johnson, V. (IR)

Environment & Natural Resources

Free fish house and dark house licenses provided for and the taking of certain boundary waters fish allowed.

HF2581—Jaros (DFL)

Gen'l Leg., Vet's Affairs & Gaming

Ten percent of seized property to be forwarded to the Minnesota Council on Compulsive Gambling.

HF2582—Bauerly (DFL)

Education

Discretionary equity levy and aid program established.

HF2583—Osthoff (DFL)

Gen'l Leg., Vet's Affairs & Gaming

Lawful gambling organizations, distributors and manufacturers regulated.

HF2584—Sviggum (IR)

Local Government & Metro. Affairs

Red Wing authorized certain tax increment expenditure.

HF2585—Jefferson (DFL)

Education

Special school district No. 1, Minneapolis, allowed to change its election years.

HF2586—Trimble (DFL)

Economic Development

St. Paul provided tourism and cultural district reorganization, and money appropriated.

HF2587—Runbeck (IR)

Governmental Operations

Advertising, public relations, and marketing service state contractors and organizations receiving state aid to provide additional free advertising services or publicity space.

HF2588—Bauerly (DFL)

Education

Regional library basic system support grant local support level requirements modified.

HF2589—Schreiber (IR)

Local Government & Metro. Affairs

Municipal utility surplus fund transfers restricted.

HF2590—Nelson, K. (DFL)

Education

Special school district No. 1, Minneapolis, unclassified service positions to include a parent liaison and a public school nurse.

HF2591—Skoglund (DFL)

Financial Institutions & Insurance

Community reinvestment rating standards provided for state fund depositories.

HF2592—Stanius (IR)

Environment & Natural Resources

Game and fish commercial activity requirements modified, and penalties provided.

HF2593—Welle (DFL)

Local Government & Metro. Affairs
Kandiyohi county authorized sale of certain tax-forfeited land bordering public water.

HF2594—Seaberg (IR)

Transportation
Drivers' license and identification card surrender and invalidation procedures modified.

HF2595—Dauner (DFL)

Labor-Management Relations
Workers' compensation act adopted, and money appropriated.

HF2596—Krueger (DFL)

Economic Development
World trade center corporation provided procedures for privatization.

HF2597—Bertram (DFL)

Local Government & Metro. Affairs
City attorney prosecution provided for certain offenses.

HF2598—Anderson, I. (DFL)

Education
Independent school district No. 361, International Falls, authorized special levy for Bronco arena operating costs.

HF2599—Steenma (DFL)

Health & Human Services
Cost reporting procedures and note adjustments modified for certain nursing facilities.

HF2600—Bertram (DFL)

Health & Human Services
Autopsy reports provided to next of kin.

HF2601—Simoneau (DFL)

Governmental Operations
Continued coverage by the Minnesota state retirement system for certain employees provided.

HF2602—Bertram (DFL)

Health & Human Services
AFDC grant increase prohibited.

HF2603—Bertram (DFL)

Health & Human Services
Medical assistance coverage of nursing home care providers authorized to include certain hospital patients.

HF2604—Bertram (DFL)

Judiciary
Peace officers required to notify parents of certain arrests.

HF2605—Lieder (DFL)

Transportation
Motor vehicle excise tax proceeds allocated and Minnesota mobility trust fund created.

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Coming Up Next Week . . . March 9-13, 1992

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, March 9

8 a.m.

Economic Development, Infrastructure, & Regulation Division/APPROPRIATIONS
400S State Office Building
Chr. Rep. Jim Rice
Agenda: Public safety.

EDUCATION

5 State Office Building
Chr. Rep. Bob McEachern
Agenda: HF2086 (Kelso) Violence prevention programs established by school districts; violence prevention and sexual harassment curriculum center created; early childhood education revenue and general education aid increased; and money appropriated.
HF2126 (Orenstein) Violence prevention and sexual harassment training program participation required for post-secondary institution staff and students, grants authorized and money appropriated
HF2070 (Johnson, A.) Violence prevention state advisory council and community task forces established; violence prevention revenue and levy provided to school districts; and money appropriated.
HF2377 (Uphus) School consolidation law changed.
HFXXXX (Olson, K.) School board membership for cooperation and combination districts.
HF1969 (Blatz) Liquor retail sales not prohibited due to location of school within retail and entertainment complex.
HF1776 (Mariani) Migrant farmworkers and dependents provided resident tuition status.

Education Division/APPROPRIATIONS
300N State Office Building
Chr. Rep. Lyndon Carlson
Agenda: University of Minnesota Specials overview.

State Government Division/APPROPRIATIONS
300S State Office Building

Chr. Rep. Phyllis Kahn
Agenda: Budget hearings: Department of Employee Relations, Administration, Revenue, Finance, Trade & Economic Development, Military Affairs. Beginning Monday, agency presentations will occur in the order listed above, with the unfinished agenda items continued at the next meeting.

GOVERNMENTAL OPERATIONS

10 State Office Building
Chr. Rep. Leo Reding
Agenda: Pension bills passed by the Legislative Commission on Pensions & Retirement on 3/6.
HF1934 (Clark) Lead paint abatement, assessment, education, and screening modified, lead abatement training program and account established, paint tax imposed, fees and penalties provided.

8:30 a.m.

Environment & Natural Resources Division/APPROPRIATIONS
Basement Hearing Room State Office Building
Chr. Rep. David Battaglia
Agenda: Governor's budget presentation: Agriculture, Newell Searle, deputy commissioner; Office of Waste Management, Diane Wesman, deputy director.

Human Resources Division/APPROPRIATIONS

200 State Office Building
Chr. Rep. Lee Greenfield
Agenda: Review of the governor's budget recommendations for Human Resources programs.

10 a.m.

AGRICULTURE

5 State Office Building
Chr. Rep. Stephen Wenzel
Agenda: HF2339 (Steensma) Extension service fringe benefits and salary increases provided, and money appropriated.
HF769 (Krueger) Central filing system established for purchasers of farm products and money appropriated.

JUDICIARY

Basement Hearing Room
State Office Building

Chr. Rep. Kathleen Vellenga
Agenda: HF285 (Carruthers) Driving while intoxicated; chemical test refusal provided misdemeanor penalty.
HF2090 (Carruthers) No-fault automobile insurance requirements enforced and penalties provided.
HFXXX (Carruthers)

REGULATED INDUSTRIES

10 State Office Building
Chr. Rep. Joel Jacobs
Agenda: HF1943 (O'Connor) Telephone company nonpublic data disclosure restricted, and telephone rates and charges regulated.
HF2296 (Janezich) Energy conservation improvement expenditures by certain large utility customers counted as a required energy expenditure for a public utility.
HF2133 (Jacobs) Gasoline sellers to comply with octane standards, testing criteria, enforcement, and penalties provided, and money appropriated.
HF2397 (Jacobs) Regulation of interstate liquefied natural gas facilities.
HFXXXX (Jacobs) Relating to the assessment of certain costs by municipal utilities after annexation.
HF1988 (Tunheim) Lake township in Roseau county authorized to own and operate an exclusive liquor store.
HF2187 (Johnson, A.) Blaine authorized to issue an on-sale intoxicating liquor license to the amateur sports commission for the national sports center for social events.
HF2103 (Blatz) Liquor resale exporter allowed resale of liquor purchased from a retail licensee or municipal liquor store.
HF1761 (Dempsey) Liquor; public hearing requirements provided on the continued operation of a municipal liquor store.

12:30 p.m.

Education Finance Division/EDUCATION
300N State Office Building
Chr. Rep. Ken Nelson
Agenda: Presentation of governor's budget recommendations for K-12 education.

Banking Division/ FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS &

INSURANCE

300S State Office Building
Chr. Rep. Wally Sparby
Agenda: To be announced.

HOUSING

5 State Office Building
Chr. Rep. Karen Clark
Agenda: To be announced.

Subcommittee on Family Law/JUDICIARY

500S State Office Building
Chr. Rep. Jean Wagenius
Agenda: HF1941 (Jefferson) Relatives given preference in adoptions.
HF2094 (Jefferson) Culture or ethnic heritage and legal information requirements provided in adoption and child placement proceedings.

LABOR-MANAGEMENT RELATIONS

200 State Office Building
Chr. Rep. Joe Begich
Agenda: HF2185 (Farrell) Railroad employee protections provided following an acquisition, and penalties provided.
HF2294 (Farrell) Plumbing board established, local licensing preempted in certain cases, penalties provided, and money appropriated.

2:30 p.m.

The House will meet in Session

AFTER SESSION

Criminal Justice Division/JUDICIARY

500S State Office Building
Chr. Rep. Loren Solberg
Agenda: HF2218 (Rest) Juvenile dangerous offender secure confinement provided at Red Wing or Sauk Centre correctional facilities; treatment programs created; victims allowed presence of supportive person during testimony; bonds authorized and money appropriated.
HF1916 (Anderson, R.) Violence Against Women Advisory Task Force established and money appropriated.
HF1945 (Seaberg) Probation or pretrial release conditions limited for persons accused or convicted of certain crimes, and home detention and electronic monitoring use restricted.
HF2139 (Olson, K.) Juvenile court decisions required within 15 days for certain petitions involving physical or sexual child abuse.
HF2141 (Farrell) Harassment repeat offense penalties enhanced; victim restitution proceedings clarified; and increased penalties allowed when assault victim is a stranger.
HF2167 (Wejzman) Law enforcement training courses required for identifying and responding to crimes of violence against women and children.
More bills may be added to agenda.

7 p.m.

REGULATED INDUSTRIES

10 State Office Building
Chr. Rep. Joel Jacobs
Agenda: Continuation of morning meeting's agenda.

Legislative Commission on Employee Relations

112 State Capitol
Chr. Sen. Gene Waldorf
Agenda: Continuation of consideration of commission bill (if needed). Review/approval of negotiated collective bargaining agreement: State University Inter-Faculty Organization; Minnesota State University Association of Administrative and Service Faculty. Review/approval of compensation plan for unrepresented employees of the state university system. Presentation of report on management/supervisory functions in the executive branch.

TUESDAY, March 10

8 a.m.

Economic Development, Infrastructure, & Regulation Division/APPROPRIATIONS

400S State Office Building
Chr. Rep. Jim Rice
Agenda: Labor and industry. Arts Board. Architectural and Engineering Board.

Education Division/APPROPRIATIONS

300N State Office Building
Chr. Rep. Lyndon Carlson
Agenda: Reports on community college retention and four year graduation; quality incentives for the University of Minnesota.

Human Resources Division/APPROPRIATIONS

200 State Office Building
Chr. Rep. Lee Greenfield
Agenda: Review of the governor's budget recommendations for Human Resources programs.

State Government Division/APPROPRIATIONS

300S State Office Building
Chr. Rep. Phyllis Kahn
Agenda: Budget hearings: Department of Employee Relations, Administration, Revenue, Finance, Department of Trade & Economic Development, Military Affairs. Beginning Monday, agency presentations will occur in the order listed above, with the unfinished agenda items continued at the next meeting.

Education Finance Division/EDUCATION

500N State Office Building
Chr. Rep. Ken Nelson
Agenda: HF1784 (Cooper) Interactive television levy authority extended to school districts in economic development region six.
HF1888 (Ostrom) Interactive television levy authority extended to school districts in economic development region nine.
HF2130 (Dempsey) Interactive television levy authority extended to school districts in economic development region nine.
HF1667 (Lourey) Carlton and Pine counties; central Carlton and northern Pine county interactive television district appropriated money to provide low incidence academic and instructional opportunities for students.
HF1914 (Pugh) Special school district No. 6, South St. Paul, capital expenditure facilities revenue not reduced due to fund balance, and levy and aid adjustments provided.
HF1986 (Garcia) Independent school district No. 280, Richfield, authorized health and safety plan modifications to pay off a pre-1989 fire safety loan.
HF2105 (Vanasek) Independent school district No. 392, Le Center, provided additional capital bonding authority for school building equipment, handicap accessibility improvements, and fire code compliance.
HF2078 (Ostrom) Food service fund deficits allowed for three years, and accounting and fund transfer requirements provided.
HF2348 (Tunheim) Review and comment process for school board proposals modified, appeal process allowed, local advisory council established.

GOVERNMENTAL OPERATIONS

10 State Office Building
Chr. Rep. Leo Reding
Agenda: HF2564 (Vanasek) Reorganization and consolidation for agencies that manage Minnesota's environment.

8:30 a.m.

Environment & Natural Resources Division/APPROPRIATIONS

Basement Hearing Room
State Office Building
Chr. Rep. David Battaglia
Agenda: Governor's budget presentation: Department of Natural Resources, Ron Nargang, deputy commissioner; Eugene Gere, assistant commissioner.

Subcommittee on State Taxes & Tax Laws/TAXES

5 State Office Building
Chr. Rep. Ann Rest
Agenda: HF1910 (Rest) Limited liability company act adopted, and money appropriated. All members invited to attend.

10 a.m.

COMMERCE

Basement Hearing Room
State Office Building
Chr. Rep. John Sarna
Agenda: To be announced.

**ENVIRONMENT &
NATURAL RESOURCES**

10 State Office Building
Chr. Rep. Willard Munger
Agenda: HF1518 (Hausman) Mining operation financial assurances modified for hazardous substance releases.
HF1934 (Clark) Lead paint abatement, assessment, education, and screening modified, lead abatement training program and account established, paint tax imposed, fees and penalties provided.
HFXXXX (Munger) Lands eligible for reinvestment in Minnesota program.
HFXXXX (McGuire) Air quality technical corrections, and Small Business Compliance Assistance Program.

**Subcommittee on Health Care Access &
Delivery/HEALTH & HUMAN SERVICES**

5 State Office Building
Chr. Rep. Roger Cooper
Agenda: HF1357 (Leppik) Acupuncture board established and practitioners licensed.
HF2100 (Cooper) Antitrust law exemption provided for certain agreements between not-for-profit hospitals and health care providers.
HF2353 (Orenstein) Ventilator-dependant medical assistance recipients to continue receiving the services of a nurse or personal care assistant while living in a nursing home.
HF2144 (Pugh) Dakota county mental health services delivery system pilot project provided for improving services to adults with serious and persistent mental illness, and money appropriated.

**Subcommittee on Social & Family Ser-
vices/HEALTH & HUMAN SERVICES**

500N State Office Building
Chr. Rep. Richard Jefferson
Agenda: HF2149 (Greenfield) General assistance program eligibility provided to students in secondary school for whom English is a second language.
HFXXXX (Greenfield) Nursing home property reimbursement.
HF2117 (Segal) Home health visiting program grants authorized for prevention of child abuse and neglect, and money appropriated.
HF2128 (Clark) Nursing home bed moratorium provided an exception to provide beds in a specialized facility in Hennepin county for chronic inebriates.
HF2161 (Clark) Supplemental aid program eligibility to include mentally ill persons in shared housing.

**Subcommittee on Standards & Regula-
tions/HEALTH & HUMAN SERVICES**

500S State Office Building
Chr. Rep. Howard Orenstein
Agenda: HF1978 (Cooper) Dental practice use of ionizing radiation regulated, and existing quality assurance rules delayed.
HF2254 (Cooper) Pharmacy board appointments to have geographic representation and reflect the broad mix of practicing pharmacists.
HF2273 (Cooper) Marriage and family therapists included as mental health profes-
sionals.
HF2415 (Kelso) Residential property restrictions prohibited limiting use for licensed family and group family day care services.

12:30 p.m.

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

5 State Office Building
Chr. Rep. Gloria Segal
Agenda: Presentations: Jim Buckman, Minnesota Council for Quality; Ted Winter, Prairie Expo.
HF2189 (Simoneau) Legislative committees to consider effect of proposed legislation on state science and technology policy.
HFXXX (Segal) DTED mission statement.
HFXXX (Segal) Quasi-public agency guide-
lines.
HFXXX (Segal) International trade act.
HF2190 (McGuire) Ramsey county provided powers and duties of a city related to economic development authorities.
HF2255 (Bertram) Higher education coordi-
nating board provided bonding authority allocation for student loan bonds.

**GENERAL LEGISLATION,
VETERANS AFFAIRS & GAMING**

500S State Office Building
Chr. Rep. Tom Osthoff
Agenda: Election bills.
HF1818 (Wenzel) Balloting by mail autho-
rized for certain municipalities.
HF1843 (O'Connor) Campaign committee fund transfers restricted for campaign committee funds that received a public subsidy or provided taxpayer income tax credits.
HF1844 (O'Connor) Campaign committee funds not transferred to a campaign commit-
tee fund for a different office.
HF1990 (Vanasek) Political contribution tax credit refund lowered to 50 percent of the contribution.
HF1860 (Wenzel) County boards authorized

**LOCAL GOVERNMENT &
METROPOLITAN AFFAIRS**

200 State Office Building
Chr. Rep. Irv Anderson

Agenda: HF2033 (Orenstein) St. Paul provided capital improvement bond limits.
HF1971 (Johnson, V.) Land management levy authority expanded for county monument and information systems.
HF2180 (Bauerly) County commissioner district residence requirements modified in redistricting years.
HF2388 (Bodahl) Public officers allowed to apply for loans or grants administered by housing and redevelopment authority.
HF2196 (Dauner) County issuance of tax anticipation certificates modified.
HF2319 (Orenstein) Ramsey county to include on employment eligibles list qualified county employees displaced or laid off because of the Lake Owasso residence closing.
HF2324 (Davids) Fillmore county authorized sale of certain tax-forfeited lands bordering public water.
HF2280 (Rukavina) Biwabik authorized purchase and conveyance of state lands.
HF2305 (Blatz) Bloomington provided port authority membership.
HFXXXX (Peterson) Canby Hospital.
HFXXXX (Rice) Tax forfeited land.
HF1496 (Goodno) Annexation, detachment, and incorporation authority for local governments transferred to the administrative hearings office and state planning agency; and single annexation procedure provided.
More bills to be added later.

1 p.m.

**Veterans Affairs Division/
GENERAL LEGISLATION, VETERANS
AFFAIRS & GAMING**

Minneapolis Veterans Home
Chr. Rep. Pat Beard
Agenda: Tour of Minneapolis Veterans Home.

1:30 p.m.

WAYS & MEANS

Basement Hearing Room
State Office Building
Chr. Rep. Robert Vanasek
Agenda: Overview of governor's budget by Department of Finance.
2:30 p.m.

**Subcommittee on Game & Fish/
ENVIRONMENT &**

NATURAL RESOURCES
300S State Office Building
Chr. Rep. David Battaglia
Agenda: HF905 (Reding) Experimental waters for fishing habitat prohibited in specified counties.
HF1797 (Solberg) Deer license fees reduced for residents under 18 years of age.
HF2334 (Rukavina) Whitefish and ciscoe net licensing certain minors exempted.
HF2376 (Kelso) Taking of wild animals from a motor vehicle prohibition clarified.

HF2395 (Marsh) Deer hunters allowed two deer under certain conditions.
HFXXXX (Stanius) Commercial activity related to wild animals.
HFXXXX (Reding) DNR Department bill.

Subcommittee on Civil Law/JUDICIARY

500S State Office Building
Chr. Rep. Tom Pugh

Agenda: HF1938 (Pugh) Mortgage satisfaction or release allowed by fewer than all mortgagees; foreclosure and other involuntary transfers regulated; and contract for deed termination clarified.

HF2297 (Pugh) Title and CPT duplicate certificates abolished for lessees and mortgagees of registered land, registration fees increased, county recorder equipment fund deposits provided, and money appropriated.
HF2000 (Macklin) Trust mergers and certificates, trustee affidavits, and powers of attorney modified for probate proceedings.
HF2076 (Dawkins) Tenant covenant violation unlawful detainer action brought by county attorney, and real estate interest forfeiture clarified related to contraband or controlled substance seizures.

HF396 (Simoneau) Liability joint and several liability apportionment provided.

6:30 p.m.

**Subcommittee on Dairy & Livestock/
AGRICULTURE**

500S State Office Building
Chr. Rep. Jerry Bauerly

Agenda: To be announced.

7 p.m.

**Legislative Commission on Pensions &
Retirement/JOINT HOUSE & SENATE**

Basement Hearing Room
State Office Building

Chr. Rep. Leo Reding

Agenda: HFXXX/SF1793 (Waldorf) Legislators and elected state officers plan; establish a pension fund.

HF2287 (Jefferson)/SF1970 (Waldorf) Amortization state aid eligibility eliminated for local police and salaried firefighter relief associations and consolidation accounts with no unfunded actuarial accrued liability.
HF1775 (Reding)/SFXXX (Waldorf) Public police and fire fund member and employer contribution rates modified to reflect actuarial funding requirements.

Other bills, as added by commission chair.

WEDNESDAY, March 11

8 a.m.

**Economic Development, Infrastructure, &
Regulation Division/APPROPRIATIONS**

400S State Office Building
Chr. Rep. Jim Rice

Agenda: Operating budget of the Minnesota Department of Transportation. Regional Transit Board.

EDUCATION

5 State Office Building
Chr. Rep. Bob McEachern

Agenda: HF1865 (Pelowski) Graduation rule not adopted by education board until authorized by law.

HF2318 (Lynch) Planning, evaluation, and review (PER) policy to include parental review of instructional materials.

HF2042 (Pelowski) Higher education board abolished.

HF2373 (McEachern) Education commissioner removed from state high school league board, and annual report required.

Education Division/APPROPRIATIONS

300N State Office Building
Chr. Rep. Lyndon Carlson

Agenda: Reports on quality incentives for the state university system, community college system, and the technical college system. Update on the Western Interstate Commission for Higher Education. Update on dislocated rural workers.

**Human Resources Division/
APPROPRIATIONS**

200 State Office Building
Chr. Rep. Lee Greenfield

Agenda: Review of the governor's budget recommendations for Human Resources programs.

**State Government Division/
APPROPRIATIONS**

300S State Office Building
Chr. Rep. Phyllis Kahn

Agenda: Budget hearings: Department of Employee Relations, Administration, Revenue, Finance, Department of Trade & Economic Development, Military Affairs. Beginning Monday, agency presentations will occur in the order listed above, with the unfinished agenda items continued at the next meeting.

GOVERNMENTAL OPERATIONS

10 State Office Building
Chr. Rep. Leo Reding

Agenda: To be announced.

8:30 a.m.

**Environment & Natural Resources
Division/APPROPRIATIONS**

Basement Hearing Room
State Office Building

Chr. Rep. David Battaglia

Agenda: Governor's budget presentation: continuation of report from the Department of Natural Resources; Ron Nargang, deputy commissioner; Eugene Gere, assistant commissioner.

10 a.m.

**FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS &
INSURANCE**

Basement Hearing Room
State Office Building

Chr. Rep. Wes Skoglund

Agenda: To be announced.

Higher Education Division/EDUCATION

500N State Office Building
Chr. Rep. Mike Jaros

Agenda: HF1893 (Thompson) Higher education board and system merger not to include technical colleges.

HF2198 (Runbeck) Students permitted to sign a waiver to attend a non-higher education coordinating board registered school.

HFXXXX (Garcia) Appointing three student representatives to the Minnesota Higher Education Board.

More bills may be added later.

Criminal Justice Division/JUDICIARY

500S State Office Building
Chr. Rep. Loren Solberg

Agenda: Continuation of previous meeting's agenda. More bills may be added later.

12:30 p.m.

ENERGY

500N State Office Building
Chr. Rep. Mary Murphy

Agenda: HF2134 (Jacobs) Petroleum product inspection fee increase provided to the energy and conservation account for efficiency improvements to oil fired heating plants in low-income households, and money appropriated.

HFXXXX (Hausman) Establishing energy efficiency standards for room air conditioners. Other bills referred to committee prior to meeting time.

Subcommittee on Data Privacy/JUDICIARY

500S State Office Building
Chr. Rep. Phil Carruthers

Agenda: HF1878 (Macklin) Child protection background check act adopted for child care providers.

HF2154 (Orenstein) Immunization data release provided in certain cases.

HF2181 (Carruthers) Government data practices act references codified.

HF2274 (Dorn) Telephone assistance plan data shared between revenue and human

services departments for determining eligibility.

HF2323 (Janezich) Library patron application records considered private data.

TRANSPORTATION

10 State Office Building
Chr. Rep. Henry Kalis

Agenda: HF2032 (Kalis) County state-aid highway system conflict resolution procedures provided; and county state-aid highway fund distribution formula to include lane-miles. HF2113 (Orenstein) School bus use of flashing lights and stop arm authorized and school bus identification sign required when transporting persons age 18 and under to organized recreational or educational activities.

HF2219 (Johnson, A.) Commuter transportation benefits provided tax incentives; traffic congestion education program established; right turns in front of a bus prohibited; assault on a transit operator penalty increased; and other transit provisions provided.

HF2341 (Mariani) Public transit service nonoperating assistance authorized.

HF2349 (Dauner) License plate and sticker cost to be recovered by registrar and fees credited to highway user tax distribution fund.

HF2594 (Seaberg) Surrender of drivers' licenses.

HF804 (Morrison) Motor carrier provisions modified and technical changes provided.

HF355 (Reding) Bicycles and bikeways on interstate highways provided and regulated.

2:30 p.m.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT & METROPOLITAN AFFAIRS

500S State Office Building
Chr. Rep. Irv Anderson

Agenda: Continuation of previous meeting's agenda.

Subcommittee on Soil & Water Resources/ AGRICULTURE

300S State Office Building
Chr. Rep. Jeff Bertram

Agenda: HF2125 (Tunheim) Roseau and Koochiching Counties added to the restricted seed potato growing area. HF2054 (Bertram) Pesticide distributor requirement for accepting used containers and unused pesticides delayed.

HF1994 (Cooper) Maximum annual ethanol producer payments established.

Subcommittee on Rural Development, Marketing & International Trade/AGRICULTURE

500N State Office Building
Chr. Rep. Ted Winter

Agenda: HF1193 (Jennings) Farm corporation definition modified.

HF2354 (Cooper) Honey bee regulation eliminated.

Education Finance Division/EDUCATION

300N State Office Building

Chr. Rep. Ken Nelson

Agenda: HF1812 (Johnson, R.) Independent school district No. 31, Bemidji, authorized special transportation levy for late transportation home from school for pupils involved in after-school activities.

HF1821 (Solberg) Transportation aid authorized for late transportation of pupils involved in after school activities, and appropriation adjustments provided.

HF2020 (Johnson, R.) Transportation aid authorized for late transportation of pupils involved in after school activities and for summer program transportation, and money appropriated.

HF2040 (Vanasek) Transportation levy authorized for late transportation of pupils involved in after school activities, and levy adjustment authorized.

HF2163 (Hausman) Transportation aid authorized for late transportation of pupils involved in after school activities when part of a desegregation plan, and appropriation and levy adjustments provided.

HF2164 (Hausman) Transportation aid authorized for late transportation of pupils involved in after school activities, and appropriation and levy adjustments provided.

HF1869 (Johnson, A.) Intermediate school district revenue restricted to member districts, joinder and withdrawal provisions modified, levy authorized to restore one year of reduced revenue, and post-secondary technical education bond approval modified.

HF2258 (McEachern) School district and regional management information center reporting and membership requirements provided.

HF1963 (Segal) Referendum authority conversion authorized from market value to an amount per actual pupil unit.

HF1974 (Olson, K.) Equity guarantee revenue and levy authorized for certain school districts, and money appropriated.

HF1822 (Olson, K.) Kindergarten held full days, kindergarten pupil weight determined on class size, and rules adopted.

HF1787 (Anderson, R.) General education revenue generated by certain alternative high school program pupils increased; and school day requirement clarified.

HF1741 (McEachern) Early childhood family education, individual learning and development, Headstart, learning readiness, and the children, youth, and their families legislative commission provided increased funding; and the budget reserve account reduced.

HEALTH & HUMAN SERVICES

5 State Office Building

Chr. Rep. Peter Rodosovich

Agenda: HF2213 (Greenfield) Home care service licensure requirements modified, home management service personnel registered, and local government provider fee exemption removed.

HF2034 (Bodahl) HIV and hepatitis B testing provided to persons voluntarily providing emergency assistance at an accident.

HF1958 (Vellenga) Youth employment and education pilot program established; family-based services special incentive bonus payments and family-based crisis service grants provided; and money appropriated.

HF2081 (Tunheim) Medical assistance provider appeal filing date requirement modified.

HF2050 (Bishop) HIV or hepatitis B virus infected health care workers reported and monitored; access to medical data provided; patient health and safety program established; rulemaking authorized; penalties provided, and money appropriated.

HF2238 (Cooper) Rural health initiatives and program changes provided, rural hospital grant program modified, advisory committee established, rural health advisory committee assigned duties, state health plan flexibility required, and money appropriated.

HFXXXX Health care access.

Testimony will be taken.

4:30 p.m.

Higher Education Division/EDUCATION

500N State Office Building
Chr. Rep. Mike Jaros

Agenda: To be announced.

ENVIRONMENT & NATURAL RESOURCES

Basement Hearing Room
State Office Building

Chr. Rep. Willard Munger

Agenda: HF1965 (Skoglund) Ecologically harmful exotic species management provided; zebra mussel and other identified water-transmitted harmful exotic species transportation restricted; rulemaking and penalties provided; and money appropriated.

HF2147 (Wagenius) Mercury prohibited in certain products and solid waste and wastewater facilities, and mercury recycling required.

HF2309 (Stanisus) Aquatic management areas established.

JUDICIARY

10 State Office Building
Chr. Rep. Kathleen Vellenga

Agenda: Continuation from 3/9 (DWI/DUI) HF2218 (Rest) Juvenile dangerous offender secure confinement provided at Red Wing or Sauk Centre correctional facilities; treatment programs created; victims allowed presence of supportive person during testimony; bonds authorized and money appropriated. HF1975 (Vellenga) Sex offender community-based treatment programs and grants established, standards and certification provided, and outcome-based evaluations required.

HF2211 (Bauerly) Pistol permit possession eligibility modified, penalties increased, and certain law enforcement powers clarified. HF2159 (Sarna) Peace officer defense cost reimbursement required related to civilian review authority actions. Family Law Subcommittee bills from 3/9. HF2379 (Vellenga) Probation services payment by offenders required, tax imposed on certain firearms, pistol permit fee required.

7 p.m.

Legislative Commission on Pensions & Retirement

Basement Hearing Room
State Office Building
Chr. Rep. Leo Reding

Agenda: To be announced.

THURSDAY, March 12

8 a.m.

Economic Development, Infrastructure, & Regulation Division/APPROPRIATIONS

400S State Office Building
Chr. Rep. Jim Rice

Agenda: World Trade Center. Humanities Commission. Minnesota Technology, Inc.

Education Division/APPROPRIATIONS

300N State Office Building
Chr. Rep. Lyndon Carlson

Agenda: Governor's budget presentation by the Department of Finance. Additional agenda items to be announced.

Human Resources Division/APPROPRIATIONS

200 State Office Building
Chr. Rep. Lee Greenfield

Agenda: Review of the governor's budget recommendations for Human Resources programs.

State Government Division/APPROPRIATIONS

300S State Office Building
Chr. Rep. Phyllis Kahn

Agenda: Budget hearings: Department of Employee Relations, Administration, Revenue, Finance, Department of Trade & Economic Development, Military Affairs. Beginning Monday, agency presentations will occur in the order listed above, with the unfinished agenda items continued at the next meeting.

Education Finance Division/EDUCATION

500N State Office Building
Chr. Rep. Ken Nelson

Agenda: HF2121 (Nelson) Education department programs provided technical changes.

HF1946 (Kinkel) Learning readiness programs use of school bus transportation authorized.

HF1913 (Carruthers) Capital expenditures facilities revenue formula modified to include fund balance pupil units.

HF2109 (Kelso) Resident district for pupil whose parent or guardian is a Shakopee correctional facility inmate considered where the pupil or pupil's physical custodian lives. HF2110 (Kelso) Faribault Academy appropriations to include kindergarten students and not to cancel, and academies allowed to provide respite care and supplemental education instruction and services.

GOVERNMENTAL OPERATIONS

10 State Office Building
Chr. Rep. Leo Reding

Agenda: To be announced.

8:30 a.m.

Environment & Natural Resources Division/APPROPRIATIONS

Basement Hearing Room State Office Building
Chr. Rep. David Battaglia

Agenda: Governor's budget presentation: public testimony.

9 a.m.

Subcommittee on Property Tax/TAXES

5 State Office Building
Chr. Rep. Edgar Olson

Agenda: Findings of the Assessment Practices & Policies Task Force (continued).

All members invited to attend.

10 a.m.

COMMERCE

Basement Hearing Room
State Office Building

Chr. Rep. John Sarna

Agenda: To be announced.

ENVIRONMENT & NATURAL RESOURCES

10 State Office Building
Chr. Rep. Willard Munger

Agenda: Subcommittee on Game & Fish reports. Other agenda items to be announced.

HEALTH & HUMAN SERVICES

5 State Office Building
Chr. Rep. Peter Rodosovich

Agenda: HFXXX Health care access. Testimony will be taken. Committee discussion.

12:30 p.m.

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

Basement Hearing Room
State Office Building

Chr. Rep. Gloria Segal

Agenda: Bills remaining from 3/10 meeting.

GENERAL LEGISLATION, VETERANS AFFAIRS & GAMING

500S State Office Building
Chr. Rep. Tom Osthoff

Agenda: HF1750 (Osthoff) Horse racing bets prohibited by telephone or on credit for pari-mutuel licensees.

HF1781 (Dauner) Lawful purpose expenditures to include activities for senior citizens who are not members of the contributing organization and activities to conserve or enhance natural resources or wildlife.

HF1801 (Milbert) Lawful purpose expenditure limits removed for real estate taxes and assessments.

HF1815 (Runbeck) Lawful purpose expenditures to include noncash gifts to persons for volunteer community contributions including blood donations, with limits provided.

HF1930 (Kinkel) Bingo class E license established for certain small organizations, with license

fees and restrictions provided; and bingo record keeping to avoid duplication and performed on a single form for certain organizations.

HF1962 (Anderson, R.) Lawful purpose expenditures to include repair and maintenance of property for certain organizations conducting only bingo.

HF2104 (Milbert) Audit requirement exemption provided to certain gambling organizations.

HF2199 (Trimble) St. Paul special lottery game authorized with proceeds provided to city youth education and recreation programs. HF2390 (Reding) Bredder's fund distribution for additional breeds authorized, fair racing day limitations removed.

HF1863 (Heir) Lawful purpose expenditures to include programs for seniors 55 or more years of age.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT & METROPOLITAN AFFAIRS

200 State Office Building
Chr. Rep. Irv Anderson

Agenda: Continuation of previous meeting's agenda.

2:30 p.m.

The House will meet in Session

AFTER SESSION

LABOR-MANAGEMENT RELATIONS

200 State Office Building
Chr. Rep. Joe Begich

Agenda: HF1952 (Rukavina) Workers' compensation benefits and insurance regulated, permanent commission established, truck driver classification evaluated, health and safety fund created, penalties provided, and money appropriated.

HF1951 (Begich) Workers' compensation insurance regulations modified, insurers rating association created, truck driver classification evaluated, hearing procedures provided, rule adoption permitted, and money appropriated.

HF2152 (Murphy) Collective bargaining agreement arbitration required in certain cases, and procedures and penalties provided.

HF2336 (Simoneau) Workers' compensation assigned risk plan regulated.

FRIDAY, March 13

7 a.m.

EDUCATION

10 State Office Building
Chr. Rep. Bob McEachern

Agenda: HF2093 (Hasskamp) Tobacco use prohibited at public elementary and secondary schools.

HFXXXX (Anderson, R.H.) Transferring the Waseca campus to the State Board of Technical Colleges.

Additional House files to be announced.

8 a.m.

Economic Development, Infrastructure, & Regulation Division/APPROPRIATIONS

400S State Office Building
Chr. Rep. Jim Rice

Agenda: Public service. Commerce. Lawful gambling.

Human Resources Division/APPROPRIATIONS

200 State Office Building
Chr. Rep. Lee Greenfield

Agenda: Review of the governor's budget recommendations for Human Resources programs.

State Government Division/APPROPRIATIONS

300S State Office Building
Chr. Rep. Phyllis Kahn

Agenda: Budget hearings: Department of Employee Relations, Administration, Revenue, Finance, Department of Trade & Economic Development, Military Affairs. Beginning Monday, agency presentations will occur in the order listed above, with the unfinished agenda items continued at the next meeting.

GOVERNMENTAL OPERATIONS

10 State Office Building
Chr. Rep. Leo Reding

Agenda: To be announced.

10 a.m.

Education Finance Division/EDUCATION

300N State Office Building
Chr. Rep. Ken Nelson

Agenda: HF2151 (Peterson) Joint school district No. 6011, Lac Qui Parle valley, authorized start-up grant and levy, and money appropriated.

HF2322 (Davids) Independent school district No. 233, Preston-Fountain, general education revenue not reduced due to fund balance.

HF1850 (Kelso) Independent school district No. 719, Prior Lake, authorized an optional extra referendum levy.

HF2230 (McEachern) Independent school district No. 885, St. Michael-Albertville, authorized fund transfer from debt redemption fund to the building construction fund.

HF1917 (Rest) Drug abuse resistance education (DARE) special levy authority extended for school districts.

HF2358 (Hausman) Capital expenditure levy for certain installment contracts and lease purchases authorized. Additional bills may be added to the agenda.

HEALTH & HUMAN SERVICES

5 State Office Building
Chr. Rep. Peter Rodosovich

Agenda: HFXXX Health care access. Committee discussion. Final action. Other bills, as time allows.

12:30 p.m.

ENVIRONMENT & NATURAL RESOURCES

10 State Office Building
Chr. Rep. Willard Munger

Agenda: To be announced.

JUDICIARY

Basement Hearing Room State Office Building
Chr. Rep. Kathleen Vellenga

Agenda: Remaining business from 3/11. Civil Law Subcommittee bills from 3/10.

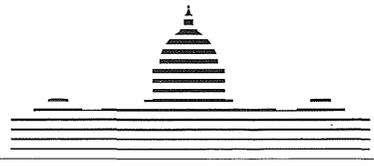
HF2181 (Carruthers) Government data practices act references codified.

HF1816 (Carruthers) Credit reporting agency reports provided to consumers upon request without a charge.

HF1819 (Pugh) Court shorthand reporters board established and certification provided.

HF2007 (Rest) (If passes Education) Freedom of expression provided to public school student publications.

HF1702 (Rest) Birth information released to adopted persons.



MINNESOTA HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
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 175 STATE OFFICE BUILDING
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Speaker of the House: Dee Long
 Majority Leader: Alan Welle
 Minority Leader: Terry Dempsey

MINNESOTA INDEX

Minnesota public universities

Percent of Minnesota adults with at least four years of college	17.4
Total enrollment at 4-year public colleges and universities, 1991-92	134,896
Average annual cost for a full-time undergraduate student in the State University System, tuition & fees, 1991-92 academic year	\$2,019
University of Minnesota	\$2,829
Percent of entering freshmen applicants rejected by University of Minnesota-Morris, 1990-91	50
Mankato State University	7
Percent of U of M-Morris entering freshman who graduated in the top 1/4 of their senior class	90
In the bottom half of their class	0-1
Highest Native American student population as percentage of total student body, Bemidji State University	5
Highest Asian student population as a percent of total student body, University of Minnesota-Twin Cities	9
Highest white student population as a percent of total student body, (tie) St. Cloud State University, Winona State University	97
Percent of full-time faculty members at University of Minnesota-Duluth who have not obtained the highest degree in their field	3
Percent of entering University of Minnesota-Morris freshmen with an ACT score of 25 or higher	56
Southwest State University	4

Source: Minnesota 4-Year Public College Handbook, a Sept. 1991 report of the Research Department of the MN House of Representatives;
 Almanac of Higher Education.

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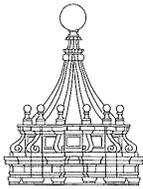
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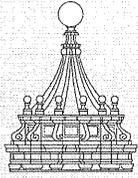
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Session Weekly

Minnesota House of Representatives • March 13, 1992 • Volume 9, Number 6





Session Weekly
is a publication of the
Minnesota House of
Representatives Public
Information Office.

During the 1992 Legislative Session, each issue reports daily House action between Thursdays of each week, lists bill introductions and upcoming committee meeting schedules, and provides other information. The publication is a service of the Minnesota House. No fee.

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Session Weekly (ISSN 1049-8176) is published weekly during the legislative session by the Minnesota House of Representatives Public Information Office, 100 Constitution Ave., St. Paul, MN 55155-1298. Second Class postage paid at St. Paul, MN, and at additional mailing offices. POSTMASTER: Send address changes to *Session Weekly*, Public Information Office, Minnesota House of Representatives, St. Paul, MN 55155-1298.

Session Weekly

Minnesota House of Representatives • March 13, 1992 • Volume 9, Number 6

Flashback

Former Gov. Harold Stassen looked up to the balcony in the House chamber March 10 and apologized that his wife, “first lady of grace,” couldn’t be there as she was 53 years ago when he first addressed the Legislature in 1939.

Stassen, who is 84 and in the midst of his 10th campaign for the U.S. presidency, told the small crowd that she had a fractured hip and couldn’t be there with him. His voice still resonating like a world-class politician, the “boy wonder” former governor then gave a booming rendition of his “seven mighty moves” to make America great.

That Stassen has witnessed profound changes in government since he last stood in the exact spot where he gave his inaugural messages of 1939, 1941, and 1943, goes without saying. A lot has happened.

In his first message he called for the creation of a “real civil service law for state employees” and by 1943, in his last inaugural address to the Legislature, Stassen was able to boast of his success. State government is now filled with “able servants of the public instead of corporals in a political army,” he said.

There were many other sections of Stassen’s inaugural addresses that hinted of ancient history. He referred to the University of Minnesota as “our University” — back when there was only one. And there was a call to regulate “war training schools . . . many of which are not conducting proper training and have rather the aspect of a racket connected with it.”

But it’s also surprising how many things have remained the same. In his 1939 call for a civil service law, Stassen urged lawmakers to resist the “blanketing in” of political cronies — just as a committee chair this week urged colleagues not to allow the “grandfathering” of professionals who would be exempt from state licensing (*see story page 6*).

The former governor also lamented the existence of “at least 64 different governmental boards, bureaus, agencies and departments” in state government, just as a legislator this week called for the consolidation of the myriad state agencies connected with environmental policy (*see story page 13*).

“They send inspectors and field agents trodding on each other’s heels to far corners of the state,” said Stassen, stating the same concerns that are being repeated today.

And then, of course, there is the budget.

“We find that our position might well be characterized by the predicament of Mother Hubbard in that nursery rhyme,” said Stassen in 1939.

The problem then, however, was a \$4 million deficit. Today, it’s \$569 million.

—Grant Moos

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On the cover: Gov. Arne Carlson and leaders of the House and Senate celebrated an agreement on a health care access bill March 9. The group met in the governor’s reception room at the state Capitol to toast the bipartisan proposal.

—photo by Tom Olmscheid

Highlights



Health

HealthRight bill approved

Just two days after a bipartisan agreement was announced on a health care access bill, the Health and Human Services Committee approved the measure March 12 without adding a single amendment.

While other states wait to see what the federal government is going to do, Minnesota is going to enact health care access and reform, said committee chair Rep. Lee Greenfield (DFL-Mpls).

Greenfield said the new HealthRight plan offering health care to uninsured Minnesotans would be implemented for families with children by Jan. 1, 1993, and for others by Jan. 1, 1994.

To be eligible for the plan, you would have to be a permanent resident of Minnesota, have no employer health plan, not be eligible for Medical Assistance, and have gone four months without insurance, said Greenfield.

The HealthRight plan and the rest of the package would be funded with a five cents per pack tax on cigarettes and a 2 percent tax on health care provider revenues.

John Kingery of the Minnesota Hospital Association said his organization doesn't have an official position on the bill, but thinks that HealthRight should be funded with a much broader tax.

"Health care is a fundamental right and so is education, but we wouldn't have teachers pay for all of it," said Kingery. He added that seven hospitals closed in Minnesota in 1991.

The major reform package, which the governor and legislative leaders formally agreed to March 9, affects virtually every area of health care in the state.

Insurance companies would no longer be able to apply widely varying rates that Greenfield called "discriminatory." Premium costs would only be allowed to vary 50 percent based on age, 25 percent on health history, 5 percent on residence, and no variance would be allowed based on gender.



Rep. Paul Ogren, left, and Gov. Arne Carlson raise their arms in triumph after an agreement was announced March 9 on a bipartisan health care access bill. The measure is expected to be approved this session.

The state would establish a health care commission charged with controlling growth in health care spending. Within the commission would be an advisory committee to evaluate the need for new technologies and designate centers for specialized procedures. The commission would also form an analysis unit to research the most effective and cost-efficient procedures.

A rural health advisory committee would also be formed within the Department of Health to financially assist hospitals in isolated areas and to help communities develop health centers.

HF2801 was referred to the Appropriations Committee for further review. An identical bill (**HF2802**) was approved by the Financial Institutions and Insurance Committee March 12. And the Judiciary Committee is scheduled to discuss another identical bill (**HF2800**) March 13.

The identical bills are being discussed in the different committees in order for the package to clear all policy committees by the March 13 bill deadline.

Higher Education

EdVest proposed

State officials say one way to convince parents to plan now for children's college education is to get parents' attention while they're filling out their taxes.

A proposal to allow parents to invest their state tax refunds directly into U.S. savings bonds so they could be used later for college was presented this week before two House Appropriations Committee divisions. Neither division took action on the plan.

The EdVest proposal was first advocated by Gov. Arne Carlson last week in his budget address to state lawmakers. Starting next year, parents could check a box at the bottom of the state tax returns indicating that they want their refund transferred into the bonds, under the measure.

For every \$50 in refunds invested, parents would receive a bond paying \$100 at maturity, said state finance officials.

The program would cost about \$350,000 a year to implement, said Ron Hackett of the Department of Finance at a March 12 presentation before the

Education Division of the Appropriations Committee.

Some lawmakers, however, are challenging the proposal.

During March 10 hearings before the Appropriations Committee's State Government Division, several members questioned whether enough people would use the program to justify a re-tooling of state tax forms.

State government division members also said existing income-eligibility rules limiting tax-free status on the savings bonds could drive up administrative costs of the program well beyond the \$350,000 cited.

Division Chair Rep. Phyllis Kahn (DFL-Mpls) said most parents already have ample opportunity to invest their tax refunds, adding she would be reluctant to further involve the state in the higher education accounts "just to get something on somebody's campaign literature."

Too many lawyers

Does Minnesota have too many lawyers? Rep. Steve Dille (IR-Dassel) thinks so. That's why he's sponsoring a bill that would require a plan to eliminate the state subsidy of the University of Minnesota Law School.

Dille said the state should not pay to produce lawyers — "a product that in my mind is in oversupply."

The state currently pays 33 percent of the law school's operating costs, with the students picking up the rest through tuition, Robert Stein, dean of the law school, told the Education Committee's Higher Education Division March 11.

Rep. Kinkel (DFL-Park Rapids) said that Dille was setting a "dangerous precedent" that wouldn't do a thing to limit the number of lawyers. He asked whether the next step would be to take the state subsidy away from other programs, such as teaching — another field in which some people think there is an oversupply.

Stein disputed Dille's assertion that the University of Minnesota is producing too many lawyers. He said that the school turned down 2,000 applicants last year and that 95 percent of the 1991 graduating class is employed.

After 45 minutes of heated discussion, the division voted 5-3 to send the bill to the full Education Committee. Techni-

cally, the Higher Education Division could not make a recommendation on the bill (HF2839) because the measure was not before it.

(For more on Higher Education, see page 10.)



Gaming

No betting by phone

The Minnesota horse racing industry needs telephone wagering to survive, said Terry McWilliams, general manager of Canterbury Downs.

But a bill heard March 12 before the General Legislation, Veterans Affairs and Gaming Committee would prohibit the racetrack — and any offtrack teleracing sites authorized by the 1991 Legislature — from accepting telephone and credit card wagers.

The Minnesota Racing Commission has adopted a rule permitting telephone wagering; this proposal would supercede that rule.

Rep. Jim Rice (DFL-Mpls) cited potential abuses by children and the 225 "professional gamblers" who have been barred from the track as reasons to oppose telephone wagers. Because of the anonymity of a phone, Rice said there is "precious little that can be done" to regulate exactly who is wagering.

The Minnesota State Lottery recently attempted to develop a similar on-line system using Nintendo systems instead of telephones.

"And I've never seen such a public outcry on a gambling issue," said Rep. Gil Gutknecht (IR-Rochester). The lottery ultimately scrapped the plan.

Track revenue fell for the fourth straight year in 1991, to \$87 million, or just 3.5 percent of gambling dollars wagered statewide. McWilliams blames Indian gaming for the continued decline in revenue.

The racetrack wants to allow phone betting on both live and simulcast racing, and expects between 6,000 and 7,000 Minnesotans to wager \$15 million annually by phone. A Minnesota-only 1-800 number centered at Canterbury Downs would handle the wagering. In-person registration and a \$100 deposit would be required to establish an account at the track, and code names and numbers would be issued to account holders.

Bill (HF1750) sponsor Rep. Tom Osthoff (DFL-St. Paul), chair of the committee, said a vote on an omnibus gaming bill is expected next week.

Legalizing sports betting?

A bill to legalize virtually all forms of sports betting received a hearing March 12 before the General Legislation, Veterans Affairs and Gaming Committee, but no vote was taken.

The bill would dedicate all net proceeds from sports betting to a state human resources account.

"I don't want to expand gambling in Minnesota," said chief author Rep. Mike Jaros (DFL-Duluth). "I just want to get some of the illegal money that's already out there to benefit poor people."

Ninety percent of the profits would be divided equally between the housing trust fund, supplemental food grants distributed by the Department of Jobs and Training, and health care grants distributed by the Department of Health. The remaining 10 percent would fund compulsive gambling education and prevention programs.

A Duluth bar owner testified in favor of the bill, but the measure is opposed by the National Basketball Association, the National Football League, and the National Collegiate Athletic Association.

Committee chair Rep. Tom Osthoff (DFL-St. Paul) took no vote on the bill (HF1783) and made clear his intentions to create a "committee consensus" omnibus gaming bill.



Labor

Workers' comp bill approved

Employers would see an estimated cost savings of 13.8 percent under a workers' compensation reform package that was speedily approved by the Labor-Management Relations Committee March 12, said the bill's chief author, Rep. Tom Rukavina (DFL-Virginia).

Rukavina said that changes in compensation benefits would yield 7 percent of the savings, most notably with limits placed on temporary partial disabilities.

Rukavina said the bill would save the

other 6.8 percent in the areas of medical rehabilitation and managed care deductibles. The measure would also establish a medical services review board that would monitor the effectiveness, cost, and duration of treatments. The board would also have the power to fine providers who don't follow specified procedures.

The idea of a workers' compensation commission within the Department of Labor and Industry was dropped, said Rukavina, because the governor is opposed to the idea.

HF1952 now moves to the House floor.



Business

Selling the World Trade Center

The Minnesota World Trade Center Corp. (MWTCC) would become a private corporation and eventually sold under a measure approved by the Economic Development Committee March 12.

But the bill also calls for \$1.4 million in funding for the center so it can maintain its value to avoid a "fire sale" in the future, said the bill's chief author, Rep. Richard Krueger (DFL-Staples).

The 1991 Legislature authorized \$1 million in funding for the center, but Gov. Arne Carlson vetoed the appropriation — leaving the fate of the center uncertain.

The center has received state funds since it was created in 1988. The intent was for the corporation to move toward financial independence within 10 years.

The measure is intended to preserve the state's investment in the center, which is housed in the World Trade Center building in St. Paul, said Krueger. The legislation is directed at the MWTCC, but not the building itself, which is owned by a private firm.

World Trade Center Board Chair Lee Berlin testified in support of the measure. Berlin said privatization of the quasi-state agency would allow the corporation to move faster and be more competitive in world markets.

MWTCC's board would evaluate proposals to buy the corporation according to the buyer's ability to:

- Maintain the mission and vision of the World Trade Center.

- Pay for the assets or ownership of the corporation.
- Assume any corporation liabilities.
- Fund continuing development, promotion, and marketing of the center's programs, services, and business activities.
- Maintain and expand employment in Minnesota.

The corporation would sell its assets, including furniture, memberships, and rent-free use of five floors in the World Trade Center for several years. Proceeds remaining after the sale would be returned to the state's general fund.

The sale is expected to take between 15 and 20 months, said World Trade Center President Richard Nolan, who was unable to attend the meeting.

HF2596 now moves to the Appropriations Committee for consideration.

(For more on Business, see page 9.)



Transportation

LRT bills on track

State transportation officials would have the final say on building light rail transit (LRT) lines in the Twin Cities under bills advancing through House committees this week.

"This has been muddled for so long," said Rep. Edwina Garcia (DFL-Richfield), who co-chaired an interim subcommittee on light-rail issues. "It's time to put someone in charge, let them decide what should be done, and then trust their judgment."

A measure (**HF2510**) clarifying state and local government roles in planning and construction won approval March 11 in the Transportation Committee. It would place the Metropolitan Council in charge of most preliminary LRT planning and engineering. But the final decision on starting construction would rest with the Minnesota Department of Transportation (MnDOT).

Similar language was also included in a bill (**HF1541**) outlining metropolitan agency control that was approved March 12 by the Local Government and Metropolitan Affairs Committee.

The proposals generally give county and other local governments only advisory roles in planning for LRT.

A separate amendment to **HF2510** is now under consideration that would remove the Regional Transit Commission from making most LRT decisions.



Hennepin County Commissioner John Derus told lawmakers March 11 that reaching an agreement with the various governmental agencies involved in light rail transit planning was "like herding cats." Derus testified before the House Transportation Committee.

Both provisions concern some long-time LRT proponents.

Hennepin County Commissioner John Derus told the Transportation Committee that county governments have carried the bulk of LRT planning to date.

He later compared the process of keeping together sometimes-divergent governmental units to "herding cats" and suggested that recent compromises could unravel if lawmakers tinker too much with the original bill (**HF2510**).

March 9, 1874

On this day, Cook County was established and named after Major Michael Cook of Faribault. Cook was a prominent citizen who moved to Minnesota in 1855, worked as a carpenter, was both a territorial and state senator, and died fighting in the Civil War.

March 13, 1858

On this day, a county was established and named with the Ojibwe word for snake, "kanabec." Kanabec County's territory includes the Snake River.

Anti-noise bill advances

People in Richfield and other communities that are beneath the primary flightpaths around Minneapolis-St. Paul International Airport could find a little more solitude in the near future.

The Local Government and Metropolitan Affairs Committee approved a measure March 10 that would require the Metropolitan Airports Commission (MAC) to spend about \$17 million over the next four years for noise abatement improvements to homes. Money is already being collected through a \$3 surcharge on every passenger who uses the facility.

The proposal would add nearly \$5 million over current MAC funding plans for noise mitigation, but is significantly less than bill author Rep. Edwina Garcia (DFL-Richfield) and other proponents sought.

Garcia originally proposed using half of MAC's estimated \$300 million construction budget over the next seven years for anti-noise programs. She later amended her bill to earmark \$32.3 million in noise-abatement funding over the next five years.

But MAC officials said that would sharply curtail its ability to make necessary improvements at the airport.

Supporters of the compromise amendment, which passed on a 15-7 vote, said it would help residents in affected areas but also should not disrupt MAC's "dual-track" planning to either enlarge the existing airport or move it to another site.

HF2269 now moves to the House floor. A companion bill (**SF2271**) is pending before the state Senate Metropolitan Affairs Committee.

Octane monitoring knocked

A bill that proponents say would better regulate octane levels in gasoline was voted down by a 7-6 margin in the Regulated Industries Committee March 9.

A December 1991 report by the Department of Public Service found that 17 percent of the premium gas sampled from around the state had octane levels below the amount posted on the pump.

In response to the report, Rep. Joel Jacobs (DFL-Coon Rapids) authored **HF2133** which would direct the Depart-

ment of Public Service to monitor gasoline and impose penalties of up to \$10,000 for non-compliance.

Mike Blacik of the department told the committee that the fraudulent samples amounted to an estimated 50 million gallons of premium gas per year, which short-changed customers \$7.6 million. Blacik said the proposed program would have \$150,000 in start-up costs and would probably cost another \$150,000 per year to operate. There are no estimates of what the program would make in fees and fines, he said.

Although the report caused a media stir in December, some lawmakers wondered how much damage is really done by the overrated fuel.

The gasoline octane rating measures a fuel's ability to resist engine knock. Premium gasoline has octane ratings from 89 to 95 percent. Regular gasoline is rated at either 87 or 88 percent. None of the 45 samples of regular gasoline were under the amount posted.

Handicapped-parking patrols

The chances of getting ticketed for parking in a handicapped-only zone could be going up.

The House approved a measure on a 113-17 vote March 9 that would allow the cities of Minneapolis, St. Paul, and Duluth to use volunteer patrols to seek out handicapped parking violators.

But the proposal was criticized by some House members who questioned the wisdom of using "citizen deputies" to perform "selective ticketing."

"I just kind of think this is misdirected legislation," said Rep. Marcus Marsh (IR-Sauk Rapids). Others questioned why the bill was never reviewed by the Judiciary Committee, and whether cities could get stuck with hefty workers' compensation claims should a volunteer be injured on the job.

But Judiciary Committee Chair Rep. Kathleen Vellenga (DFL-St. Paul) explained that she didn't think the proposal needed to be reviewed by her committee because the bill is limited to traffic enforcement.

Bill sponsor Rep. Linda Wejcman (DFL-Mpls) said volunteers would be eligible for workers' compensation benefits.

The program is modeled after a similar one in Minneapolis that uses part-time, paid monitors to tag offenders.

HF1833 now moves to the Senate Transportation Committee for further review.



Government

Licensing commission proposed

A bill calling for all state licensing questions to be reviewed by a legislative commission was approved March 6 by a Governmental Operations Division.

The joint 10-member panel would be the legislative funnel for all licensing bills, serving much the same role as the current Legislative Commission on Pensions and Retirement. That commission hears dozens of proposals each session and then makes recommendations to the Legislature, which usually follows the commission's advice.

Unlike Wisconsin's occupational "superboard," the proposed commission on occupational regulation would have no overriding authority over the newly licensed occupations. In a break from current policy, that authority would rest with a "host" department of state government rather than a licensing board. For all future regulated occupations, such boards would exist, but would serve only an advisory role to the state department.

Existing boards would not be affected by the proposal, but all current licensees would see a permit fee increase to finance the new commission.

Causing some controversy is a provision in the bill that would prohibit any "grandfathering." In recent years, nearly all licensing bills have contained a "window" period where those currently practicing in the field are exempted from new, often more stringent standards.

"Grandfathering is not appropriate," said Rep. Rich O'Connor (DFL-St. Paul), chair of the Governmental Operation's Government Structures Division and author of the bill (**HF2298**) to create the commission.

A flood of licensing bills continues to reach the Legislature. At last count, 40 occupations were lobbying for licensure this session. O'Connor said that if each of those bills were signed into law, one of every two Minnesotans would be a

member of a licensed occupation.

Although O'Connor's division has become the final resting place for a number of licensing proposals, he said "a few occupations have made their case" and will be granted hearings. (Chemical dependency counselors won the approval of the division March 11.)

HF2298 now awaits action before the full committee.

State vs. private sector

State programs to help small Minnesota companies may be getting too good. Private consulting firms are concerned the state is edging into their territory.

The president of a small engineering consulting firm, John Berner, told the Economic Development Committee's International Trade and Technology Division March 5 that state-funded Minnesota Technology Inc. (MTI) is duplicating consulting services that are available in the private sector.

Berner said that MTI is violating its enabling statute which states, "The corporation's purpose is not to create new programs or services, but to build on the existing educational, business, and economic infrastructure."

MTI President Jacques Koppel said MTI (formerly the Greater Minnesota Corp.) often works with small companies that have never used consultants and don't know how to go about hiring one. Companies often end up hiring private consultants after MTI has provided them with awareness of technology improvements, applications, and expert sources, he said.

"The biggest frustration as a small town entrepreneur is that we don't know where to get that kind of help [technical expertise] from," said Mark Gaalswyck, president of Easy Systems, a firm in Trimont, Minn., that manufactures computerized feed batch control panels.

He said that MTI has been like a big brother to his firm and helped to put him in touch with the right people. Easy Systems has grown to 10 employees — up from two — since he began working with MTI, he said.

Restricting U.S. West data

Do competitors gain an unfair advantage whenever U.S. West files for a rate change or tariff?

A bill (**HF1943**) authored by Rep. Rich O'Connor (DFL-St. Paul), allows U.S. West to petition the Public Utilities Commission (PUC) to restrict non-public data from all parties except the PUC, the Department of Public Service, and the Attorney General's Office.

According to U.S. West attorney Jim Gallagher, U.S. West is at a disadvantage because competitors can gain access to sensitive data, including marketing plans, under the current process.

Whenever U.S. West proposes a rate change or tariff they must file non-public data with the PUC. Although there are many different telephone rate classifications and tiers, any change affects the entire rate structure, which could have a direct effect on telephone rates for all consumers.

Gallagher said that nearly anyone who may want to contest the proposal can access the data by signing a protection order if they want to contest the rate change.

Gallagher said that he knows of cases where an attorney and an outside consultant have misused non-public data and said that it is even more difficult for business executives to ignore the information.

"We can't show that they misuse it, but I'm absolutely certain that if a president of a competitor has U.S. West's long-range strategic plans in hand . . . those plans are going to affect his or her business decisions," said Gallagher.

Gary Cunningham of the Attorney General's Office's Residential Utilities Division, however, said he didn't see a need to change the law.

"We have to balance protection and access . . . without having a number of eyes, we will not have the evaluative process necessary," he said.

The residential utilities division serves as an advocate for residential consumers and small businesses, and often contests proposed rate hikes. Cunningham said his office benefits greatly from the analysis done by businesses and public groups under the current system.

Without the expertise of these groups "customers will be eliminated from access under this proposal," said Cunningham.

If they are denied non-public data during the discovery stage before a contested case hearing, they will no longer be able to effectively contest the rate change, he said.

U.S. West competitors also said the law was not necessary because phone companies can already protect their non-public data by obtaining an order from an administrative law judge.

"This is a solution in search of a problem," said MCI's Lyle Williamson.

Following lengthy testimony against the bill, the committee approved **HF1943** March 9 on a near-unanimous voice vote. The measure now moves to the House floor.



Taxes

Taxing decisions

With Minnesota's fiscal engine running on fumes, some state lawmakers are wondering why tax officials aren't doing more to squeeze out more fuel.

State Revenue Commissioner Dorothy McClung this week came under sharp questioning as she explained how the tax department last fall started preparing for anticipated funding shortfalls by leaving vacant several posts in its collections and audits divisions.

Testifying March 10 before a House Appropriations Committee division, McClung defended letting the positions succumb to attrition because "it would have been more expensive" to take on new employees knowing they'd later have to be let go.

The tax department now is seeking legislative approval for a \$1.1 million shift from two internal accounts to fund hiring new auditors and collections personnel.

But State Government Division Chair Rep. Phyllis Kahn (DFL-Mpls) said it's difficult to believe at a time when the state has ongoing budget problems the tax department would leave any of its money-producing jobs empty — even temporarily.

State finance officials earlier this month estimated the state will have a \$569 million deficit over the rest of the biennium, almost entirely the result of a recession-driven falloff in tax revenues.

"You, better than anyone else, should have known what the effect of the problem would be," Kahn said.

Other division members said the expense of replacing the tax agents would have been more than offset by the added revenue they would have generated for the state. During earlier testimony before the division, revenue officials estimated that up to \$120 million in taxes due the state each year could be going uncollected.

Overall, the tax department is slated for a \$700,000 funding reduction over the next 15-1/2 months. That's one of the smaller proposed reductions among state agencies in Gov. Arne Carlson's suggested state budget.



Appropriations

Cuts in state arts funding?

The executive director of the Minnesota State Arts Board pled with members of an Appropriations Committee panel March 10 to reject the governor's proposed cuts in arts funding.

"Cuts to this program could not come at a worse time in our history," said executive director Sam Grabarski, adding that the board is facing its "greatest crisis in 25 years."

The governor has proposed a \$426,000 cut in funding for the board, which represents a 5.3 percent reduction over the previous two-year spending cycle.

But because all of the cut would come in the second year of the current biennium, the reduction really amounts to a 10.6 percent cut, said Grabarski.

The Minnesota State Arts Board sponsors several grant programs for individual artists, artist organizations, and artist residency programs in the schools.

Grabarski was just one of several board, agency, and department heads to appear before the Appropriations Committee's Economic Development, Infrastructure and Regulation Division last week and this week to pore over the governor's proposed budget.

The governor is calling on state agencies, constitutional offices and the Legislature to shoulder the brunt of the budget cuts. On average, state government expenses are to be trimmed 4 percent.



Gov. Arne Carlson was all smiles after receiving flowers and a giant "thank you" card March 9 from House Independent-Republicans for pledging not to raise taxes. The governor has proposed spending cuts, revenue shifts, and dipping into the state's budget reserve as a way to solve the state's projected \$569 million deficit.

Larry Redmond of the Minnesota Citizens for the Arts told committee members that state cuts would be particularly painful now because Minnesota corporate donors, which historically have been very generous to the arts, are now donating more money to social services.

In addition, many local companies are being swallowed by larger national firms, causing local gifts to drop off, he said.

The division is expected to make its spending recommendations later in the session.



Employment

Resurrect old jobs program

An emergency jobs program would be re-established in Minnesota under a measure approved by the Economic Development Committee March 10.

Bill sponsor Rep. Gloria Segal (DFL-St. Louis Park) said the measure would bring back "a highly successful work program" created in 1983 in response to that recession.

The Minnesota Employment Economic Development Program (MEED) would provide wage subsidies for certain employers. People who have been receiving work readiness benefits for at least five months would receive top

priority for job placement.

The state would provide \$6 per hour in wage contributions for each employee hired by a company or organization, and require employers to offer the new employees the same health care coverage offered to their other employees, or some other health insurance.

Businesses receiving priority in subsidy funds would include manufacturing firms, non-retail small businesses, export and tourism businesses, and businesses "whose products are developed with materials from recycling."

Under MEED, state funds would be used to provide six-month subsidies of wages. Employers would be required to retain the person on the job for an additional year.

Kristine Jacobs, representing the JOBS NOW Coalition, told committee members that the program needs to be re-established because there are seven job seekers for every job opening in Minnesota.

Jacobs said that nearly 43,000 jobs were created between 1983 and 1988, when the program formerly was in place — with an average cost to the state of \$3,057 per job.

Jacobs, whose coalition represents 41 organizations, said the program is a good investment because of resulting savings in public assistance programs and increased income tax payments.

Segal estimated that the legislation would cost \$15 million to \$20 million for the next biennium.

Some lawmakers questioned whether businesses should be required to provide medical insurance, but the measure was approved.

HF2455 now goes to the Appropriations Committee for further discussion.



Business

'Puppy mill' bill gains

Prospective pet owners would receive written guarantees their new puppy or kitten is healthy under a bill that was approved by the House Commerce Committee March 11.

The measure (**HF2043**), authored by Rep. Andy Dawkins (DFL-St. Paul), would require breeders to register with the state and to have an independent veterinarian examine each pet before it is sold.

Purchasers could get a refund or a replacement pet if the veterinarian determines the pet's illness was a pre-existing condition. The measure also provides consumer remedies if the pet dies within one year because of a hereditary or congenital defect.

Dawkins said his bill is intended to crack down on "puppy mills" — disreputable breeders who raise young animals inhumanely and then sell them at a discounted price to retailers.

The bill also requires the pet's bloodlines to be documented, which Dawkins said would provide a paper trail for owners to track down breeders if they discover their pet was diseased. "Right now, the trail stops at whoever sold it to them," Dawkins said.

"There's nothing in this bill that reputable breeders are not doing already," said Diane Kringen, a former breeder from Fertile, Minn.

But retail pet shop owners argued against the bill, saying it unfairly burdens them for the misdeeds of a few unscrupulous merchants and breeders.

HF2043 now moves to the House General Legislation, Veterans Affairs and Gaming Committee. A companion bill (**SF1841**) was approved March 10 in the Senate Commerce Committee.

Business sales tax shift

Large businesses will play an important role in solving the state's budget deficit — and freeing up to \$140 million from the state's budget reserve — if a key section of Gov. Arne Carlson's budget recommendations is adopted. And the proposal has nothing to do with raising taxes.

Finance Commissioner John Gunyou told members of the Ways and Means Committee March 10 that the governor is proposing that large businesses remit their sales tax receipts six days earlier each month.

That, in conjunction with delaying local government aid payments by nearly two weeks, "will make a huge difference in our cash flow," said Gunyou.

He explained that getting the sales tax money sooner and delaying the local government aid payments from Dec. 15 to Dec. 26 will "smooth out some of the peaks and valleys" in the state's cash flow.

And that will allow state government to use \$140 million of its \$400 million budget reserve to help solve the state's projected deficit of \$569 million. Minnesota has traditionally maintained a large budget reserve because there is such a pronounced ebb and flow in its cash flow.

The proposal will affect only about 1,600 of the 60,000 businesses that remit sales taxes, but those businesses account for about 80 percent of total sales tax collections, said Gunyou.

Large businesses are defined as those that have at least \$20,000 per month in sales tax receipts, or \$240,000 per year.

The sales tax change was just one area touched upon by Gunyou when he gave an overview of the governor's proposed budget to committee members.



Housing

Aid for 'working poor'

Homeowners and tenants who temporarily fall behind on their monthly payments — and are either at risk of losing their homes or being evicted from rental property — could be eligible for assistance under a new program now under consideration in the House.

The measure (**HF2553**), which was approved by the Housing Committee

March 9, targets individuals and families who are not eligible for other aid programs such as general assistance or Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC).

It would provide loans and grants to pay up to six installments of past-due mortgage, rent, tax, fees, or other housing-related costs. Total assistance would be limited to \$2,000.

The legislation would create three pilot programs throughout the state. The pilot projects would be administered by the Minnesota Housing Finance Agency (MHFA), which would also set eligibility criteria. The initial cost of the program is estimated at \$500,000.

Similar language creating a mortgage and rental assistance program was included in a housing bill approved last year by House lawmakers. The measure, however, was dropped during conference negotiations with state senators.

HF2553 was referred to the House Appropriations Committee for further review.



Insurance

Protecting senior citizens

A measure that would help protect senior citizens from buying duplicate medical insurance policies was approved by the Financial Institutions and Insurance Committee March 6.

The bill focuses on supplemental medical policies that senior citizens buy to help pay for medical bills not covered by Medicare.

HF1791 would require insurance application forms to include a variety of questions to determine if the applicant has another Medicare supplement or other health insurance policy.

And it would also prohibit companies from selling Medicare supplement insurance when those benefits already are covered by Medicare.

Sponsored by Rep. Wes Skoglund (DFL-Mpls), the measure also calls for tighter regulation of the policies and requires insurers to cover preventive care (annual physicals and certain lab tests), cancer screening, and up to \$1,600 in annual at-home recovery services.

Insurance companies also would be

required to:

- Change policies to reflect changes in Medicare benefits, reduce premiums as appropriate, and provide immediate notice to customers of these changes.
- Provide consumers clear comparison information about their insurance options.
- Inform customers about whether the policy they are applying for duplicates coverage they already own.

Health maintenance organizations would be required to offer coverage for prescriptions — something already offered by other insurance companies.

The age and gender of senior citizens could no longer be used to set insurance rates. Instead, they would be based on a "community rating" — averaging the rate for all senior citizens covered. Companies could reduce premiums for "healthy lifestyles."

Skoglund testified that the community rating provision would help older seniors when they are least able to pay by spreading out the "risk pool."

HF1791 now moves to the House floor.

Higher Education

Merger mayhem

The merger of three of the state's public college systems would be changed dramatically under three separate bills that were each approved March 11 by the Education Committee or one of its divisions.

Lawmakers approved the three separate bills — two days before the March 13 committee deadline — in order to ensure that all the proposals remain alive this session.

The high costs of the merger of the state university, community college, and technical college systems were cited as a primary reason to alter the merger called for by the 1991 Legislature. But lawmakers are also concerned that the mission of each system will become diluted.

The Higher Education Coordinating Board (HECB) estimates that the one-time costs for the merger could be as high as \$99 million and annual ongoing costs as high as \$21.8 million (the change to a statewide technical college faculty bargaining unit could cost up to \$17 million).

HF2768, sponsored by Rep. Lyndon

Carlson (DFL-Crystal), removes governing authority from the Higher Education Board (HEB) and places it back with the three systems. The HEB would become a strong coordinating board with responsibility for establishing a statewide master plan. It would also make decisions on whether co-located community and technical colleges should be merged, and would develop and enforce credit transfer policies. The HECB would be abolished.

Carlson, who opposed the 1991 bill that created the merger, said that his bill focuses on maintaining potential cost savings of the merger without its liabilities. He said that the intent of his bill is "to improve oversight and coordination, and to do it in a cost-effective way." This measure was approved by the Education Committee's Higher Education Division and referred to the full committee.

HF1893, sponsored by Rep. Loren Thompson (DFL-Waubun), removes the technical colleges from the merger, but leaves the state university and community college systems merged. The bill was approved by the Higher Education Division and referred to the Education Committee.

HF2042, sponsored by Rep. Gene Pelowski (DFL-Winona), takes the most direct approach to amending the merger law — it repeals it altogether. Pelowski told the Education Committee, which approved the bill, that the merger has huge potential costs without doing

anything to improve education. The measure now moves to the Appropriations Committee.

Members of the Minnesota Technical College Faculty Association testified against all three bills because they eliminate a statewide bargaining unit for technical college faculty.

Jim Fremstead of the Minnesota Technical College Faculty Association said that only technical college faculty lack pay equity. "It's not fair to have a teacher in Thief River Falls . . . make \$6,000 less than a teacher in Minneapolis," he said.

But Dianna Arens from the Minnesota Federation of Teachers, which represents 40 percent of the technical college faculty, testified in favor of the Thompson and Pelowski bills.

Forging an education partnership

Representatives from the Western Interstate Commission for Higher Education (WICHE) hope that the state of Minnesota will consider a long-term partnership with their organization.

WICHE is a regional organization whose central purpose is to promote interstate resource sharing in higher education. Presently, WICHE is composed of 13 western states, with Minnesota recently joining as an affiliated member.



International flags filled the Capitol Rotunda March 10 as part of the International Festival sponsored by the Minnesota State University System.

"Our primary directive is to share resources, and Minnesota is really a model for other states in regards to the fact that you have a number of agreements which facilitate reciprocity," said Lee Vickers, chair of WICHE.

Dick Jonsen, executive director of WICHE, said that long-term membership would be advantageous for Minnesota.

"We think that this kind of regional cooperation is one very effective solution to meeting educational needs," Jonsen said. "I think, however, that the kind of interstate cooperation that WICHE promotes and has facilitated takes time to develop."

Jonsen and Vickers appeared before the Appropriations Committee's Education Division March 11.

The 7-year (college) plan?

Is the idea of getting a college degree in four years going the way of the dinosaur and the dodo bird? It seems that way at most of Minnesota's public colleges.

Of the freshmen entering in school year 1985, only 16 percent of State University System students and 10 percent of University of Minnesota students graduated from a Minnesota public college in four years, according to a preliminary report by the House Research Department.

Within six years of entering college, a total of 46 percent of State University System students and 36 percent of University of Minnesota students graduate, Kerry Fine, a legislative analyst for the House Research Department, told the Appropriations Committee's Education Division March 10.

But many students take more than six years to graduate. Almost 20 percent of the 1991 graduating class at the University of Minnesota's Twin Cities campus had entered college as freshmen seven or more years before.

Fine said the nature of public college enrollment in Minnesota is very fluid. Almost 39 percent of the 1991 graduating classes at the State University and University of Minnesota systems had transferred to the schools from which they graduated.

Problems with transferring credits, course access, and the need for remedial work are part of the reason why students are taking longer to graduate.

Anne Hopkins, vice provost for Arts, Sciences and Engineering at the University of Minnesota, said the university is working to increase the rate of retention and graduation at the university, and that new preparation requirements are expected to improve the quality of education there. Seventy percent of the 1991 freshman class met all of the new preparation requirements, she said.

Hopkins also said all of the higher education systems are working together to review all policies and procedures related to transferring courses.

House Research intends to complete a more in-depth study of graduation rates later this year.



Education

School near bars in megamall?

Most school districts don't want a bar anywhere near their schools. But school board members from five districts are supporting a bill which would allow a school and bars to co-exist at the Mall of America.

Arlene Bush, chair of the Bloomington School Board, told the Education Committee March 9 that the five school districts have joined together to build a school at the megamall. Holding them back are ordinances that prohibit the retail sale of alcohol within 1,000 feet of a school.

HF1969 was approved by the committee with the recommendation it be placed on the Consent Calendar — a list of non-controversial bills that are expected to pass without debate on the House floor.

Parental review of courses

Parents concerned with the content of instructional materials will be able to make "reasonable arrangements with school personnel for alternative instruction" if a bill approved March 11 by the Education Committee becomes law.

The bill's sponsor, Rep. Teresa Lynch (IR-Andover), said the bill attempts to balance the real concerns of parents without throwing schools into chaos.

But some legislators raised concerns about the definition of "reasonable."

"What the school district may say is 'reasonable' may be nothing," said Rep. Becky Kelso (DFL-Shakopee). "What a parent considers to be 'reasonable' could

be extraordinarily burdensome."

Lynch said that most school districts are already reaching mutual arrangements when parents have objections. And Kelso questioned whether putting the "alternative instruction" language into statute won't just "produce a lot of lawsuits."

There could also be conflict between parental review and the application of outcome-based teaching methods. Teachers can't always make all of the materials available to parents at the beginning of the year because they may need to try different approaches or texts with students having difficulty mastering a concept, Rose Hermodson of the Minnesota Federation of Teachers told the Education Committee's subcommittee on curriculum last week.

The bill differs from a controversial 1991 version that would have made "non-standard" courses such as sex education or suicide and death prevention elective, rather than required courses.

The new bill allows parents to review materials in every subject area, not just those in "non-standard" areas.

If the bill passes, the results could differ greatly among school districts because it leaves the definition of "reasonable" to be negotiated between individual school districts and parents.

HF2318 now moves to the House floor.

Violence prevention programs

Legislators want to launch a three-pronged attack on violence by setting up programs in the schools, colleges, and community.

The Education Committee approved one bill March 9 that would require the state's public colleges to establish anti-violence and harassment programs. And it referred — without recommendation — two other bills dealing with anti-violence to its Education Finance Division for further review.

Sponsors of the three bills told the Education Committee that the state should spend more money on prevention so it can spend less on keeping offenders in prison in the future.

All three bills establish programs which focus on the roots of violence and harassment rather than the punishment offenders receive after the fact.

Anti-violence and sexual harassment programs would be established in schools by

Rep. Becky Kelso's bill (HF2086) and in colleges by Rep. Howard Orenstein's bill (HF2126). HF2070, sponsored by Rep. Alice Johnson (DFL-Spring Lake Park), would establish community violence prevention task forces and a state violence prevention advisory council.

Although committee members supported the intent of the bills, some questioned whether schools should take on the additional responsibility.

"We're loading up the schools with societal problems," said Rep. Ken Nelson, (DFL-Mpls), chair of the Education Committee's Education Finance Division. "The schools do not generate violence. It's generated elsewhere."

Catharine Haukedahl of the Attorney General's Office said that it is essential to change attitudes towards violence — and the way to do that is through education.

The committee approved Orenstein's bill and re-referred it to the Appropriations Committee. Kelso's and Johnson's bills will go on to the Education Committee's Education Finance Division.



Crime

Violence against women

A bill to create a 10-member task force to study the problems of violence against women won approval March 9 from the Judiciary Committee's Criminal Justice Division.

The panel would be composed of two legislators each from both the House and Senate and six public members. The Department of Corrections would also provide the task force with staff support and any other technical or research support necessary.

The bill mandates that representatives of programs serving battered women and victims of sexual assault be included as public members.

The task force would be required to submit a report to the Legislature by Feb. 15, 1993, and is specifically directed to consider:

- Methods to earlier identify (and successfully treat) people who commit, or who are at high risk of committing acts of violence or harassment against women.
- Ways to effectively prosecute and

punish offenders to best protect the public and reduce the risk of future violence against women.

- The best approach to meet the emergency and long-term needs of women who have experienced violence or harassment.
 - A comprehensive approach to coordinate the anti-violence and harassment efforts of local communities.
 - An effective public education program.
- Chief author Rep. Bob Anderson (IR-Ottertail) assured members that his proposal does not duplicate the work of any existing task force.

HF1916 now moves to the full Judiciary Committee.

Electronic monitoring of criminals

A bill to prohibit judges from ordering the use of electronic monitoring devices for those convicted of a "violent crime" won approval March 9 from the Judiciary Committee's Criminal Justice Division.

As defined by law, "violent crime" covers more than 30 separate felony offenses, including murder, robbery, kidnapping, arson, and criminal sexual conduct.

Charles Diemer, chief deputy in the Dakota County Attorney's Office, said electronic home monitoring was originally used in Dakota County for repeat DWI offenders. But an increasing number of felons — 120 to date — have received monitoring as a condition of a stayed sentence instead of "hard time" in the county jail.

Thirty-four of those felons were convicted of drug offenses, and four were found guilty of criminal sexual conduct.

"These 'person' offenders should be in jail — not just under 'home arrest,'" said Diemer. If the bill were to become law, he anticipates more prison terms and work release sentences would be handed down by judges.

The bill also states that if electronic home monitoring is used as a condition of pretrial release, judges can't use that as a factor in determining bail.

HF1945, sponsored by Rep. Art Seaberg (IR-Eagan), now moves to the full Judiciary Committee.

DWI bill advances

Sweeping changes to the state's DWI laws won approval March 11 from the House Judiciary Committee, with most provisions targeting repeat DWI offenders.

Under the proposal, offenders with five DWI convictions within five years or six within 15 years would face felony charges — up from the current gross misdemeanor penalty. Current law provides no felony charge, regardless of the number of prior offenses.

Other provisions of the bill include license plate impoundment, vehicle confiscation, and longer drivers' license revocation periods for DWI offenders. (see March 6 Session Weekly).

Amendments added to the bill March 11 include:

- Making it a misdemeanor for aircraft pilots to refuse a blood-alcohol test. Sponsored by Rep. Ann Rest (DFL-New Hope), this stems from the 1990 incident involving Northwest Airlines pilots.
- Directing the Sentencing Guidelines Commission to close a loophole in the way defendants are sentenced under the state's criminal vehicular homicide law. Current sentencing guidelines call for a four-year penalty for sober but negligent drivers, but only a 21-month penalty for drunk drivers. Sponsor Rep. Doug Swenson (IR-Forest Lake) called the distinction "offensive" because it "partially excuses the behavior due to drunkenness." The amendment calls for a four-year penalty in both cases.
- Increasing the fee for court-ordered chemical dependency assessments from \$76 to \$120. The revenue would be split — with \$20 going to the general fund and the remaining \$100 staying with the county collecting the fee. Rep. Dave Bishop (IR-Rochester) estimated it would generate \$300,000 for Minnesota county coffers.

A fiscal note for the bill has been requested, but the total cost of the proposal has yet to be determined.

HF2574 now moves to the Appropriations Committee.



Human Services

Helping at-risk kids

An outreach program that is designed to get more help to children who are the victims of abuse and neglect was approved by a Health and Services subcommittee March 10.

The proposal would expand the number of home visits by public health nurses in an effort to prevent child abuse.

Ellie Webster of Family and Children's Services, a non-profit social services agency based in Minneapolis, said a recent study showed that only 4 percent of parents who received home visits were again reported for abuse while 21 percent of those who didn't receive visits abused again.

Authored by Rep. Gloria Segal (DFL-St. Louis Park), the bill establishes a grant program in the Department of Health to target at-risk families, defined as those with a history of drug and alcohol abuse, child abuse, domestic abuse, or other family violence.

The program would cover home visits from the second trimester of pregnancy through age six and would also target adolescent parents and those with little knowledge of child growth and development.

Authorities in Minnesota received 23,600 reports of child abuse and neglect in 1990, and estimates are that only one in five cases are reported, said Webster.

Rep. Steve Sviggum (IR-Kenyon) questioned whether the program would duplicate any existing services provided by the state. But Pati Maier of the Department of Health's Maternal Child Health Division testified that there are no such programs in her department.

Community health service programs would be largely charged with carrying out the program. No estimate of the cost of the proposal was cited.

Jocelyn Tilsen of Parents Anonymous, a volunteer organization that works with community health service programs and at-risk families, said less than 50 percent of those in need seek services — yet the current system depends on them to do so.

HF2117 moved from the Family and Social Services Subcommittee to the full Health and Human Services Committee where, on March 12, it was approved with little debate. The measure now moves to the Appropriations Committee.



Former Gov. Harold Stassen, who is in the midst of his 10th campaign for the U.S. presidency, addresses the House March 10.



Environment

Packaging bill approved

A proposal to reduce the amount of packaging being dumped in landfills won approval March 11 from the Governmental Operations Committee, but only after a significant section of the bill was deleted.

Against the wishes of chief author Rep. Willard Munger (DFL-Duluth), the committee removed language from **HF779** that would have required glass, newsprint, paper, and plastic packaging that is used or sold in Minnesota to contain at least 25 percent recycled material by Jan. 1, 1996.

At least 20 other states, including Wisconsin, have passed similar provisions in the past three years.

But the minimum content requirement — tacked onto the bill in the eleventh hour during hearings in the Environment and Natural Resources Committee — was strongly opposed by the newspaper and printing industries.

Mark Anfinson, speaking on behalf of those industries, accused lawmakers of "creating a [recycling processing] market by government fiat," and added that "it would be counter-productive for the government to come barging in at this point." The result

could be hundreds of layoffs and jobs shifted out of state, said Anfinson.

Rep. Tom Rukavina (DFL-Virginia), author of the minimum content section, said increasing garbage problems are already being passed on to consumers in his district in the form of property tax assessments and fee increases.

Members removed the section on a 14-8 vote, and also deleted the proposed packaging advisory council from the bill.

Rep. Leo Reding (DFL-Austin), chair of the Governmental Operations Committee, told Munger, "I think you got the industry's attention. Sometimes that's more important than passing a bill."

HF779 now moves to the Taxes Committee for further consideration.

Environmental merger bill

A bill that promises "one-stop shopping for environmental permits, regulation, and guidance," won approval March 10 from the Governmental Operations Committee.

The measure (HF2564) sponsored by Rep. Bob Vanasek (DFL-New Prague) would abolish three state agencies and place their duties under the newly created Department of Environmental Protection and Conservation. Five state boards would also be eliminated, with much of their authority transferred to a proposed Environmental Review Board.

Those targeted for elimination include the Department of Natural Resources, the Minnesota Pollution Control Agency, the Office of Waste Management, and the Environmental Quality Board.

Currently, 24 state agencies and six state departments have some role in administering Minnesota's various environmental laws and regulations. Rep. Doug Peterson (DFL-Madison) called the result "bureaucratic gridlock."

Vanasek said people are tired of budgetary "tinkering" that compromises services. He believes the time for structural reform has come.

Although some cost savings can be identified — 21 upper-management positions would be eliminated by the consolidation — Vanasek cited public frustration and lack of governmental accountability as the driving forces behind his proposal.

Other benefits, said Vanasek, include

the removal of both competition among agencies for state budgetary dollars, and duplication of services at regional centers throughout the state.

The proposed department would be divided into four divisions — conservation, environmental protection, enforcement, and administration — and would be headed by a single commissioner. Vanasek said he is not creating an environmental “czar” because policy decisions would be examined by the Environmental Review Board. This seven-member panel (appointed by the governor) would assume the present duties of the Environmental Quality Board, the Harmful Substance Compensation Board, the Petroleum Tank Release Compensation Board, and the Agriculture Chemical Response Board.

Under the board’s supervision, an office of Assistance and Public Advocacy would also be created. The office would assist local units of government in implementing state and local environmental programs, and would also serve as a clearinghouse for citizen complaints.

Several affected agencies testified against the proposal, urging lawmakers to take a cautious approach and warning, “bigger is not always better.”

All opponents suggested that the Legislature delay action until the governor’s Commission on Reform and Efficiency (CORE) has completed its analysis of the system.

At a Feb. 27 meeting, CORE members identified the environmental delivery and regulation system as one of seven projects it would analyze in the coming months. In its review of 37 potential projects, CORE said the system is “a complex plethora of agencies . . . [that] clouds the lines of executive responsibility.”

Vanasek’s bill asks the Department of Administration to report to the Legislature by Jan. 1, 1993, with a reorganization strategy to be implemented by July of 1993.

HF2564 now moves to the Environment & Natural Resources Committee.

Recycling bill approved

The Environment and Natural Resources Committee approved a measure March 6 that requires a closer accounting of solid waste generated in Minnesota — from phone books and polystyrene packing “peanuts” to increased state agency use of recycled products.

A measure sponsored by Rep. Jean Wagenius (DFL-Mpls) requires stepped-up state agency use of recycled materials, and that state purchasing decisions be based not only on the costs of products, but also on how durable and reusable they are.

The bill makes a number of other changes to the state’s Waste Management Act.

One more controversial section of the bill expands county “designation” authority in determining which solid waste must be managed. Existing statutes would be amended to allow counties to “designate” that all solid waste be managed — not just mixed municipal solid waste.

The measure also would:

- Require cities and counties to establish garbage fees based on the amount of waste generated.
- Increase labeling requirements for certain batteries.
- Require products and packages labeled as “recycled” to contain at least 10 percent “post-consumer material.”
- Clarify Minnesota Pollution Control Agency’s authority over monitoring the disposal of used oil, car batteries, and appliances.
- Require phone books with at least 7,500 listings to be recycled.
- Require publishers to collect phone books for recycling and to print on recycled paper with vegetable-based inks.

The committee approved two amendments offered by Rep. Ted Winter (DFL-Fulda) that he said would be beneficial to Minnesota agriculture.

First, sweeping compound sold in the state would be made with soy oil, rather than petroleum oil. The second amendment requires that when “public entities” and their contractors use loose packing materials, that they be made from vegetable starches.

Winter showed committee members Minnesota-made, starch-based packing “peanuts.” The starch packing, he said, is biodegradable and non-toxic, and can be made from corn, wheat, or potatoes.

The measure would prohibit loose polystyrene packing materials from waste facilities. A representative from the polystyrene packing manufacturers told the committee that the starch-based product is not a good packing material in humidity, and that polystyrene packing products are already being recycled around the state.

Some committee members questioned the recycling efforts of the polystyrene

makers, however, and the amendment was adopted. The ban on polystyrene would become effective in 1995.

HF2150 now goes to the Appropriations Committee for further consideration.

Lead abatement bill advances

Lead abatement teams would move more quickly into homes and neighborhoods laden with lead, under a measure approved by two committees.

The bill, sponsored by Rep. Karen Clark (DFL-Mpls), would lower standards for “allowable” levels of lead in the blood, require that lead abatement contractors be licensed, and permit community organizations to seek grants to train “swab teams” in effective lead abatement techniques.

The measure also steps up response time for home assessment once a lead problem is discovered, and requires certain previous tenants to be notified when high lead levels have been detected. In addition, the bill calls for screening all high-risk areas of the state.

Funds for the lead abatement work would come from a \$10 per thousand-gallon capacity fee on petroleum storage tanks. There also would be a 10 cents per gallon tax on paint.

Permanent learning disabilities in children have been traced to high levels of lead in the blood.

The measure was approved March 6 by the Environment and Natural Resources Committee and the Governmental Operations Committee March 9. HF1934 now goes to the Appropriations Committee for further discussion.

Committee deadline #1

Designed to stem the flow of bills that are introduced each year, today — March 13 — marks the first of the Legislature’s two committee deadlines.

To be considered after today, a bill, or its companion, must have passed through all policy committees to which it was referred in at least one body. “Policy” committees include all but the rules, appropriations, and taxes committees in both bodies.

The second deadline, March 20, requires bills to have passed through a policy committee(s) in the other body for it to receive further consideration.

Committee, Floor & Final Action

How a bill becomes a law in Minnesota

The bill status tracking sheets on the following pages are designed to give you the latest information on bill action during the week (Thursday to Thursday) preceding each issue. Since it is impossible to provide a cumulative list of all bills due to space limitations, we urge you to save each issue of the *Session Weekly* and mark the bills you want to follow.

The bill status tracking sheet provides you with the bills under current consideration, their chief authors, and titles to indicate content. They are organized first by committee or division; then, numerically by House File number. Most bills have companions in both the House and the Senate.

If certain bills are not listed during a particular week, it means that no further action has taken place.

Abbreviations are used throughout the bill tracking sheets to save space. Though they may seem baffling at first, a glance at the key which appears at the top of each page can quickly remedy the problem. The boldfaced terms in this introduction appear as column headings on the bill tracking sheets.

The major section headings on the bill tracking sheets are divided into three stages that parallel the lawmaking process, namely: **committee** action, **floor** action, and **final** action.

Committee action

Under committee action, bills are **introduced** in written form and **referred** to an appropriate committee for consideration. A bill on farming, for example, would most likely be sent to the Agriculture Committee. Each committee chair decides which bills will be taken up during the session.

The committee or division holds hearings and discussions on the bill, and then sends a **committee report** citing the committee's recommendation for action to the floor of the House (or Senate). Typical actions include "recommended to

pass (rp)," "recommended to pass as amended (rpa)," "not recommended to pass (nrp)," and "**re-referred** (re) to another committee or division."

Floor action

When the committee report reaches the floor, the full body debates the bill and considers amendments. All legislators then **vote** on the bill in its final form.

Final passage requires at least 68 "yes" votes in the House; 34 in the Senate.

Since companion bills are processed through both bodies concurrently, there comes a point where the House and Senate must agree on the bill. Therefore, the first body to pass a bill sends it to the other body for a **first reading** where the bill is **substituted** for its companion and replaces it in the process.

If the bills the House and Senate pass differ, either the first body agrees to accept the second body's version, or a **conference committee** is appointed to work out the differences. Typically, either three or five members of each body are named to such committees.

Once the conference committee reaches a compromise, the bill is sent back to the full House and the full Senate for approval. Sometimes the bill differs from the ones members in each body approved. But if both bodies **concur and repass** the bill, it is given a **chapter number** and sent on to the **governor** for action — approval or disapproval.

Final action

If the governor disapproves or vetoes (v) the bill, it cannot become law unless two-thirds of the members in both the House and the Senate vote to override the veto. If the governor approves or **signs** the bill, it becomes law.

Copies of bills are available through the Chief Clerk's Office, 211 State Capitol, St. Paul, MN 55155. (612) 296-2314.

Key to Committee/Division Abbreviations

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

1992 MINNESOTA LEGISLATURE BILL STATUS TRACKING SHEET Bill action between March 5 - 12			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												
HF0769	Krueger	Farm products—central	3/11 AG	AG	3/9 rpa	reAP						
SF0850	Beckman	filing system established	3/21/91 AGR									
HF1827	Dille	Cattle testing—	1/10 AG	AG	3/2 rpa		3/9	131-0				
SF1681	Decramer	brucellosis, anaplasmosis	1/13 AGR	AGR	3/4 rpa				3/11			
HF2339	Steensma	University Extension Service—	3/2 ED	AG*	3/9rpa	reAP						
SF2080	Bertram	salary, benefit increases	2/27 GO									
COMMERCE												
HF0917	Pelowski	Leased cars—license needed	3/18/91 CO	CO	3/3 rp		3/9	130-0				
SF1109	Morse	for non-metro resale	4/2/91 CO	CO	3/4 rp				3/11			
HF1416	Solberg	Investments—advertising	4/4/91 CO	CO	3/11 rpa							
SF1243	Cohen	restrictions modified										
HF1892	Farrell	UCC—negotiable instruments to	1/15 CO	CO	3/10 rp							
SF1644	Finn	conform with other regulations	1/7 JU	JU	3/11 rpa							
HF2043	Dawkins	Pet origin, disclosure	2/24 CO	CO	3/11 rpa	reGL						
SF1841	Mondale	required; penalties added	2/20 CO	CO	3/10 rpa							
HF2046	Bertram	Automobiles—	2/24 CO	CO	3/10 rp							
SF2437	Bertram	lienholders notified before sale	3/9 JU									
HF2106	Trimble	Currency exchanges—	2/24 CO	CO	3/10 rpa							
SF1836	Kelly	business limits created	2/20 CO									
HF2132	Sarna	Automobiles—rebuilt motor	2/27 CO	CO	3/12 rpa							
SF1901	Hottinger	title exemption deleted	2/24 CO									
HF2170	Farrell	Petroleum tank clean-up—	2/27 EN	CO	3/12 rpa							
SF2158	Solon	contractors bonded	3/2 EN									
HF2300	Runbeck	Automobiles—manufacturer	3/2 CO	CO	3/12 h*							
SF2306	Mehrkens	warranties regulated	3/4 CO									
HF2450	Pugh	Firearms—dealers required to	3/5 CO	CO	3/11 h*							
SF2253	Kelly	secure pistols after hours	3/2 JU									
HF2551	Rest	Corporate registration	3/5 CO	CO	3/10 rp							
SF2413	Reichgott	procedures modified	3/9 JU									
HF2572	McEachern	Probate code—	3/5 CO	CO	3/10 rp							
SF2309	Solon	successor definition modified	3/4 JU									
HF2752	Sparby	Recreational vehicles—certain	3/9 CO	CO	3/11 rp							
SF2551	Stumpf	agreements with dealers prohibited	3/10 CO									
ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT												
HF1875	Dille	Regional development commissions—	1/15 EC	EC	3/10 rp							
SF1761	Johnson, D.E.	CPA audits permitted	2/18 EH									
HF2189	Simoneau	Proposed legislation — effect on	2/27 EC	EC	3/10 rpa							
SF2380	Neuville	state technology policy	3/5 RA									
HF2190	McGuire	Ramsey County—	2/27 EC	EC	3/10 rpa	reLG						
SF2110	Kelly	economic development authority	2/27 EH	EH	3/12 h							
HF2432	Krueger	Economic development accounts—	3/5 EC	EC	3/10 rpa	reAP						
SF1896	Dahl	use of funds	2/20 EH	EH	3/4 rpa	reFN						
HF2455	Segal	Work readiness jobs—	3/5 EC	EC	3/10 rpa	reAP						
SF2605	Johnson, D.J.	business eligibility, benefits	3/9 EH	EH	3/12 rpa	reFN						
HF2586	Trimble	St. Paul tourism district—	3/5 EC	EC	3/12 rpa							
SF2323	Cohen	reorganization	3/4 EH	EH	3/10 rpa	reRA						

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File No.	Author	Committee/Division/Bill Title										
HF2596	Krueger	World Trade Center Corp.—	3/5 EN	EC	3/12 rpa	reAP						
SF2617	Luther	privatization, sale	3/11 EH									
HF2634	Winter	Export finance authority renamed	3/9 EC	EC	3/12 rpa	reAP						
SFnone												
HF2650	Lourey	Telecommunications clearinghouse—	3/9 EC	EC	3/12 rp	reAP						
SF2450	Chmielewski	pilot programs established	3/9 GO									
		EDUCATION										
HF1776	Mariani	Migrant farmworkers—	1/7 ED	ED	3/9 rpa	reAP						
SF1706	Benson, J.E.	resident tuition status provided	1/15 ED	ED	3/11 rpa							
HF1969	Blatz	Liquor sales allowed near	2/20 ED	ED	3/9 rpa							
SF2175	Belanger	school at Mall of America	3/2 CO	CO	3/11 rpa							
HF2042	Pelowski	Higher education board—	2/24 ED	ED	3/11 rp	reAP						
SFnone		abolished										
HF2070	Johnson, A.	Violence prevention council,	2/24 ED	ED	3/9 h	reED/edfin						
SF1812	Johnson, J.B.	task forces established	2/18 ED									
HF2086	Kelso	Violence prevention programs	2/24 ED	ED	3/9 h, a	reED/edfin						
SF1815	Traub	at schools established	2/18 ED									
HF2126	Orenstein	Violence prevention programs	2/27 ED	ED	3/9 rp	reAP						
SF1978	Ranum	at colleges required	2/24 ED	ED	3/11 rpa							
HF2318	Lynch	Parental review of instructional	3/2 ED	ED	3/10 rpa							
SF2556	Olson	materials included in PER policy										
HF2373	McEachern	Education commission removed	3/2 ED	ED	3/11 rp	reGL						
SFnone		from high school league board										
HF2377	Uphus	School consolidation law	3/2 ED	ED	3/9 rpa							
SF1968	Johnson, D.E.	changed	2/24 ED									
HF2492	Olson, K.	Martin County—school district	3/5 ED	ED	3/11 rp	reGL						
SFnone		elections changed										
		Education Finance Division										
		EDUCATION										
HF1667	Lourey	Interactive television in Carlton,	3/29/91 ED	ED/edfin	3/10 h							
SF1505	Chmielewski	Pine counties appropriated money	3/22/91 ED									
HF1784	Cooper	Interactive television levy	1/7 ED	ED/edfin	3/10 h							
SF1646	Bernhagen	extended to region six	1/9 ED									
HF1888	Ostrom	Interactive television levy	1/15 ED	ED/edfin	3/10 h							
SF1838	Hottinger	extended to region nine	2/20 ED									
HF1913	Carruthers	Capital expenditure facilities—	2/18 ED	ED/edfin	3/12 h							
SF1785	Luther	modified	2/18 ED									
HF1914	Pugh	South St. Paul—capital	2/18 ED	ED/edfin	3/10 h							
SF1771	Metzen	expenditure facilities revenue	2/18 ED									
HF1946	Kinkel	Learning readiness program's use	2/18 ED	ED/edfin	3/12 h*							
SF1647	Sams	of school buses authorized	1/9 ED									
HF1986	Garcia	Richfield school district—health,	2/20 ED	ED/edfin	3/10 h							
SF1840	Riveness	safety plan changes authorized	2/20 ED									
HF2078	Ostrom	Food service fund accounting,	2/24 ED	ED/edfin	3/10 h							
SF1967	Fredrickson, D.R.	transfer requirements provided	2/24 ED									
HF2105	Vanasek	LeCenter school district—given	2/26 ED	ED/edfin	3/10 h							
SF2656	Neuville	more capital bonding authority	3/12 ED									
HF2109	Kelso	Resident district determined	2/24 ED	ED/edfin	3/12 h*							
SF2058	Johnston	by home of pupil or custodian	2/27 ED									

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HF2110	Kelso	Academies for deaf, blind—	2/24 ED	ED/edfin	3/12 h*							
SF2200	Neuville	provisions modified	3/2 ED									
HF2121	Nelson	Education department programs—	2/27 ED	ED/edfin	3/12 h							
SF2326	Dicklich	technical changes	3/4 ED									
HF2130	Dempsey	Interactive television levy	2/27 ED	ED/edfin	3/10 h							
SF1926	Frederickson, D.F.	extended to region nine	2/24 ED									
HF2348	Tunheim	School board's review, comment	3/2 ED	ED/edfin	3/10 h							
SF2262	Stumpf	process changed, council created	3/2 ED									
HF2598	Anderson, I.	International Falls—special levy	3/5 ED	ED/edfin	3/10 h							
SF2466	Lessard	for arena authorized	3/9 ED									
		Higher Education Division										
		EDUCATION										
HF1893	Thompson	Technical colleges—	1/15 ED	ED/high	3/11 rp	reED						
SF1864	Vickerman	removed from merger	2/20 ED									
HF1929	Dorn	Comparable public institutions	2/18 ED	ED/high	3/11 rpa	reED						
SF1635	Hottinger	defined for financial aid	1/7 ED									
HF2013	Sparby	Technical college board authorized	2/20 ED	ED/high	3/11 rpa	reED						
SF1991	Stumpf	to contract for housing services	2/24 ED	ED	3/12 rpa							
HF2198	Runbeck	Students permitted to attend	2/27 ED	ED/high	3/11 rpa	reED						
SF2361	Pariseau	non-HECB registered school	3/5 ED									
HF2430	Jaros	American Indian law, social	3/5 ED	ED/high	3/11 rp	reED						
SF2615	Solon	justice center at U of M	3/11 ED									
HF2443	Garcia	Higher Education Board to include	3/5 ED	ED/high	3/11 rp	reED						
SF2363	Hottinger	more students	3/5 ED									
HF2768	Carlson	Higher Education Board's function	3/9 ED	ED/high	3/11 rp	reED						
SFnone		changed; HECB abolished										
		ENERGY										
HF2621	Hausman	Air conditioners—	3/9 EG	EG	3/11 rp							
SF2407	Johnson, J.B.	efficiency standards established	3/5 EP									
HF2634	Dawkins	Energy, emergency assistance—	3/9 EG	EG	3/11 rpa							
SFnone		policy council, fund established										
HF2669	Heir	Energy metering requirements—	3/9 EG	EG	3/11 rp							
SFnone		residential dwellings										
		ENVIRONMENT & NATURAL RESOURCES										
HF0905	Reding	Experimental fishing streams—	3/18/91 EN	EN	3/12 rpa							
SF0522	Benson, D.D.	prohibited in some counties	2/28/91 EN									
HF1453	Trimble	Wastewater treatment—	4/8/91 EN	EN	3/12 rpa	reAP						
SF1292	Morse	funding modified	4/8/91 EN									
HF1797	Solberg	Deer license—	1/8 EN	EN	3/2 rpa	reAP						
SF1615	Lessard	youth fees reduced	1/6 EN	EN	3/2 rpa	reFN						
HF1934	Clark	Lead clean up program started	2/18 HO	EN	3/10 rpa	reAP						
SF1790	Berglin		2/18 HH	EN	3/10	reGO						
HF1965	Skoglund	Exotic species—	2/18 EN	EN	3/11 rp	reAP						
SF1959	Luther	management, funding	2/24 EN									
HF2044	Trimble	Water—once-through coding permit	2/24 EN	EN	3/3 rpa		3/9	131-0				
SF1830	Novak	exemption for non-profit	2/20 EN	EN	3/2 rpa							
HF2134	Jacobs	Petroleum, oil fired plants—	2/27 EN	EN	3/11 rpa	reAP						
SF2030	Novak	inspection fee increased	2/27 EP	EP	3/5 rpa	reFN						

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HF2150	Wagenius	Waste Management Act—	2/27 EN	EN	3/6 rpa	reAP						
SF2199	Merriam	amendments	3/2 EN									
HF2309	Stanius	Aquatic management areas set	3/2 EN	EN	3/11 rp							
SF2231	Price		3/2 EN	EN	3/11 rpa							
HF2334	Rukavina	Net fishing—	3/2 EN	EN	3/12 rpa							
SFnone		licensing exemptions										
HF2437	McGuire	Clean Air Act amendments—	3/5 EN	EN	3/10 rpa	reGO						
SF2095	Morse	business assistance program	2/27 EN									
HF2483	Anderson, I.	Timber permit extensions provided	3/5 EN	EN	3/12 rp							
SF2421	Lessard		3/9 EN									
HF2508	Trimble	Mining facilities—	3/5 EN	EN	3/11 rp							
SF2654	Novak	reporting requirements	3/12 VG									
HF2539	Peterson	Conservation Reserve Program—	3/5 EN	EN	3/12 rpa	reTA						
SFnone		land acquisition, payment										
HF2544	Reding	Game and fish—omnibus bill	3/5 EN	EN	3/12 rpa							
SF2376	Berg		3/5 EN	EN	3/11 rpa							
HF2578	Weaver	Radio equipment prohibition—	3/5 EN	EN	3/12 rp							
SF2185	Merriam	fishing exempted	3/2 EN	EN	3/11 rp							
HF2592	Stanius	Game & fish—	3/5 EN	EN	3/12 rp							
SF2162	Bernhagen	commercial activity modified	3/2 EN	EN	3/11 rpa							
HF2718	Peterson	Waterfowl breeding grounds—	3/9 EN	EN	3/12 rp	reAP						
SFnone		funds										
		FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS & INSURANCE										
HF0802	Orenstein	Health insurance—	3/11/91 FI	FI	3/11 rpa							
SF0651	Spear	utilization review	3/7/91 CO	CO	4/15/91 rpa	reFN						
HF1791	Skoglund	Medicare supplemental insurance—	1/7 FI	FI	3/10 rpa							
SFnone		regulations										
HF2099	Carruthers	Auto insurance—	2/24 FI	FI	3/10 rpa							
SF2374	Luther	deductibles	3/5 CO									
HF2261	Winter	State fund regulations	3/2 FI	FI	3/11 rpa							
SF2402	Riveness		3/5 GO									
HF2688	Skoglund	Insurance solvency—	3/9 FI	FI	3/11 rpa	reAP						
SF2463	Luther	technical corrections	3/9 CO									
		GENERAL LEGISLATION VETERANS AFFAIRS & GAMING										
HF1750	Osthoff	Gaming—omnibus bill	1/6 GL	GL	1/6 h							
SF1605	Berg		1/6 GR	GR	3/12 rpa							
HF1781	Dauner	Gambling—lawful purpose	1/7 GL	GL	3/12 h,a							
SF1632	Sams	expenditures expanded	1/7 GR	GR	2/24 h							
HF1783	Jaros	Gambling—sports betting authorized	1/7 GL	GL	3/12 h, a							
SF1679	Solon		1/13 GR									
HF1801	Milbert	Gambling—lawful purpose	1/8 GL	GL	3/12 h, a							
SF1736	Metzen	expenditure limits removed	1/15 GR	GR	2/24 h							
HF1818	Wenzel	Elections—	1/9 LG	GL	3/10 rpa							
SF1668	Samuelson	certain mail ballots authorized	1/13 EE	EE	3/11 rpa							
HF1843	O'Connor	Elections—campaign committee	1/10 GL	GL	3/10 rpa							
SFnone		fund transfers restricted										
HF1860	Wenzel	County boards—	1/14 GL	GL	3/10 rp							
SF1638	Samuelson	special elections authorized	1/7EE	EE	3/4 rp							

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HF2069	Wenzel	Military—Camp Ripley	2/24 GL	GL	3/10 rpa	reAP						
SF1920	Bertram	day care established	2/24 VG									
HF2465	Frederick	Veterans—property, room searches	3/5 GL	GL	3/10 rpa							
SF2029	Pariseau		2/27 VG	VG	3/9 rp							
HF2658	Peterson	Counties—Yellow Medicine	3/9 GL	GL	3/10 rp							
SF2514	Frederickson, D.	hospital district elections	3/9 LG	LG	3/12 rp							
		GOVERNMENTAL OPERATIONS										
HF1133	Bauerly	Public employees—	3/25/91 GO	GO	3/12 rpa							
SF2037	Price	bargaining settlements released	2/27 GO									
HF1567	McGuire	Pensions—Falcon Heights	4/10/91	GO	3/9 rpa		3/12	131-0				
SF2354	Marty	firefighters permitted vesting	3/5 GO	GO	3/10 rpa							
HF1692	Jaros	Retirement—municipal police,	3/10/91 GO	GO	3/9 rpa							
SF1558	Solon	fire accounts merged with PERA	5/8/91 GO									
HF1744	Dempsey	Pensions—PERA, surviving spouse	1/6 GO	GO	3/9 rpa							
SF1710	Frederickson, D.R.	optional annuity	1/15 GO	GO	3/10 rpa							
HF1763	Rodosovich	Public Lands—Faribault County;	1/7 GO	GO	2/27 rp		3/12	129-0				
SF1772	Neuville	certain lands released	2/18 EN									
HF1960	Reding	Pensions—public employee	2/18 GO	GO	3/12 rpa							
SF1910	Morse	post-retirement adjustments	2/24 GO									
HF2137	Lourey	Retirement—	2/27 GO	GO	3/9 rpa							
SF2048	Stumpf	MSRS administrative bill	2/27 GO									
HF2186	McGuire	Pensions—St. Paul fire;	2/27 GO	GO	3/9 rpa							
SF1780	Marty	surviving spouse benefits	2/18 GO									
HF2242	McGuire	Human rights—zero tolerance	2/27 GO	GO	3/12 rp							
SF1987	Pariseau	policy adopted	2/24 JU									
HF2249	Frerichs	Peace officers—	2/27 GO	GO	3/12 nrp							
SFnone		survivor benefits clarified										
HF2250	Carruthers	Peace officers—"killed in line	2/27 GO	GO	3/12 rpa							
SF2120	Bertram	of duty" clarified	2/27 GO									
HF2259	Reding	Pensions—MnDOT employee	3/2 GO	GO	3/3 rp		3/9	129-0				
SF2239	Piper	granted early accrual	3/2 GO	GO	3/10 rp			3/11				
HF2313	Jaros	Retirement—Duluth teachers	3/2 GO	GO	3/9 rpa							
SF2182	Solon	allowed lump sum adjustment	3/2	GO								
HF2345	Carruthers	Open meeting law—	3/2 GO	GO	3/12 rpa							
SF2573	Pogemiller	recovery of fees granted	3/10 GO									
HF2435	Wejzman	PEIP—various modifications	3/5 GO	GO	3/12 rp							
SFnone												
HF2438	Reding	Pensions—technical college	3/5 GO	GO	3/9 rpa							
SF2367	Morse	employees made eligible	3/5 GO									
HF2564	Vanasek	State government—environmental	3/5 GO	GO	3/10 rpa							
SF2273	Pogemiller	agencies, boards restructured	3/2 GO	GO	3/5 h, a							
		Government Structures Division										
		GOVERNMENTAL OPERATIONS										
HF0443	Murphy	Chemical dependency counselors—	2/21 HH	GO/gs	3/11 rp	reGO						
SF0422	Solon	licensing, regulation	2/25 HH	HH	3/4 rpa	reGO						
HF2423	Johnson, R.	State boards—	3/5 GO	GO/gs	3/11 rpa	reGO						
SF2409	Cohen	pension investment board created										

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		HEALTH & HUMAN SERVICES										
HF1357	Leppik	Acupuncture board established—	4/4/91 HH	HH	3/12 rp	reGO						
SF1386	Sams	practitioners licensed	1/10/91 HH									
HF1958	Vellenga	Youth employment, education—	2/20 HH	HH	3/11 rpa*	reAP						
SF1946	Finn	pilot program established	2/24 ED	ED	3/9 rpa	reHH						
HF1978	Cooper	Dental practice—	2/20 HH	HH	3/12 rp							
SF1824	Solon	ionizing radiation regulations	2/20 HH									
HF2034	Bodahl	Diseases—HIV, hepatitis B:	2/24 HH	HH	3/11 rp							
SF1724	Reichgott	testing for emergency volunteers	1/15 HH									
HF2050	Bishop	Diseases—HIV, hepatitis B	2/24 HH	HH	3/11 rpa	reAP						
SFnone		monitoring, reporting										
HF2081	Tunheim	Medical assistance—	2/24 HH	HH	3/11 rp							
SF1903	Stumpf	provider appeals modified	2/24 HH									
HF2117	Segal	Child abuse, prevention—	2/27 HH	HH	3/12 rpa	reAP						
SF2020	Berglin	home health visiting	2/27 HH	HH	3/5 rp	reFN						
HF2128	Clark	Nursing home moratorium—	2/27 HH	HH	3/12 rp	reAP						
SF1994	Berglin	exception for chronic inebriates	2/24 HH	HH	3/9 rpa	reFN						
HF2144	Pugh	Mental health—	2/27 HH	HH	3/12 rp	reAP						
SF2211	Metzen	Dakota county pilot program	3/2 HH									
HF2149	Greenfield	General assistance eligibility—	2/27 HH	HH	3/12 rp	reAP						
SF2157	Berglin	english as a second language	3/2 HH									
HF2161	Clark	Mental illness assistance—	2/27 HH	HH	3/12 rp	reAP						
SF1825	Berglin	persons in shared housing	2/20 HH									
HF2213	Greenfield	Health, home services—	2/27 HH	HH	3/11 rpa	reAP						
SF1857	Berglin	licensing requirements modified	2/20 HH									
HF2254	Cooper	Pharmacy board appointments—	2/27 HH	HH	3/12 rp							
SF2049	Vickerman	geographic representation	2/27 HH									
HF2273	Cooper	Mental health professionals—	3/2 HH	HH	3/12 rp							
SF2084	Samuelson	marriage, family therapists	2/27 HH									
HF2801	Greenfield	Health care—	3/10 HH	HH	3/12 rp	reAP						
SF2604	Berglin	statewide program established	3/10 JU									
		HOUSING										
HF2299	Runbeck	Manufactured homes—	3/2 HO	HO	3/2 h*							
SFnone												
HF2475	Jennings	Rental deposits—	3/5 HO	HO	3/9 rpa							
SF2227	Metzen	interest repaid rate required	3/2 EH	EH	3/5 rp							
HF2497	Wejcman	MHFA—bonding authority extended	3/5 HO	HO	3/5 rp	reTA						
SF2441	Metzen		3/9 EH									
HF2501	Bodahl	MHFA—	3/5 HO	HO	3/5 rpa	reTA						
SF2496	Johnson, J.B.	bond, loan procedures clarified	3/9 EH	EH	3/12 h*							
HF2553	Jefferson	Housing—emergency rent	3/5 HO	HO	3/9 rpa	reAP						
SF2350	Johnson, J.B.	and mortgage assistance	3/4 EH	EH	3/9 rp	reFN						
HF2741	Schreiber	Regional housing revitalization	3/9 HO	HO	3/11 rpa	reTA						
SF2489	Kelly	program established	3/9 EH	EH	3/12 h							
HF2773	Morrison	General obligation bonds—	3/9 HO	HO	3/11 rpa	reTA						
SF2626	Kelly	permitted for housing projects	3/11 EH									
		JUDICIARY										

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HF0285	Carruthers	Crime—	2/11/91 JU	JU	3/9 h, a*							
SF0897	Marty	Omnibus DWI bill	3/21/91 JU									
HF1738	Vellenga	Child custody—non-parental	1/6 JU	JU	3/11 rpa*							
SF1700	Ranum	visitation rights modified	1/13 JU	JU/civ	3/4 rpa*	reJU						
HF1921	Peterson	Family law—	2/18 Ju	JU	3/11 h*							
SF1749*	Vickerman	grandparent visitation	1/15 JU									
HF1975	Vellenga	Crime—sex offender treatment:	2/20 JU	JU	3/11 rpa	reAP						
SF1846	Kelly	programs, fund established	2/20 JU	JU	rpa	reHH						
HF2090	Carruthers	Insurance—	2/24 JU	JU	3/11 rpa	reAP						
SF2012	Bertram	requirements for autos amended	2/27 JU									
HF2159	Sarna	Peace officers—costs, fees paid	2/27 JU	JU	3/11 rpa							
SFnone		for unjustified complaints										
HF2160	Wagenius	Child support—administration,	2/27 JU	JU	3/6 h, a	reHH						
SF2000	Cohen	enforcement modified	2/27 HH	JU	3/5 h							
HF2211	Bauerly	Firearms—pistol possession	2/27 JU	JU	3/11 rpa							
SF1847	Kelly	eligibility modified	2/20 JU									
HF2379	Vellenga	Crimes—probation services	3/2 JU	JU	3/11 rpa	reAP						
SFnone		paid by offenders										
HF2574	Carruthers	DWI—omnibus bill	3/5 JU	JU	3/11 rpa							
SFnone												
		Criminal Justice Division JUDICIARY										
HF1916	Anderson, R.	Crime—Violence Against Womens	2/18 JU	JU/crjus	3/9 rpa	reJU						
SFnone		task force created										
HF2139	Olson, K.	Child abuse—expedited hearings	2/27 JU	JU/crjus	3/9 rp	reJU						
SF2051	Beckman	involving child, sex abuse	2/27 JU									
HF2141	Farrell	Crime—	2/27 JU	JU/crjus	3/9 rpa	reJU						
SF1807	Mondale	harassment penalty increased	2/18 JU									
HF2167	Wejcman	Law Enforcement—	2/27 JU	JU/crjus	3/9 rp	reJU						
SF2055	Marty	violence courses required	2/27 JU									
HF2218	Rest	Corrections—secure units	2/27 JU	JU/crjus	3/9 rpa	reJU						
SF2147	Pogemiller	provided for juveniles	2/27 JU									
JF1945	Seaberg	Crime—electronic monitoring	2/18 JU	JU/crjus	3/9 h	reJU						
SF2492	Kelly	use restricted	3/9 JU									
		LABOR-MANAGEMENT RELATIONS										
HF2002	Orenstein	Volunteer services—	2/20 ED	LA	3/2 rp		3/9	130-0				
SF1908	Marty	federal grant proposal	2/24 GO	GO	3/2 rpa			3/11				
HF2142	Johnson, A.	Family leave law modified—	2/27 LA	LA	3/2 rpa		3/9	118-12				
SF2393	Piper	child care centers included	3/5 EM									
HF2185	Farrell	Railroad employee protections—	2/27 LA	LA	3/9 rp							
SF2136	Mondale	following acquisitions	2/27 EM									
HF2294	Farrell	Plumbing board established—	3/2 LA	LA	3/9 rpa	reGO						
SF2641	D.J. Johnson	licensing, penalties	3/11 EM									
		LOCAL GOVERNMENT & METROPOLITAN AFFAIRS										
HF0149	Goodno	Local government—	4/8/91 LG	LG	3/11 nrp							
SF1013	Kelly	annexation procedures modified	3/25/91 LG	LG	3/3 rpa	reGO						
HF1531	Anderson, I.	Met Council—appointments,	4/10/91 LG	LG	3/12 rpa							
SF1323	Frank	terms modified	4/8/91 MA	RA	3/9 rp	reMA						

**1992 MINNESOTA LEGISLATURE
BILL STATUS TRACKING SHEET**

Bill action between March 5 - 12

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

1992 MINNESOTA LEGISLATURE BILL STATUS TRACKING SHEET Bill action between March 5 - 12			COMMITTEE				FLOOR				FINAL
			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)
File No.	Author	Committee/Division/Bill Title									
HF1757	Jefferson	Minneapolis—sales tax funds	1/6 LG	LG	3/10 rpa						
SF1704	Berglin	authorized for readiness controls	1/15 LG	LG	3/3 rpa	reED					
HF1778	Orfield	Sewers—Metropolitan Council	1/7 LG	LG	3/10 h*						
SF1656	Mondale	bonding authority limited	1/9 MA								
HF1911	Kinkel	Hubbard County—	2/18 LG	LG	2/27 rp		3/9	130-0			
SF1766	Finn	tax forfeited land exchanged	2/18 EN	EN	3/9 rpa			3/11			
HF1971	Johnson, V.	County monuments—	2/20 LG	LG	3/10 rp	reTA					
SF1932	Morse	levy authority extended	2/24 LG	LG	3/3 rp	reTT					
HF2033	Orenstein	St. Paul—bond limits set	2/24 LG	LG	3/11 rpa	reTA					
SF1849	Kelly	for capital projects	2/20 LG	LG	3/3 rpa	reTT					
HF2180	Bauerly	County commissioners—	2/27 LG	LG	3/10 rpa	reGO					
SF2160	Davids	residence requirements modified	3/2 EE								
HF2196	Dauner	Tax anticipation certificates—	2/27 LG	LG	3/10 rp	reTA					
SF2139	Larson	due dates, issuance changed	2/27 TT								
HF2269	Garcia	Twin Cities Airport — capital	3/2	LG	3/10 rpa						
SF2271	Riveness	budget, noise mitigation funds	3/2 MA	MA	3/12 rpa						
HF2319	Orenstein	Ramsey County—	3/2 LG	LG	3/11 rpa						
SF2210	Pappas	workers put on eligibility list	3/2 LG	LG	3/10 rp		3/12	62-0			
HF2324	Davids	Fillmore County—tax-forfeited	3/2 LG	LG	3/10 rp	reEN					
SF1787	Benson, D.D.	land sale authorized	2/18 EN								
HF2388	Bodahl	HRA—public officials to apply	3/2 LG	LG	3/10 rpa						
SF2170	Morse	for loans, grants	3/2 LG	LG	3/11 rp						
HF2404	Pugh	State pension investment	3/2 LG	LG	3/10 rp	reTA					
SF2194	Reichgott	procedure restricted	3/2 GO								
HF2446	Simoneau	Senior centers—	3/5 LG	LG	3/10 rpa	reTA					
SF2332	Frank	bonding permitted									
HF2463	Trimble	Ramsey County—	3/5 LG	LG	3/11 h						
SF2086	Cohen	court revenue redistributed	2/27 JU								
HF2569	Rice	Crow Wing County—	3/5 LG	LG	3/10 rp	reTA					
SFnone		tax-forfeited land sale permitted									
HF2577	Lieder	Townships—permitted to disclaim	3/5 LG	LG	3/10 rp	reTR					
SF2353	Vickerman	abandoned roads	3/5 TR								
HF2584	Sviggum	Red Wing—tax increment	3/5 LG	LG	3/10 rp	reTA					
SF2401	Mehrkens	fund spending authorized	3/5 EH								
HF2589	Schreiber	Municipal utilities—	3/5 LG	LG	3/11 nrp						
SFnone		surplus funds use restricted									
HF2593	Welle	Kandiyohi County—tax-forfeited	3/5 LG	LG	3/11 rp	reEN					
SF2308	Johnson, D.E.	property exchanged	3/4 EN								
HF2712	Rukavina	Bonding permitted for	3/9 LG	LG	3/11 rp	reTA					
SF2630	Solon	northeastern Minnesota jail	3/11 LG	LG	3/12 rp	reTT					
HF2757	McGuire	Ramsey County—suburban	3/9 JU	LG	3/11 rpa						
SFnone		courthouse funding provided									
REGULATED INDUSTRIES											
HF1761	Dempsey	Liquor stores—	1/6 RI	RI	3/9 rp						
SF1696 D	R. Frederickson	public hearing requirements	1/13 CO								
HF1943	O'Connor	Telephone company—	2/18 RI	RI	3/9 rpa						
SF2017	Novak	data disclosure restricted	2/27 EP								
HF1988	Tunheim	Liquor store licensing—	2/20 RI	RI	3/9 rpa						
SF2241	Stumpf	Lake Township authorization	3/2 CO								

1992 MINNESOTA LEGISLATURE BILL STATUS TRACKING SHEET Bill action between March 5 - 12			COMMITTEE				FLOOR					FINAL
			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											
File No.	Author	Committee/Division/Bill Title										
HF2103	Blatz	Liquor—	2/24 RI	RI	3/9 rpa							
SF2033	Belanger	resale expoters permitted	2/27 CO									
HF2133	Jacobs	Gasoline octane amounts—	2/27 RI	RI	3/9 nrp							
SF1939	Kroening	testing, enforcement, penalties	2/24 CO									
HF2187	Johnson, A.	Liquor licensing—Blaine	2/27 RI	RI	3/9 rp							
SF2315	Novak	national sports center	3/4 CO									
HF2296	Janezich	Conservation improvement program	3/2 EG	RI	3/9*							
SF2264	Dicklich	—certain customer expenditures	3/2	EP								
HF2397	Jacobs	Pipeline regulation—	3/2 rp	RI	3/9 rp							
SF2484	Novak	liquified natural gas	3/9 TR									
HF2419	Jacobs	Utilities, municipal—	3/5 RI	RI	3/9 nrp							
SF2442	Finn	facility acquisition, cost	3/9 EP									
		TRANSPORTATION										
HF0355	Reding	Bicycles—bikeways added	2/18/91	TR	3/11 rpa							
SF1015	Morse	to interstate highways	3/25/91 TR									
HF1833	Wejzman	Volunteer parking	1/10 TR	TR	2/26 rp	3/9	13-0					
SF1674	Pogemiller	patrols authorized	1/13 TR									
HF2080	Tunheim	RR grade crossings—	2/24 TR	TR	3/11 rpa	reAP						
SF2062	Vickerman	safety costs reimbursed	2/27 TR									
HF2113	Orenstein	School buses—	2/24 TR	TR	3/11 rpa							
SF1999	Cohen	safety rules modified										
HF2219	Johnson, A.	Traffic congestion reduction	2/27 TR	TR	3/11 rpa	reLG						
SF1993	Flynn	program established	2/24 TR	MA	3/10 rp	reTT*						
HF2341	Mariani	Public transit—engineering,	3/2 TR	TR	3/11 rpa							
SF1914	Cohen	planning funding provided	2/24 TR	TR	3/9 rp	reRA						
HF2349	Dauner	Automobiles—license plate fee	3/2 TR	TR	3/11 rpa	reAP						
SF2520	Merkens	changed; funds redistributed	3/9 TR									
HF2368	Lasley	Trucking—	3/2 TR	TR	3/4 rpa	reGO						
SF2665	Vickerman	route permit conversion regulated	3/12 TR									
HF2510	Simoneau	LRT— project governance	3/5 TR	TR	3/11 rpa	reLG						
SF2510	Flynn	guidelines established	3/9/92 MA									
HF2594	Seaberg	Driver's license—surrender	3/5 TR	TR	3/11 rpa							
SF2316	Johnson, J.B.	procedures limited	3/4 TR	TR	3/12 rpa							

AG
*HF2339-recalled, re-referred to AG

CO
*HF2540-withdrawn

ED/edfin
*HF1946 incorporated into HF2121
*HF2109 incorporated into HF2121
*HF2110 incorporated into HF2121

ED/high
*SF1635-3/5 ED/high rpa, reED

HH
*HF1958-sections. 1 and 3 deleted, sent to ED

HO
*HF2299-laid over
*SF2496-laid over

JU
*HF1738 includes HF1921
*HF1921 incorporated into HF1738
*SF1749 incorporated into SF2000
*HF2574 includes HF285, HF624

JU/crjus
*HF285 incorporated into HF2574

LG
*HF1778-laid over
*HF2463-withdrawn

TR
*SF1993-TR 3/2 rpa, reEP; EP 3/5 rpa, reMA



Was the popular homestead credit really eliminated when Gov. Arne Carlson line-item vetoed a portion of the 1991 tax bill? Or was it always meant to continue in its present form? House Speaker Dee Long (DFL-Mpls) and Revenue Commissioner Dorothy McClung debated that issue March 10 during a Ways and Means Committee hearing. McClung said the governor vetoed that portion of the bill, which eliminated the homestead credit in the 1994-95 biennium, with the intention that the Legislature would restore it this year. Long responded that it is an "interesting concept to me that the governor can veto something with the clear understanding that the Legislature will fix it. . . . He certainly didn't talk to me."

Dakota County taxpayers should be irate, said Rep. Bob Vanasek (DFL-New Prague), because the legal wrangle over the proposed garbage incinerator is costing them a bundle. The Dakota County Attorney's Office (funded by tax dollars) is currently defending the county against a suit brought by the Minnesota Pollution Control Agency (funded by tax dollars.) Now comes the Metropolitan Council (funded by tax dollars) into the melee, with no simple solution in sight. Vanasek's comments were made during March 10 testimony before the Governmental Operations Committee on a bill he has authored that would create one state department to oversee environmental issues. He said that bill was spawned by "public frustration" and lack of "governmental accountability."

Violating the open meeting law is theoretically punishable by law, but the civil fine is a mere \$100 — the payoff being largely a moral victory. But bringing such a case to court can be mighty expensive. Rep. Phil Carruthers (DFL-Brooklyn Center) has authored a bill to allow the victor to recover attorney's fees and other accrued costs

when an open meeting violation occurs "with knowing intent." The bill won approval March 12 from the House Governmental Operations Committee.

Made in Minnesota labels won't be required, but under a bill sponsored by Rep. Rich O'Connor (DFL-St. Paul), all products sold at the Taste of Minnesota Festival would have to be either grown, manufactured, or prepared within the state's borders. The measure, which cleared the House Commerce Committee March 5, primarily affects beer sales at the annual event held on the state Capitol grounds. O'Connor said his bill is not an attempt to shut out the non-Minnesota brews, but rather "showcase and highlight" in-state brands.

More Minnesotans write checks for the Minnesota Orchestra than New Yorkers do for the New York Philharmonic Orchestra, according to Lawrence Redmond of Minnesota Citizens for the Arts. He said Minnesotans are "clearly the envy of the nation" when it comes to supporting the arts. Redmond testified before the Appropriations Committee's Economic Development, Infrastructure and Regulation Division March 10.

"It's better than the federal farm program," joked Rep. Bill Schreiber (R-Brooklyn Park) upon hearing that a homeowner received a property tax refund of over \$50,000 last year under the state's targeting program. Homeowners who file for a refund under the program are currently not required to report their income, Department of Revenue Commissioner Dorothy McClung told the Taxes Committee March 12. But the governor wants that changed. He is proposing that the targeting program have a cap of \$1,500 for those with incomes over \$60,000. The committee heard, but did not act, on the governor's tax proposal (HF2747).

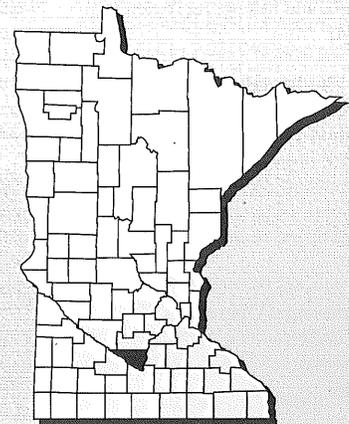
Do you know?

Nicollet County, established March 5, 1853, is named for a watchmaker's apprentice-turned-explorer, who, according to French encyclopedias, "did nothing but herd cows until he was 12 years old."

Joseph Nicholas Nicollet was born in Savoy, Italy, in 1790. As a reputed mathematician and Latin scholar, he later moved to Paris, where he became a successful investor. But in 1830, he went bankrupt, dragging several of his friends down with him. Two years later, he cut all European ties and sailed to New Orleans.

In 1836, Nicollet arrived at Fort Snelling, having secured from the U.S. War Department both astronomical instruments and trade vouchers to supply him with the goods necessary to explore the upper Mississippi.

While Henry Schoolcraft is rightly credited for being the first white man to discover the source of the Mississippi River, it was Nicollet who first cast a scientific eye on the headwaters. Schoolcraft left Lake Itasca after two hours. Nicollet spent days calculating the correct longitude, latitude, and height above sea level to draw a precise map of the region. In his *History of Minnesota*, author William Folwell calls the map a "historical monument. It determined all the subsequent cartography of an immense region."



Bill Introductions

HF2606 — HF2920

Monday, March 9

HF2606—Anderson, R. H. (IR)
Education

Waseca campus of the University of Minnesota transferred to technical colleges board, and money appropriated.

HF2607—Segal (DFL)
Appropriations

Emergency jobs program appropriated money.

HF2608—O'Connor (DFL)
Commerce

Credit card companies required to file disclosure reports with state treasurer, rules authorized, and money appropriated.

HF2609—Greenfield (DFL)
Education

Traffic and parking fines for offenses on the University of Minnesota campus paid into the university treasury.

HF2610—Vellenga (DFL)
Judiciary

Federal law enforcement officers granted peace officer authority when assigned to special purpose task forces.

HF2611—Ozment (IR)
Environment & Natural Resources

Dakota county biological survey required and funding provided.

HF2612—Weaver (IR)

Environment & Natural Resources
Natural resources department; wild ginseng harvesting regulated; stromatolite removal restricted; game refuge and certain water provisions modified; archery deer license effective dates changed; and fish net tag requirements clarified.

HF2613—Bauerly (DFL)
Education

Education aid or grant deficiencies provided open and standing appropriations, special education and health and safety revenue levies equalized, and money appropriated.

HF2614—Munger (DFL)
Governmental Operations

Grain inspector allowed purchase of prior service credit in state retirement system.

HF2615—Jaros (DFL)
Education

Regional technology high school program established, bond issuance authorized, and money appropriated.

HF2616—Rest (DFL)
Taxes

Homestead treatment provided to residential property if occupied by a relative of the owner, and relative definition expanded to include spouse or grandchild.

HF2617—Simoneau (DFL)
Governmental Operations

Social security offset eliminated for judges retirement fund.

HF2618—Reding (DFL)
Governmental Operations

Administrative law judge supervisors, chief and assistant chief administrative law judges, and workers' compensation judges provided salary ranges.

HF2619—Rodosovich (DFL)
Environment & Natural Resources

Cascade River, Father Hennepin, and Nerstrand Big Woods state parks provided additions and deletions, and McCarthy Beach state park addition, easement, and campground restriction provided.

HF2620—Jefferson (DFL)
Health & Human Services

Foster home and adoption placement and removal procedures modified for Indian and racial or minority children, and child nonsupport payment actions expanded.

HF2621—Hausman (DFL)
Energy

Air conditioner energy efficiency standards established.

HF2622—Janezich (DFL)
Local Government & Metro. Affairs

Telephone 911 emergency services required to have automatic location identification devices and at least two dedicated circuits. 911 trust fund established, and fees authorized.

HF2623—Solberg (DFL)
Environment & Natural Resources

Mississippi river headwaters area board provisions updated and changed.

HF2624—Krueger (DFL)
Environment & Natural Resources

Underground tank installers not awarded state contracts if standards of competence have not been met, and maximum installation fees adopted.

HF2625—Segal (DFL)
Financial Institutions & Insurance

Lactation consultation services included in health insurance policy coverage.

HF2626—Segal (DFL)
Taxes

Homestead credit permanent trust fund established for providing property tax relief with funding provided by dedicating part of the sales tax, and constitutional amendment proposed.

HF2627—Osthoff (DFL)
Gen'l Leg., Vet's Affairs & Gaming

Lottery video machines authorized in liquor establishments.

HF2628—Dorn (DFL)
Education

Financial aid grants prorated to the actual number of enrolled credits for part-time students.

HF2629—Steensma (DFL)
Agriculture

Rural finance authority loan limits and eligibility modified.

HF2630—Trimble (DFL)
Environment & Natural Resources

Emission testing to include trucks, buses, and motorcycles.

HF2631—Hausman (DFL)
Education

Post-secondary enrollment options act provisions modified and reenacted.

HF2632—Rukavina (DFL)
Economic Development

Affirmative enterprise program established, and money appropriated.

HF2633—Winter (DFL)
Agriculture

Agricultural business enterprise definition to include a small business.

HF2634—Winter (DFL)
Economic Development

Export finance authority renamed Minnesota trading company, and board membership and financing terms modified.

HF2635—Segal (DFL)
Economic Development

Intergovernmental economic development planning and study commission established, and money appropriated.

HF2636—McPherson (IR)
Rules & Legislative Administration

Legislative and executive service limited and constitutional amendment proposed.

HF2637—Segal (DFL)
Health & Human Services

Children, youth and their families legislative commission duties clarified, staff authorized, and money appropriated.

HF2638—Omam (IR)
Rules & Legislative Administration

Legislative and executive service limited and constitutional amendment proposed.

HF2639—McPherson (IR)
Gen'l Leg., Vet's Affairs & Gaming

Caucus fundraisers restricted; campaign committee fund transfers prohibited to other campaign funds; unopposed candidates not to receive public subsidy; and matching private contribution requirements expanded for public subsidy recipients.

HF2640—Uphus (IR)
Agriculture

Boiler used for mint oil extraction considered agricultural or horticultural boiler.

HF2641—Jefferson (DFL)
Governmental Operations

Minneapolis teachers retirement fund association annuities not reduced when annuitants fill certain long-call substitute positions and reimbursement allowed for withheld aid, and optional membership of reserve teachers provided.

HF2642—Olson, K. (DFL)
Gen'l Leg., Vet's Affairs & Gaming

Armory closing public hearing requirements provided.

HF2643—Dawkins (DFL)
Energy

Emergency energy assistance policy council and fund established, energy providers to solicit contributions for assistance to low-income households, and money appropriated.

HF2644—Winter (DFL)
Environment & Natural Resources

Petroleum underground storage tank loan guarantee and interest reduction program established for small businesses to clean up or contain tank leakage, underwriting standards provided, and money appropriated.

HF2645—Carruthers (DFL)
Commerce

Residential building contractors and remodelers licensed and regulated.

HF2646—Hasskamp (DFL)**Transportation**

Prisoners of war; "EX-POW" personalized license plates issued free of charge.

HF2647—Milbert (DFL)**Judiciary**

Revisor's bill correcting erroneous, ambiguous, and omitted text and obsolete references.

HF2648—Hausman (DFL)**Financial Institutions & Insurance**

Off-label drug coverage included in health insurance policies.

HF2649—Pugh (DFL)**Judiciary**

Voluntary foreclosure process with waiver of deficiency claims and equity established.

HF2650—Lourey (DFL)**Economic Development**

Statewide telecommunications and routing system (STARS) master planning development pilot project matching funds provided in the northeast and southeast regions; and telecommunications public sector clearinghouse and development provided.

HF2651—Trimble (DFL)**Education**

Community colleges board requested to study an AFDC recipient enrollment plan comparable to the senior citizens enrollment plan.

HF2652—Battaglia (DFL)**Taxes**

Ely allowed a local sales tax for supporting the Ely wilderness gateway community revitalization project, and bond issuance authorized.

HF2653—Carruthers (DFL)**Commerce**

Residential building contractors and remodelers licensed and regulated, and contractor's recovery fund established.

HF2654—Lourey (DFL)**Local Government & Metro. Affairs**

Aitkin county authorized exchange of certain tax-forfeited land.

HF2655—Lourey (DFL)**Judiciary**

Sex offender and chemical dependency treatment programs established in correctional facilities; inmates not released on holidays and weekends; good time reduction requirements modified; and probation task force established.

HF2656—Blatz (IR)**Taxes**

Watershed districts provided administrative fund levy.

HF2657—Bodahl (DFL)**Regulated Industries**

Telephone company recovery

provided of lost income due to extended area telephone services.

HF2658—Peterson (DFL)**Gen'l Leg., Vet's Affairs & Gaming**

Yellow Medicine county hospital district provided board membership and elections.

HF2659—Johnson, R. (DFL)**Appropriations**

Bemidji technical college construction project bond issuance provided and money appropriated.

HF2660—Jennings (DFL)**Taxes**

Liquor taxes increased and chemical dependency treatment fund deposits authorized.

HF2661—Thompson (DFL)**Labor-Management Relations**

Workers' compensation medical and rehabilitation benefits regulated and penalties provided.

HF2662—Johnson, V. (IR)**Environment & Natural Resources**

Blufflands trail system and other trails established using abandoned railroad rights-of-way.

HF2663—Limmer (IR)**Judiciary**

Pardon extraordinary waiting period imposed, court record to include pardons, pardon application procedures modified, and employment discrimination prohibited against pardoned offenders, and money appropriated.

HF2664—Pellow (IR)**Environment & Natural Resources**

Deer license or permit to take deer within a refuge preference provided to elderly applicants age 65 years or over.

HF2665—Johnson, V. (IR)**Education**

Higher education board abolished.

HF2666—Dorn (DFL)**Appropriations**

Mankato state university provided emergency capital expenses to repair fire damage to Nelson Hall, bond issuance authorized, and money appropriated.

HF2667—Osthoff (DFL)**Gen'l Leg., Vet's Affairs & Gaming**

Campaign committee fund transfers prohibited to other campaign funds; fundraising requirements provided; public subsidy eligibility requirements expanded; late filing fees increased, and certain reporting requirements clarified.

HF2668—Krambeer (IR)**Judiciary**

Child endangerment to include driving while intoxicated (DWI) offenses with a child as a passenger in a motor vehicle, motorboat, or snowmobile, and possession of a controlled substance with a child present.

HF2669—Heir (IR)**Energy**

Energy metering requirements repealed for individual residential dwelling units in a single building.

HF2670—Seaberg (IR)**Judiciary**

Domestic abuse protection order violation penalty increases to include subsequent violations by out-of-state offenders.

HF2671—Lourey (DFL)**Education**

Interactive television system levy increase provided.

HF2672—Haukoos (IR)**Governmental Operations**

Firefighters' relief association funds provided special levy to reduce unfunded accrued liabilities.

HF2673—Dawkins (DFL)**Judiciary**

Theft civil liability for punitive damages provided.

HF2674—Tunheim (DFL)**Environment & Natural Resources**

Snowmobile use allowed on wildlife management conservation lands.

HF2675—Tunheim (DFL)**Education**

Independent school district No. 390, Lake of the Woods, approved a capital loan.

HF2676—Tunheim (DFL)**Education**

Maximum effort capital loan recipients provided additional debt redemption fund adjustments.

HF2677—Haukoos (IR)**Governmental Operations**

Airline frequent flyer program benefits prohibited for state employees or elected state officials for trips paid for by the state.

HF2678—Boo (IR)**Taxes**

Fire-safety automatic sprinkler system loan program established for existing multifamily residential properties, automatic sprinklers provided sales and property tax exemptions, bonds authorized, and money appropriated.

HF2679—Beard (DFL)**Gen'l Leg., Vet's Affairs & Gaming**

Gambling control board provided rule effective date.

HF2680—Bodahl (DFL)**Governmental Operations**

Federal grant availability, application, and receipt by state agencies monitored, and money appropriated.

HF2681—Gutknecht (IR)**Governmental Operations**

Military service credit purchase allowed for public employees police and fire fund members.

HF2682—Trimble (DFL)**Rules & Legislative Administration**

Laos; President and Congress to expedite the naturalization of aliens who served with special guerrilla units in Laos.

HF2683—Solberg (DFL)**Governmental Operations**

Nashauk police relief association authorized to increase benefits to surviving spouses.

HF2684—Bishop (IR)**Environment & Natural Resources**

Public water supply user service connection fee established.

HF2685—Trimble (DFL)**Energy**

Highway, streets, and parking lots provided energy-efficient lighting requirements; commercial heating, ventilating, and air conditioning equipment provided energy efficiency standards; and residential combustion gas appliances regulated.

HF2686—Ogren (DFL)**Environment & Natural Resources**

State land exchanged for private property in Aitkin.

HF2687—Johnson, A. (DFL)**Health & Human Services**

Health and social service provider and school district collaboration program established to enhance delivery of services to at-risk children and youth funded from federal sources, and pilot projects created.

HF2688—Skoglund (DFL)**Financial Institutions & Insurance**

Solvency provisions for insurance companies provided various technical corrections.

HF2689—Seaberg (IR)**Appropriations**

Public land and building acquisition and capital improvement bond issuance authorized, and money appropriated.

HF2690—Kinkel (DFL)**Education**

Health and safety capital expenditure program modified.

HF2691—Nelson, K. (DFL)**Education**

Advanced placement program

improvement and expansion, summer institutes, and support programs for teachers of advanced placement programs provided.

HF2692—Pelowski (DFL)

Judiciary

Soliciting children to enter a motor vehicle prohibited and penalties provided.

HF2693—Runbeck (IR)

Health & Human Services

Institute of pediatric sexual health planning authorized, and money appropriated.

HF2694—Greenfield (DFL)

Health & Human Services

Health commissioner to review proposals from occupations and professions seeking to be licensed or regulated, and money appropriated.

HF2695—Greenfield (DFL)

Judiciary

Jury service exclusion based on disability prohibited.

HF2696—Greenfield (DFL)

Health & Human Services

Hospice residential facility defined and program conditions modified.

HF2697—Greenfield (DFL)

Health & Human Services

Juvenile crime prevention funding for head start programs provided, grant authorized for statewide parent self-help child abuse prevention organization, and money appropriated.

HF2698—Greenfield (DFL)

Judiciary

Commitment procedures for persons who are mentally ill and dangerous to the public modified, and bond issuance authorized for security hospital addition.

HF2699—Sviggum (IR)

Environment & Natural Resources

Conservation easement restriction on exchange of state-owned nonforested marginal land removed in certain cases.

HF2700—Farrell (DFL)

Governmental Operations

Survivor retirement benefits restored in a certain case.

HF2701—Onnen (IR)

Taxes

Investment income tax credit provided.

HF2702—Munger (DFL)

Environment & Natural Resources

Water and soil resource board dispute resolution committee membership modified.

HF2703—Ogren (DFL)

Labor-Management Relations

Employee protection from liability in certain cases required.

HF2704—Clark (DFL)

Governmental Operations

Asian-Pacific Minnesotan council membership modified.

HF2705—Clark (DFL)

Education

Schools using demeaning names and mascots prohibited from use of state money.

HF2706—Wejman (DFL)

Health & Human Services

HIV negative test result information disclosure by health care providers without specific written consent of patient prohibited.

HF2707—Koppendrayner (IR)

Local Government & Metro. Affairs

Mille Lacs county; sale of certain tax forfeited land authorized.

HF2708—Dawkins (DFL)

Economic Development

Minnesota jobs in community service act adopted.

HF2709—Jacobs (DFL)

Regulated Industries

Liqueur-filled candy sale in confectionery stores authorized.

HF2710—Carlson (DFL)

Education

Leadership development program funding with reserved revenue provided.

HF2711—Janezich (DFL)

Gen'l Leg., Vet's Affairs & Gaming

County board vacancy filling procedure by general election provided.

HF2712—Rukavina (DFL)

Local Government & Metro. Affairs

Correction facility financing, acquisition, construction, and improvement provided, leasing agreements, bond issuance, and tax levies authorized, and correctional facilities fund established.

HF2713—Carruthers (DFL)

Judiciary

RICO racketeering law expanded to include gambling crimes, gambling enforcement division authorized to seize and forfeit property, and penalties provided.

HF2714—Kahn (DFL)

Economic Development

Minneapolis; Way to Grow community resource funding eliminated.

HF2715—Wejman (DFL)

Local Government & Metro. Affairs

Minneapolis community service officers authorized to enforce certain traffic ordinances.

HF2716—Bauerly (DFL)

Agriculture

Nurserystock dealers certificate expiration and late renewal penalties changed, plant pest act violation penalty provided, pesticide control requirements changed, certain powers and adulterated dairy product provisions modified.

HF2717—Dille (IR)

Environment & Natural Resources

Nitrate data advisory task force and statewide data base established, well sealing requirements modified and account established, environmental consulting services report required, and money appropriated.

HF2718—Peterson (DFL)

Environment & Natural Resources

Waterfowl breeding grounds in Canada development fund expenditure authorized.

HF2719—Peterson (DFL)

Environment & Natural Resources

Fish and wildlife habitat acquisition and improvement state fund advancement to secure nonstate matching funds authorized.

HF2720—Sparby (DFL)

Environment & Natural Resources

Agricultural crop protection assistance provided, deer license issuance to certain land owners in return for hunting access provided, and money appropriated.

HF2721—Stanius (IR)

Local Government & Metro. Affairs

Metropolitan mosquito control commission long-term comprehensive and implementation planning and membership provided.

HF2722—Stanius (IR)

Local Government & Metro. Affairs

Ramsey county commissioners required to remit per diems to the county's general fund.

HF2723—Heir (IR)

Regulated Industries

Octane and oxygenated fuels regulated.

HF2724—Segal (DFL)

Commerce

Asbestos related residential work defined.

HF2725—Sviggum (IR)

Health & Human Services

Jobs and training department self-start employment related services program established, and money appropriated.

HF2726—Gruenes (IR)

Health & Human Services

Jobs and training department dislocated worker fund disbursement provisions modified.

HF2727—Gutknecht (IR)

Labor-Management Relations

Mediation services bureau public employment relations board eliminated, arbitration procedures modified.

HF2728—Henry (IR)

Appropriations

Head start program provisions modified, and money appropriated.

HF2729—Orenstein (DFL)

Appropriations

Jobs and training department; job training partnership act programs appropriated money.

HF2730—Frerichs (IR)

Ways & Means

Omnibus state departments, education, and local government aids, appropriations reduced and money appropriated.

HF2731—Runbeck (IR)

Environment & Natural Resources

Emissions testing program requirements expanded and modified.

HF2732—Heir (IR)

Regulated Industries

Telecommunications access for communication-impaired persons board membership modified.

HF2733—Wenzel (DFL)

Agriculture

Dairy fund and state dairy board established, fees imposed, and milk premium payments to dairy farmers provided.

HF2734—Bauerly (DFL)

Agriculture

Rural finance authority agricultural improvement loan program for grade B dairy producers established, bond issuance authorized.

HF2735—Gruenes (IR)

Health & Human Services

Nursing homes under receivership agreements payments regulated, and technical amendments provided.

HF2736—Morrison (IR)

Education

Higher education savings plan established, and money appropriated.

HF2737—Sviggum (IR)

Health & Human Services

Residential day and support service plans modified, respite care service requirements provided, mental retardation service alternatives provided, business grants provided, medical assistance coverage provided.

HF2738—Sparby (DFL)
Governmental Operations
Public employers to include certain former employees in the same insurance pool as active employees.

HF2739—Stanius (IR)
Local Government & Metro. Affairs
Ramsey county board to conduct meetings in the evening.

HF2740—Stanius (IR)
Local Government & Metro. Affairs
Ramsey county board to solicit proposals for depositories of county funds.

HF2741—Schreiber (IR)
Housing
Regional housing revitalization program created, deed tax imposed on certain real property transfers, and money appropriated.

HF2742—Davids (IR)
Education
Fund transfers allowed for certain reorganizing school districts.

HF2743—Bauerly (DFL)
Education
Financial support limitation on participation requirements for education districts repealed.

HF2744—Koppendrayner (IR)
Governmental Operations
Employee relations department pretax expense accounts modified.

HF2745—Macklin (IR)
Health & Human Services
Benefit overpayment recovery project established, administrative fraud disqualification hearings and task force created, AFDC and food stamp disqualification provided, and money appropriated.

HF2746—Munger (DFL)
Environment & Natural Resources
Soil and water conservation districts enforcement agreements for city or county controls authorized.

HF2747—Macklin (IR)
Taxes
Taxation administration and policy modified.

HF2748—Sviggum (IR)
Commerce
Residential building contractor licensing regulation exemption provided for persons employing five or fewer employees including employer.

HF2749—Clark (DFL)
Regulated Industries
Telecommunications access for the communication impaired persons board authorized to advance money to certain contractors, board member compensation provided.

HF2750—Bishop (IR)
Judiciary
Human rights terms defined and certain discriminatory practices clarified.

HF2751—Stanius (IR)
Transportation
Municipal state-aid street fund use allowed for town roads, and constitutional amendment proposed.

HF2752—Sparby (DFL)
Commerce
Recreational equipment manufacturers provided unfair trade practices.

HF2753—Ozment (IR)
Environment & Natural Resources
Wildfire prevention and suppression provided in forest areas, and penalties provided.

HF2754—Simoneau (DFL)
Governmental Operations
Columbia Heights paid firefighters relief association allowed termination and dissolution.

HF2755—Milbert (DFL)
Education
Technical college mergers allowed between a school district and an intermediate school district operating a technical college.

HF2756—Rukavina (DFL)
Governmental Operations
Virginia firefighters relief association authorized annual surviving spouse benefit increases.

HF2757—McGuire (DFL)
Judiciary
Ramsey county suburban court facility construction bonds authorized.

HF2758—Sparby (DFL)
Environment & Natural Resources
Snowmobile speed limit exemption provided to manufacturers conducting tests.

HF2759—Jennings (DFL)
Environment & Natural Resources
Solid waste facility permit fees based on waste volume, and late fee payment penalties provided.

HF2760—Dempsey (IR)
Health & Human Services
Medical assistance coverage to include authorized personal care services provided outside the home.

HF2761—Onnen (IR)
Health & Human Services
Medical assistance covered services and equipment provided, physician payment rates regulated, preferred provider program authorized, payments and copayments clarified, and wheelchairs expenses paid for ICF/MR residents.

HF2762—Welker (IR)
Labor-Management Relations
Workers' compensation benefits, insurance, and providers regulated; dispute resolution, small claims court, and fraud prevention established; appointments and penalties provided; and money appropriated.

HF2763—Leppik (IR)
Health & Human Services
Family investment plan test groups and field trials provided.

HF2764—Lynch (IR)
Health & Human Services
Hearing impaired council expiration date deleted, and duties and reporting requirements modified.

HF2765—Dorn (DFL)
Health & Human Services
Nursing home bed moratorium replacement restrictions modified.

HF2766—Hartle (IR)
Education
General education revenue reduction formula modified.

HF2767—Simoneau (DFL)
Governmental Operations
Hennepin and Ramsey county public defense systems provided independence from the state public defense system, and state aid provided.

HF2768—Carlson (DFL)
Education
Higher education board established and transferred duties and responsibilities of the higher education coordinating board; advisory groups and regional and student advisory councils created; and technical and community colleges merged.

HF2769—Rukavina (DFL)
Governmental Operations
Virginia police relief association provided alternative postretirement benefit increase calculation.

HF2770—Segal (DFL)
Health & Human Services
Supported employment services for persons with severe disabilities provided standards and interdepartmental cooperation.

HF2771—Dempsey (IR)
Health & Human Services
Home care and congregate housing service programs modified, medical assistance coverage of personal care services provided, caregiver support and respite care statewide project created, and traumatic brain injury case management provided.

HF2772—Ozment (IR)
Education
Education department programs and procedures provided substantive,

technical, and clarifying changes, and money appropriated.

HF2773—Morrison (IR)
Housing
Housing and redevelopment authorities allowed to issue general obligation bonds for housing projects.

HF2774—Wenzel (DFL)
Appropriations
Camp Ripley national guard education center bond issuance authorized for construction of education, housing, and support facilities, and money appropriated.

HF2775—Dempsey (IR)
Transportation
Fuel tax interstate agreement provisions modified and authority transferred, and interstate motor carrier decal fee imposed.

HF2776—Olson, K. (DFL)
Governmental Operations
Telecommunications regional and statewide system participation grants and loans provided to local governments, bonds authorized, and money appropriated.

HF2777—O'Connor (DFL)
Labor-Management Relations
Pipefitters; high pressure piping to include chlorine piping for licensing purposes.

Tuesday, March 10

HF2778—Cooper (DFL)
Health & Human Services
Nursing board membership to include a nursing home nurse.

HF2779—Clark (DFL)
Judiciary
Sexual assault and domestic violence account created, and adult restricted materials imposed an additional sales tax.

HF2780—Koppendrayner (IR)
Taxes
Kanabec county authorized special levy to fund county historical society.

HF2781—Jaros (DFL)
Judiciary
Chemical abuse prevention resource council to study adoption of a drug legalization strategy.

HF2782—Johnson, R. (DFL)
Governmental Operations
Disability benefit receipt eligibility conditions modified for public employees retirement association.

HF2783—Sparby (DFL)
Agriculture
Family farm security loan settlements, agreements, and adjustments autho-

rized, fund transfers and disposition provided, and money appropriated.

HF2784—Sarna (DFL)
Governmental Operations
Minneapolis police relief association local laws recodified.

HF2785—Winter (DFL)
Education
Waseca higher education center created, and money appropriated.

HF2786—Ozment (IR)
Gen'l Leg., Vet's Affairs & Gaming
Independent school district No. 195, Randolph, allowed to designate voting hours.

HF2787—Hasskamp (DFL)
Education
Post-secondary enrollment options program provided comparable course definition.

HF2788—Johnson, R. (DFL)
Education
Post-secondary enrollment options funding amended and reenacted.

HF2789—Olsen, S. (IR)
Rules & Legislative Administration
Governor's veto time deadline provisions amended, and constitutional amendment proposed.

HF2790—Segal (DFL)
Economic Development
Science, technology, and manufacturing advancement fund established for education, training, and research purposes, deposit of lottery funds provided, technical vitality commission created, and constitutional amendment proposed.

HF2791—Reding (DFL)
Governmental Operations
Professional and technical services contract procedures revised.

HF2792—Rice (DFL)
Governmental Operations
Minneapolis fire department relief association members provided level benefits.

HF2793—Ogren (DFL)
Agriculture
Commodity promotion checkoff fee refund procedures modified.

HF2794—Solberg (DFL)
Transportation
Television screens in police vehicles authorized.

HF2795—Krueger (DFL)
Gen'l Leg., Vet's Affairs & Gaming
Secretary of state to study mail or telephone balloting in certain primaries.

HF2796—Clark (DFL)
Health & Human Services
Board on aging to establish an Indian elder concerns advisory task force.

HF2797—Clark (DFL)
Health & Human Services
Fetal alcohol syndrome and drug-exposed infants prevention efforts required, chemical abuse and dependency program grants provided, drug policy office and chemical abuse prevention resource council duties clarified, and money appropriated.

HF2798—Clark (DFL)
Environment & Natural Resources
Lead blood levels in domestic and farm animals studied, and money appropriated.

HF2799—Hanson (DFL)
Governmental Operations
Environmental protection and conservation department, environmental review board, and assistance and public advocacy office created, and abolition and consolidation provided for certain state departments, agencies and offices.

HF2800—Ogren (DFL)
Judiciary
Health care coverage for certain uninsured persons provided, statewide and regional cost containment programs established, health insurance reformed, rural health systems provided, health care access account created, money appropriated.

HF2801—Greenfield (DFL)
Health & Human Services
Health care coverage for certain uninsured persons provided, statewide and regional cost containment programs established, health insurance reformed, rural health systems provided, health care access account created, and money appropriated.

HF2802—Gruenes (IR)
Financial Institutions & Insurance
Health care coverage for certain uninsured persons provided, statewide and regional cost containment programs established, health insurance reformed, rural health systems provided, health care access account created, and money appropriated.

HF2803—Orfield (DFL)
Governmental Operations
Minneapolis teachers retirement fund association purchase of allowable service credit for public employment outside of state provided.

HF2804—Olson, E. (DFL)
Agriculture
Wild rice sold in state marked to show place of origin and method of

harvesting, annual reporting eliminated, and record keeping requirements modified.

HF2805—Sviggum (IR)
Health & Human Services
Work readiness program transfer and restructure provided.

HF2806—Sviggum (IR)
Taxes
Municipal arts organizations exempted from sales tax on tickets admissions charges.

HF2807—Jaros (DFL)
Commerce
Utility consumers' nonprofit corporation established, and money appropriated.

Thursday, March 12

HF2808—Schreiber (IR)
Gen'l Leg., Vet's Affairs & Gaming
Dog and cat licensing authority modified, and livestock indemnity and county fund provided.

HF2809—Pelowski (DFL)
Governmental Operations
Ambulance service personnel longevity award and incentive program established, and funding provided from driver's license surtax.

HF2810—Tompkins (IR)
Financial Institutions & Insurance
Health insurance benefit assignments regulated, unfair trade practices expanded, and payment of claims modified.

HF2811—Segal (DFL)
Financial Institutions & Insurance
Health care providers to use uniform claim and billing forms and procedures, and rules authorized.

HF2812—Wenzel (DFL)
Taxes
Garrison allowed a local sales tax for construction of a city sewer system.

HF2813—Milbert (DFL)
Commerce
Accountancy board provided disciplinary proceeding procedures, and penalties provided.

HF2814—Seaberg (IR)
Commerce
Professional service state boards not to require certain filing of articles of incorporation, annual reports, or document examination fees.

HF2815—Ogren (DFL)
Transportation
McGregor provided appointment of a deputy registrar.

HF2816—Ogren (DFL)
Taxes
Aitkin county allowed to impose a local liquor and restaurant tax to fund a local convention or tourism bureau.

HF2817—Krinkie (IR)
Transportation
Deputy registrars appointments provided for cities under certain conditions.

HF2818—McGuire (DFL)
Judiciary
Motor vehicle theft prevention program established, insurance fraud penalties increased, and restitution provided to insurers and owners of stolen motor vehicles.

HF2819—McEachern (DFL)
Appropriations
Unclassified employee positions reduced by 20 percent by state departments and agencies, and budget reductions provided.

HF2820—Knickerbocker (IR)
Governmental Operations
Rule of 85 option provided to public employing units.

HF2821—Olsen, S. (IR)
Rules & Legislative Administration
Unicameral legislature provided with 135 members, and constitutional amendment proposed.

HF2822—Hanson (DFL)
Commerce
Ski safety act of 1992 adopted.

HF2823—McPherson (IR)
Environment & Natural Resources
Motor vehicle emission testing exemption procedures provided for exempt diesel-powered motor vehicles.

HF2824—Janezich (DFL)
Environment & Natural Resources
Aquaculture permits not issued until completion of an environmental impact statement.

HF2825—Runbeck (IR)
Housing
Manufactured home owners bill of rights enacted and penalties provided.

HF2826—Koppendrayner (IR)
Governmental Operations
Asian-Pacific Minnesotan council membership to include representatives for people from Malaysia and Sri Lanka, and future membership expansion provided.

HF2827—O'Connor (DFL)
Governmental Operations
Firefighters provided public safety officer status for survivor benefits, and survivor benefits to include technical college attendance.

- HF2828—O'Connor (DFL)**
Financial Institutions & Insurance
Banking; Congress to allow states to regulate bank interest rates on unsecured debt.
- HF2829—Dille (IR)**
Local Government & Metro. Affairs
Hutchinson allowed to adopt a special service district.
- HF2830—Omam (IR)**
Agriculture
Milk federal marketing order system legal challenges appropriated money.
- HF2831—Pellow (IR)**
Judiciary
Motor vehicle theft provided mandatory penalty.
- HF2832—Simoneau (DFL)**
Environment & Natural Resources
Aquatic farms provided requirements for water discharges, and permits and monitoring required.
- HF2833—O'Connor (DFL)**
Taxes
Local government trust fund payments provided for fiscal years 1994 and 1995.
- HF2834—Dorn (DFL)**
Education
Independent school district No. 77, Mankato, allowed to begin school year before Labor Day.
- HF2835—Sviggum (IR)**
Financial Institutions & Insurance
Roseau authorized to establish a detached banking facility.
- HF2836—O'Connor (DFL)**
Health and Human Services
Children, youth, and their families legislative commission duties clarified, staff authorized, and money appropriated.
- HF2837—Tompkins (IR)**
Local Government & Metro. Affairs
Special service district definition included in city ordinance.
- HF2838—Tompkins (IR)**
Regulated Industries
Telephone company franchise agreements authorized for municipalities.
- HF2839—Dille (IR)**
Education
Law school at the University of Minnesota to become self-supporting, and state appropriations phased out.
- HF2840—Seaberg (IR)**
Environment & Natural Resources
Solid waste collection service contracts regulated.
- HF2841—Bauerly (DFL)**
Governmental Operations
Early retirement reserves and incentives provided for certain state employees and teachers.
- HF2842—Pelowski (DFL)**
Environment & Natural Resources
Southeast Blufflands trail system established in Olmsted, Winona, Fillmore, and Houston counties.
- HF2843—Mariani (DFL)**
Transportation
Motor carriers and common carriers by rail regulatory responsibilities transferred to the transportation department, and transportation regulation board abolished.
- HF2844—Winter (DFL)**
Financial Institutions & Insurance
No-fault economic loss benefit termination prohibited until arbitration ruling.
- HF2845—Pugh (DFL)**
Gen'l Leg., Vet's Affairs & Gaming
Pull-tab deal removed from play provided pull-tab destruction options.
- HF2846—Bettermann (IR)**
Education
Runestone telecommunications system for interactive telecommunications programs appropriated money.
- HF2847—Bettermann (IR)**
Education
Runestone telecommunications system equipment bond issuance authorized, and money appropriated.
- HF2848—Reding (DFL)**
Labor-Management Relations
Labor agreements ratified between the state and various bargaining units, and certain employees provided changes in classification.
- HF2849—Simoneau (DFL)**
Environment & Natural Resources
Split Rock lighthouse state historic site special fee structure authorized.
- HF2850—Segal (DFL)**
Health & Human Services
Regional treatment centers used as regional research, training, and crisis centers.
- HF2851—Segal (DFL)**
Education
Physician assistant loan forgiveness program established for students agreeing to practice in designated rural areas, and money appropriated.
- HF2852—Frederick (IR)**
Regulated Industries
Blue Earth county authorized to issue an on-sale liquor license to a billiard hall in South Bend township.
- HF2853—Cooper (DFL)**
Agriculture
Pesticide registration application requirements allowed to include information on analytical standards and methods for the pesticide, pesticide breakdown products, or metabolites.
- HF2854—Janezich (DFL)**
Local Government & Metro. Affairs
Hibbing provided membership terms and size for the public safety and utilities commissions.
- HF2855—Sparby (DFL)**
Environment & Natural Resources
Aquatic farming regulated, protection provided for certain wildlife populations, and penalties provided.
- HF2856—Krambeer (IR)**
Governmental Operations
Airline frequent flyer program benefits prohibited for state employees for trips paid for by the state.
- HF2857—Greenfield (DFL)**
Health & Human Services
Nursing homes provided facility and equipment property reimbursement procedures.
- HF2858—Greenfield (DFL)**
Health & Human Services
Nursing home bed moratorium provided an exception to certify beds in a licensed facility with no certified beds, nursing home and hospital license surcharges modified, and medical assistance payments and adjustments modified.
- HF2859—Greenfield (DFL)**
Health & Human Services
Alternative care service recipient fee collection modified.
- HF2860—Davids (IR)**
Health & Human Services
Medical assistance community alternatives for disabled individuals home- and community-based services waiver program modification procedure provided.
- HF2861—Dawkins (DFL)**
Economic Development
St. Paul provided matching grant for assisting Expo Graphics, Inc., to maintain employment and expand its business operations, and money appropriated.
- HF2862—Tunheim (DFL)**
Taxes
Motor vehicle handicapped accessibility modifications provided sales tax exemption.
- HF2863—Schreiber (IR)**
Taxes
Local government trust fund payments provided to the homestead credit account and the local aid account; community social services, corrections, and health services acts studied for effect on property taxes; and money appropriated.
- HF2864—Runbeck (IR)**
Local Government & Metro. Affairs
Ramsey county allowed a special levy for innovative library activities.
- HF2865—Girard (IR)**
Environment & Natural Resources
Water and soil resources board provided bond issuance for the southern rivers basin area II program, and money appropriated.
- HF2866—Pugh (DFL)**
Health & Human Services
Dakota county pilot project established for downsizing intermediate care facility beds for persons with mental retardation, and money appropriated.
- HF2867—Simoneau (DFL)**
Appropriations
Drivers' license fees increased, and money appropriated.
- HF2868—Dorn (DFL)**
Health & Human Services
Blind and visually handicapped division created, literacy and access to print materials services authorized, and blind council expiration date removed.
- HF2869—Begich (DFL)**
Labor-Management Relations
Labor Day; President and Congress to recognize Labor Day 1992 as "Help Yourself, Buy American Day."
- HF2870—Trimble (DFL)**
Commerce
Cigarette fire safety act of 1992 adopted.
- HF2871—Uphus (IR)**
Rules & Legislative Administration
Legislative budget preparation to conform to executive department budgets, statewide accounting system use required, and budgets to cancel at the end of the fiscal biennium.
- HF2872—Swenson (IR)**
Rules & Legislative Administration
Legislative budget preparation to conform to executive department budgets, statewide accounting system use required, and budgets to cancel at the end of the fiscal biennium.
- HF2873—Knickerbocker (IR)**
Rules & Legislative Administration
Legislative and executive service limited and constitutional amendment proposed.
- HF2874—Marsh (IR)**
Gen'l Leg., Vet's Affairs & Gaming
Caucus fundraisers restricted; campaign committee fund transfers prohibited to other campaign funds; unopposed candidates not to receive

public subsidy; and matching private contribution requirements expanded for public subsidy recipients.

HF2875—Pelowski (DFL)
Education
SELF student loan recipient consumer protection provided.

HF2876—Sarna (DFL)
Commerce
Cable and subscription television company late payment charges restricted.

HF2877—Lourey (DFL)
Local Government & Metro. Affairs
Funerals in the winter season provided, and additional charges authorized.

HF2878—Munger (DFL)
Economic Development
Mille Lacs preservation and development board established, and enterprise zone designations provided.

HF2879—Rukavina (DFL)
Commerce
Iron mines and production facilities provided operating condition requirements.

HF2880—Olson, E. (DFL)
Taxes
Soil and water conservation district program levies authorized.

HF2881—O'Connor (DFL)
Commerce
Motor vehicles and parts disclosure required of national origin or place of assembly, and penalties provided.

HF2882—Frederick (IR)
Education
Independent school district No. 2071, Lake Crystal-Welcome Memorial, provided additional bonding authority for school building equipment, handicap accessibility improvements, and fire code compliance.

HF2883—Anderson, R. (IR)
Education
Independent school district No. 544, Otter Tail county and Fergus Falls, authorized library district establishment advisory referendum.

HF2884—Rest (DFL)
Taxes
Housing finance agency, higher education coordinating board, rural finance authority, and public facility bonding procedures and authority modified.

HF2885—Thompson (DFL)
Agriculture
Agricultural chemical response and reimbursement account eligibility extended to political subdivisions.

HF2886—Sparby (DFL)
Environment & Natural Resources
Shining of lights while hunting prohibited between sunset and sunrise.

HF2887—McPherson (IR)
Gen'l Leg., Vet's Affairs & Gaming
Lawful gambling license exemption provided to certain organizations.

HF2888—Pauly (IR)
Environment & Natural Resources
Natural resources department special receipts from state fair sales disposition modified.

HF2889—Pugh (DFL)
Judiciary
Public data release for commercial purpose charges authorized, and data release restrictions provided.

HF2890—Ogren (DFL)
Health & Human Services
Optometrist licensing and examination procedures modified.

HF2891—Farrell (DFL)
Commerce
Unclaimed property; commerce commissioner allowed to request that another person request recovery of unclaimed property.

HF2892—Bauerly (DFL)
Education
Breakfast program required at schools where 30 percent of school lunches were served free or at a reduced price.

HF2893—Erhardt (IR)
Judiciary
Hotels not to discriminate against guests based on age if the guest is not a minor.

HF2894—Osthoff (DFL)
Gen'l Leg., Vet's Affairs & Gaming
Pull-tab, tipboard, and bingo tax administration, collection, and enforcement modified, penalties imposed, and money appropriated.

HF2895—Olson, K. (DFL)
Environment & Natural Resources
Mountain Lake; surplus land sale for public use provided.

HF2896—Brown (DFL)
Judiciary
Inmate transfer same sex escort distance increased.

HF2897—Brown (DFL)
Governmental Operations
Attorney general prohibited from assessing political subdivisions for legal services rendered in criminal prosecutions.

HF2898—Runbeck (IR)
Governmental Operations
Employee contribution refund

provided to a certain person on medical leave.

HF2899—Rodosovich (DFL)
Health & Human Services
Mental health grant funds transferred to the community social services block grant, counties authorized to consolidate funds for mental health services.

HF2900—Nelson, K. (DFL)
Commerce
Telephone solicitation prohibited, fees set, penalties imposed.

HF2901—Simoneau (DFL)
Governmental Operations
Columbia Heights; police relief association retirement benefit computation exclusions from salary provided.

HF2902—Krueger (DFL)
Education
Metric system literacy training required for teachers, and money appropriated.

HF2903—Segal (DFL)
Economic Development
Manufacturing council created to facilitate expansion, modernization, and development of manufacturing in the state.

HF2904—O'Connor (DFL)
Commerce
Tobacco sales to minors penalty changed, and penalty provided for tobacco purchase or attempt to purchase by a minor.

HF2905—Schafer (IR)
Education
School funding and governance modified, certain aid funding reduced, general education tax rate reduced.

HF2906—Schafer (IR)
Education
Independent school district No. 424, Lester Prairie, fund transfer provided.

HF2907—Schafer (IR)
Governmental Operations
School board combination and consolidation provided, and retirement benefits for certain administrators increased.

HF2908—Uphus (IR)
Gen'l Leg., Vet's Affairs & Gaming
Caucus fundraisers restricted; campaign committee fund transfers prohibited to other campaign funds; unopposed candidates not to receive public subsidy; and matching private contribution requirements expanded for public subsidy recipients.

HF2909—Waltman (IR)
Gen'l Leg., Vet's Affairs & Gaming
Adjutant general authorized to lease certain land.

HF2910—Jennings (DFL)
Environment & Natural Resources
Sanitary district creation public information meeting required.

HF2911—Olsen, S. (IR)
Judiciary
Safe communities act of 1992 adopted, and money appropriated.

HF2912—Vellenga (DFL)
Taxes
Leased property under Minnesota housing finance agency (MHFA) lease-purchase programs classified as 4a property.

HF2913—Rodosovich (DFL)
Health & Human Services
HIV minimum standards for training in chemical dependency treatment and care programs, licensure exclusion expanded, residential program integration provided, fire code authority delegated, and adult foster care license capacity set.

HF2914—Ozment (IR)
Housing
Manufactured home owners bill of rights adopted.

HF2915—Tompkins (IR)
Taxes
Personal exemption increase for dependents, two-wage earner married couples, post-secondary tuition, and student loan interest deductions allowed, and rate schedules combined.

HF2916—Segal (DFL)
Health & Human Services
Ombudsman access to private data on mentally ill and emotionally disturbed clients clarified.

HF2917—Kinkel (DFL)
Education
Baccalaureate degree credit requirement limit provided.

HF2918—Segal (DFL)
Health & Human Services
Health maintenance organization enrollees not liable for referral errors made by participating providers.

HF2919—Carruthers (DFL)
Education
Credit per quarter minimums for full and part time students definitions modified.

HF2920—Sarna (DFL)
Taxes
Cable television service tax imposed by municipalities.

Coming Up Next Week . . . March 16 - 20, 1992

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, March 16

8 a.m.

EDUCATION

5 State Office Building
Chr. Rep. Bob McEachern
Agenda: HF2013 (Sparby) Technical Colleges Board authorized to contract for student housing management services.
HF1929 (Dorn) Comparable public institutions defined for the purpose of tuition financial aid determination.
HF2413 (Lourey) Adopt-a-school program established allowing students and the community to voluntarily maintain a public school.
HF2093 (Hasskamp) Tobacco use prohibited at public elementary and secondary schools.

Economic Development, Infrastructure & Regulation Division/APPROPRIATIONS
400S State Office Building
Chr. Rep. Jim Rice
Agenda: Minnesota Technology Inc.

Education Division/APPROPRIATIONS
300N State Office Building
Chr. Rep. Lyndon Carlson
Agenda: Continuation of higher education system capital requests.

State Government Division/APPROPRIATIONS
300S State Office Building
Chr. Rep. Phyllis Kahn
Agenda: Budget hearing: State Auditor's Office; Attorney General's Office; Governor's Office.

Government Structures Division/GOVERNMENTAL OPERATIONS
10 State Office Building
Chr. Rep. Rich O'Connor
Agenda: To be announced.

Family Law Subcommittee/JUDICIARY
500N State Office Building
Chr. Rep. Jean Wagenius
Agenda: HF1941 (Jefferson) Relatives given preference in adoptions.

8:30 a.m.

Human Resources Division/APPROPRIATIONS
200 State Office Building
Chr. Rep. Lee Greenfield
Agenda: Budget hearings: Department of Human Services.

10 a.m.

JUDICIARY

Basement Hearing Room
State Office Building
Chr. Rep. Kathleen Vellenga
Agenda: SF1619/HF1803 (Bishop) Pistol permits not issued to persons convicted of fifth degree assault that is also domestic abuse; crime of violence definition expanded.
SF1687/HF1849 (Vellenga) Life imprisonment and mandatory sentences provided for certain violent and repeat sex offenders; good time reductions and conditional releases modified; psychopathic personality determinations expanded; and treatment programs modified.
HF2218 (Rest) Juvenile dangerous offender secure confinement provided at Red Wing or Sauk Centre correctional facilities; treatment programs created; victims allowed presence of supportive person during testimony; bonds authorized and money appropriated.

12:30 p.m.

Education Finance Division/EDUCATION
300N State Office Building
Chr. Rep. Ken Nelson
Agenda: To be announced.

2:30 p.m.

The House will meet in Session.

TUESDAY, March 17

8 a.m.

Economic Development, Infrastructure & Regulation Division/APPROPRIATIONS
400S State Office Building
Chr. Rep. Jim Rice
Agenda: Minnesota World Trade Center. Minnesota State Lottery.

Education Division/APPROPRIATIONS
300N State Office Building
Chr. Rep. Lyndon Carlson
Agenda: Systems' responses to the governor's budget: State University System; Community College System.

Human Resources Division/APPROPRIATIONS
200 State Office Building
Chr. Rep. Lee Greenfield
Agenda: Review of the governor's budget recommendations for the Department of Jobs & Training, Department of Corrections, Department of Human Rights, and the Minnesota Housing Finance Agency.

State Government Division/APPROPRIATIONS
300S State Office Building
Chr. Rep. Phyllis Kahn
Agenda: Budget hearing: district courts; Public Defender's Office.

GOVERNMENTAL OPERATIONS
10 State Office Building
Chr. Rep. Leo Reding
Agenda: Senate Files.

TAXES
5 State Office Building
Chr. Rep. Paul Anders Ogren
Agenda: Public testimony on the impact of the governor's local trust fund proposal.

10 a.m.

COMMERCE
Basement Hearing Room
State Office Building
Chr. Rep. John Sarna
Agenda: To be announced.

ENVIRONMENT & NATURAL RESOURCES
10 State Office Building
Chr. Rep. Willard Munger
Agenda: HF1985 (Wagenius)/SF1866 Land recycling act of 1992 adopted; environmental response and liability act liability protection provided to certain persons undertaking and completing hazardous substance cleanup actions, and money appropriated.
HF2192 (Hausman)/SF1950 Tax increment financing special environmental treatment areas established, districts created, and certain contaminant remediation and development powers provided.

HF2717 (Dille)/SF2102 Nitrate data advisory task force and statewide data base established, well sealing requirements modified and account established, environmental consulting services report required, and money appropriated.
HF2612 (Weaver)/SF2389 Natural Resources Department alternative rulemaking provided, stromatolite activity regulated, game refuge and certain water provisions modified, deer license authorities expanded, non-metal fish net tags allowed.
HF1347 (Skoglund)/SF1252 Minneapolis Park and Recreation Board allowed to lease certain land adjacent to Minnehaha State Park.
HF1861 (Jefferson)/SF1772 State land covenant and reversionary interest released for D. L. Peck's addition rearrangement to Minneapolis.
HF2320 (Peterson)/SF2298 Watershed district public notice required prior to appointment of district manager; metropolitan county appointment requirements modified; local governments required to pay permit fees; and audits and decision appeals provided.

HEALTH & HUMAN SERVICES

5 State Office Building
Chr. Rep. Peter Rodosovich
Agenda: Action on Senate files.

12 noon

Legislative Audit Commission

300S State Office Building
Chr. Rep. Ann Rest
Agenda: Review of the Program Evaluation Division's report on regional transit planning.

12:30 p.m.

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

5 State Office Building
Chr. Rep. Gloria Segal
Agenda: SF2291 (Metzen)/HF2071 Tax increment financing (TIF) procedures and requirements clarified, recodified, and provided.
SF2066 (Beckman)/HF2482 Designated cities certification; job creation tax credits; business opportunity districts; natural resources permit information centers.

Veterans Affairs Division/GENERAL LEGISLATION, VETERANS AFFAIRS & GAMING

500S State Office Building
Chr. Rep. Pat Beard
Agenda: SF2322 (Bertram)/HF2514 (Garcia) County veterans services enhancement grant program established, veteran services officer education program established, and money appropriated.
Report from Tom Ryan on National Guard closings.
Other bills may be added.

Subcommittee on Surface Transportation/TRANSPORTATION
300N State Office Building
Chr. Rep. Harold Lasley
Agenda: HF1887 (Thompson) Square and round dancers authorized special license plates.

2:30 p.m.

JUDICIARY

Basement Hearing Room
State Office Building
Chr. Rep. Kathleen Vellenga
Agenda: SF1687/HF1849 (Vellenga) Life imprisonment and mandatory sentences provided for certain violent and repeat sex offenders; good time reductions and conditional releases modified; psychopathic personality determinations expanded; and treatment programs modified.

WEDNESDAY, March 18

8 a.m.

Economic Development, Infrastructure, & Regulation Division/APPROPRIATIONS
400S State Office Building
Chr. Rep. Jim Rice
Agenda: Department of Transportation.

State Government Division/APPROPRIATIONS

300S State Office Building
Chr. Rep. Phyllis Kahn
Agenda: Budget hearing: Department of Trade & Economic Development.

Education Division/APPROPRIATIONS

300N State Office Building
Chr. Rep. Lyndon Carlson
Agenda: Systems' responses to the governor's budget: the University of Minnesota; technical college system.

Human Resources Division/APPROPRIATIONS

200 State Office Building
Chr. Rep. Lee Greenfield
Agenda: Review of the governor's budget recommendations for the Department of Health; Board of Social Work, Board of Psychology, Board of Chiropractic Examiners, Board of Dentistry, Board of Medical Practice, Board of Nursing, and the Board of Podiatric Medicine.

10 a.m.

FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS & INSURANCE

Basement Hearing Room
State Office Building
Chr. Rep. Wes Skoglund
Agenda: To be announced.

Veterans Affairs Division/GENERAL LEGISLATION, VETERANS AFFAIRS & GAMING
JOINT HOUSE & SENATE HEARING
10 State Office Building
Chr. Rep. Pat Beard, Chr. Sen. Joe Bertram
Agenda: Report by Harry Baltzer, director, Gambling Control Board.

12:30 p.m.

ENERGY

500N State Office Building
Chr. Rep. Mary Murphy
Agenda: Senate files referred to committee.

TRANSPORTATION

10 State Office Building
Chr. Rep. Henry J. Kalis
Agenda: HF1933 (Anderson, R.) Trunk highway route No. 297 in Fergus Falls redefined.
HF2053 (Janezich) Drivers' license fees increased.
HF2191 (Simoneau) Metropolitan Council authorized acquisition and betterment of transit facilities and equipment, and bonding authority provided.
HF2375 (Mariani) Ventilator-dependant medical assistance recipients to continue receiving the services of a nurse or personal care assistant while living in a nursing home. All other bills referred from the Senate and/or the Local Government & Metropolitan Affairs Committee.

2 p.m.

Education Finance Division/EDUCATION

300N State Office Building
Chr. Rep. Ken Nelson
Agenda: To be announced.

2:30 p.m.

ENVIRONMENT & NATURAL RESOURCES

10 State Office Building
Chr. Rep. Willard Munger
Agenda: To be announced.

HEALTH & HUMAN SERVICES

5 State Office Building
Chr. Rep. Peter Rodosovich
Agenda: Action on senate files.

Subcommittee on Civil Law/JUDICIARY

500S State Office Building
Chr. Rep. Tom Pugh
Agenda: HF2206 (Pugh) Conciliation court authorized appearances, jurisdiction, and procedures modified, and jurisdictional financial amounts increased.
HF1961 (Skoglund) Debtors to provide financial disclosure information to creditors if judgment remains unsatisfied.
Senate files to be announced.

7 p.m.

**Government Structures Division/
GOVERNMENTAL OPERATIONS**

10 State Office Building
Chr. Rep. Rich O'Connor
Agenda: To be announced.

THURSDAY, March 19

8 a.m.

**Economic Development, Infrastructure, &
Regulation Division/APPROPRIATIONS**

400S State Office Building
Chr. Rep. Jim Rice
Agenda: To be announced.

Education Division/APPROPRIATIONS

300N State Office Building
Chr. Rep. Lyndon Carlson
Agenda: Dislocated Rural Worker Program (HECB). Rest of agenda to be announced later.

**Human Resources Division/
APPROPRIATIONS**

200 State Office Building
Chr. Rep. Lee Greenfield
Agenda: Review of the governor's recommendations for the Veteran's Nursing Home. Public testimony regarding the governor's budget recommendations.

**State Government Division/
APPROPRIATIONS**

300S State Office Building
Chr. Rep. Phyllis Kahn
Agenda: Budget hearing: State Treasurer's Office.

GOVERNMENTAL OPERATIONS

10 State Office Building
Chr. Rep. Leo Reding
Agenda: Senate files.

10 a.m.

COMMERCE

Basement Hearing Room
State Office Building
Chr. Rep. John Sarna
Agenda: To be announced.

**ENVIRONMENT &
NATURAL RESOURCES**

10 State Office Building
Chr. Rep. Willard Munger
Agenda: To be announced.

HEALTH & HUMAN SERVICES

5 State Office Building
Chr. Rep. Peter Rodosovich
Agenda: Action on Senate files.

12:30 p.m.

**GENERAL LEGISLATION, VETERANS
AFFAIRS & GAMING**

500S State Office Building
Chr. Rep. Tom Osthoff
Agenda: To be announced.

2:30 p.m.

The House will meet in Session.

FRIDAY, March 20

8 a.m.

**Economic Development, Infrastructure &
Regulation/APPROPRIATIONS**

400S State Office Building
Chr. Rep. Jim Rice
Agenda: To be announced.

**Human Resources Division/
APPROPRIATIONS**

200 State Office Building
Chr. Rep. Lee Greenfield
Agenda: Continuation of public testimony on the governor's budget recommendations.

10 a.m.

**FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS
& INSURANCE**

Basement Hearing Room
State Office Building
Chr. Rep. Wes Skoglund
Agenda: Any bills not completed at 3/18 meeting.

HEALTH & HUMAN SERVICES

5 State Office Building
Chr. Rep. Peter Rodosovich
Agenda: Action on Senate files.

JUDICIARY

Basement Hearing Room
State Office Building
Chr. Rep. Kathleen Vellenga
Agenda: SF979/ HF1196 (Clark) Butane or toxic substance sales to minors prohibited. SF1691/HF2206 (Pugh) Conciliation court authorized appearances, jurisdiction, and procedures modified, and jurisdictional financial amounts increased. SF1821/HF1941 (Jefferson) Relatives given preference in adoptions.

It's a fact!

In 1923, just months after Minnesota women were granted the right to vote, the Equal Rights Amendment (ERA) was given its first reading on the floor of the Minnesota House. The author was Agnes Myrtle Cain.

Cain was one of the first four women elected to the Minnesota Legislature in 1922. The daughter of Irish immigrants, she became a powerful figure in Minnesota politics, even though she served only one legislative term.

She was a strike leader, a co-founder of the Minnesota branch of the National Women's Party, and a leading union advocate.

Cain was still championing the ERA cause when Minnesota became the 26th state to pass the measure in 1973.

But it was her "anti-masking" bill that proved most famous. The first of its kind in the nation, the measure made concealing one's identity in public a misdemeanor.

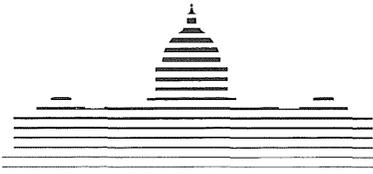
The law was aimed at members of the Ku Klux Klan, whom Cain called "cowards, lawbreakers and criminals." The bill was approved by the House on a 96-2 vote. Fifteen other states soon passed similar legislation.

Gov. Wendell Anderson named Feb. 15, 1973, as Myrtle Cain Day. She died in 1980.



Former Rep. Myrtle Cain

—photo courtesy Minnesota Historical Society



MINNESOTA HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
 PUBLIC INFORMATION OFFICE
 175 STATE OFFICE BUILDING
 ST. PAUL, MN 55155-1298

Speaker of the House: Dee Long
 Majority Leader: Alan Welle
 Minority Leader: Terry Dempsey

MINNESOTA I N D E X

Indian gaming

Current number of Indian gaming casinos in Minnesota	13
Number managed by the tribes themselves	10
Estimated dollars wagered at Minnesota casinos, 1991, in millions	\$900
Amount wagered at gaming casinos for every dollar wagered at Canterbury Downs, 1991	\$10.35
Ratio of dollars wagered at Indian gaming casinos to charitable gaming dollars wagered, 1991	3:4
Ratio of dollars wagered at Minnesota gaming casinos to dollars wagered in Nevada	1:50
Number of Minnesotans employed by Control Data Corp.	4,864
Number of Minnesotans employed by Indian gaming operations	5,750
Percent who are Indian	27
Projected number of additional Minnesota jobs created due to expansion of existing gaming facilities by 1994	2,000
Estimated amount out-of-state visitors to gaming centers contributed to state economy, excluding money wagered, in millions, 1991	\$26
Statewide percentage increase in number of AFDC recipients between 1987-1991	15
Percentage decrease in AFDC recipients in non-metro counties with Indian gaming, 1987-1991	16
Rank of Cass County in per capita welfare cost, 1987	1
Number of Indian Gaming casinos now operating in Cass County	2
Decrease in welfare expenditures, Cass County, 1991	\$300,000

Sources: *Economic benefits of Tribal Gaming in Minnesota*, *The Minnesota Indian Gaming Association*; *High Stakes — Gambling in Minnesota*, *Minnesota Planning Agency*.

For more information . . .

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

FAX: (612) 296-1563

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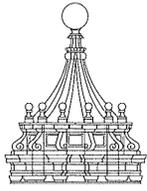
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For up-to-date committee meeting
 times and agendas, call:
House Calls (612) 296-9283

For a report of the day's committee
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Committee Report (612) 297-1264

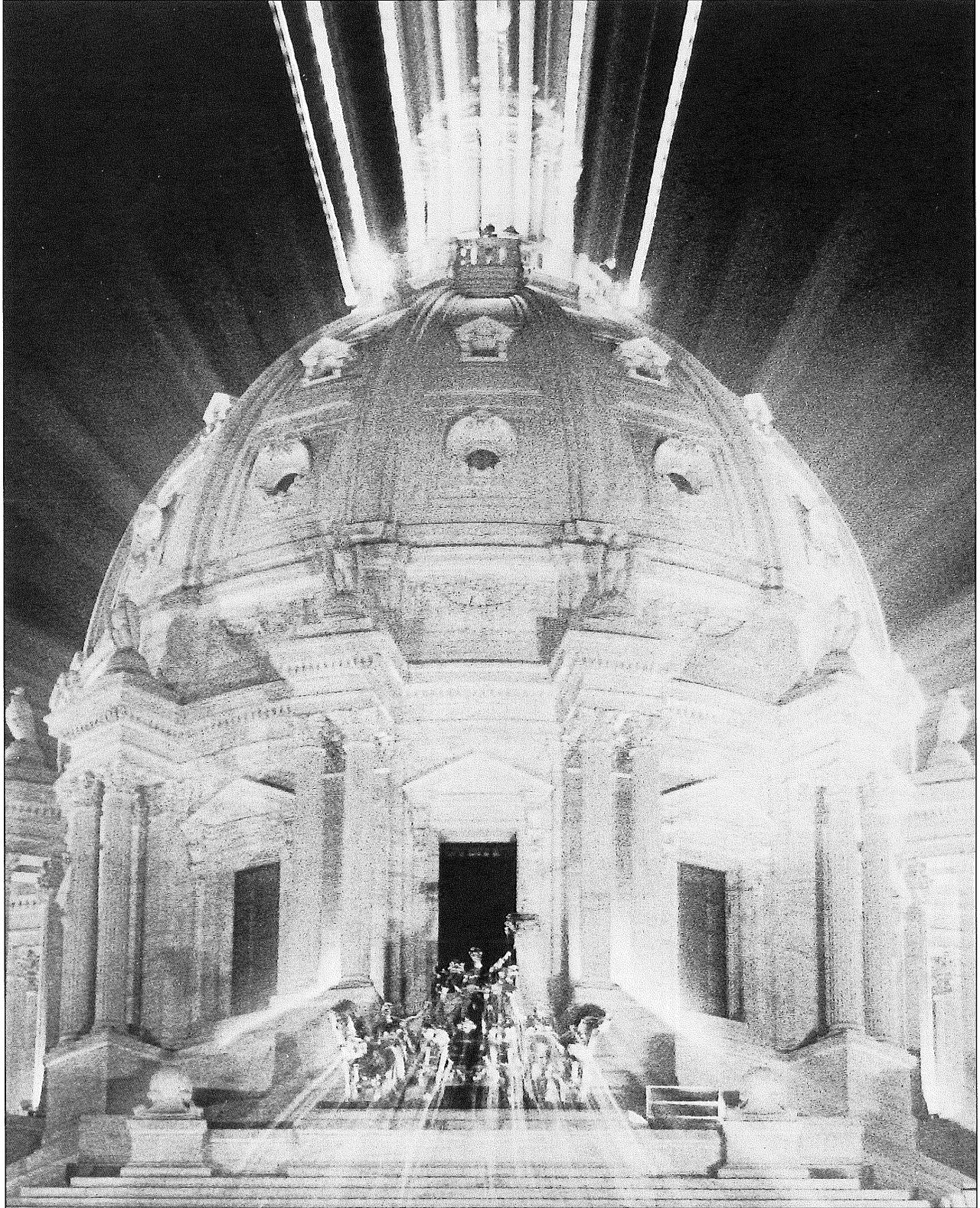
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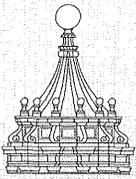
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Session Weekly

Minnesota House of Representatives • March 20, 1992 • Volume 9, Number 7





Session Weekly
is a publication of the
Minnesota House of
Representatives Public
Information Office.

During the 1992 Legislative Session, each issue reports daily House action between Thursdays of each week, lists bill introductions and upcoming committee meeting schedules, and provides other information. The publication is a service of the Minnesota House. No fee.

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Public Information Office
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Session Weekly (ISSN 1049-8176) is published weekly during the legislative session by the Minnesota House of Representatives Public Information Office, 100 Constitution Ave., St. Paul, MN 55155-1298. Second Class postage paid at St. Paul, MN, and at additional mailing offices. POSTMASTER: Send address changes to *Session Weekly*, Public Information Office, Minnesota House of Representatives, St. Paul, MN 55155-1298.

Session Weekly

Minnesota House of Representatives • March 20, 1992 • Volume 9, Number 7

Flashback

Pick any era in history and its inhabitants are likely to tell you that life is more complex than it's ever been. That theory certainly seems to hold true at the Capitol.

The number of bills introduced each year continues to rise, and the *Journal of the House*, which chronicles the official action of everything that happens here, grows fatter every year.

The monumental challenge at the Legislature is to keep track of the assorted bills that snake through the Capitol labyrinth.

Last year, we began the bill-tracking format that this week begins on page 18. It lists all the bills that have been debated in the House during the past week and is designed for people who are interested in specific subject areas.

Want to know about environmental bills that have been debated? Just flip to the Environment and Natural Resources Committee section to get a quick update on what happened.

The response to the bill tracking format has been favorable, but it isn't easy to use for people who track bills by House File number. There have also been requests for a cumulative bill tracking chart that would show all House action on a particular bill.

We obviously can't do that with the existing format because such a cumulative chart would quickly grow to more than 30 pages. But we've designed a new, abbreviated section that we hope will meet your needs.

Beginning on page 30, you'll find a cumulative list of the last action taken on every bill that has been acted on in the House up through March 12. That list, coupled with the bill-tracking section that precedes it, should provide you with a complete accounting of *everything* that has happened in the House through 2:30 p.m. March 19.

Granted, the new chart reads a little like Pig Latin at first glance. But once you take the time to decipher all the glyphs, you'll discover that it *really* is English and that there is a lot of information jammed into each line.

We hope it helps you decipher the goings-on at the Capitol. Please let us know if you find the section useful or if you have any suggestions for improvement.

— Grant Moos

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On the cover: A time exposure of the state Capitol taken at night using a zoom lens.
—photo by Tom Olmscheid

Highlights



Bonding

Bonding bill taking shape

Like most Minnesotans caught in the recessionary squeeze, the state is cutting back on its long-term borrowing this year.

House Appropriations Committee divisions this week began completing work on capital request proposals, with a final vote now scheduled March 24 before the full committee.

The finalized package is expected to be in the neighborhood of \$290 million, about \$70 million more in bonding than recommended earlier this month by Gov. Arne Carlson.

One reason for the relatively small bonding bill this year is that Minnesota already is nearing its self-imposed limit for borrowing.

As rule, the state holds its costs for paying off the principal and interest on its long-term debt to 3 percent of the biennial budget. Bonding approved last year bumped the state's debt service near that informal ceiling, but spending reductions likely to be approved for the rest of budget cycle will result in the state's borrowing costs now exceeding the 3 percent guideline.

There's "nothing magical" in keeping the debt load below 3 percent, although Wall Street uses it as a key indicator of the state's overall fiscal health when determining its bond rating, said John Riley, Carlson's chief of staff.

As of Thursday, three of the five divisions have approved their portions of the bonding bills. A fourth, the Education Division, has given preliminary approval to its section of the bill. The State Government Division is expected to reach an agreement March 20.

The highlights of the bonding bill, by division, follow.



Some of the Chinese villagers who helped rescue aviators who took part in Lt. Col. "Jimmy" Doolittle's raid on Japan nearly 50 years were honored in the House chamber March 19. Several aviators were forced to ditch their aircraft along the China coast following the raid on Japanese cities that was designed to exact revenge for the Japanese Pearl Harbor bombing four months earlier. They are, *left to right*, Dr. Chen Shenyan, Zeng Jianpei, Zhu Xuesan, Zhao Xiaobao, and Liu Fangchiao. Behind them is retired Col. Hank Potter, who was a member of the Doolittle team.

Economic Development, Infrastructure & Regulation

A bridge that would ease congestion at one of the state's busiest intersections was the largest beneficiary in a \$35.4 million capital improvement bill approved by the Economic Development, Infrastructure and Regulation Division March 19.

The Bloomington Ferry Bridge, which is designed to allow travelers on U.S. 169 to bypass the bottleneck in Shakopee, would receive \$10.1 million of the funds.

Committee members said that sum will leverage about \$40 million in federal funding for the bridge. But the lack of additional funding could delay the bridge's scheduled opening to 1995 — one year later than planned.

The total capital improvement package calls for \$23.4 million of the improvements to be paid through state bonding, with the remainder to be paid with revenues from the trunk highway and state airport funds.

The measure exceeds the governor's

recommendations for capital improvement projects by about \$10 million. The bulk of the additional authorization is for the construction and repair of county, city and township bridges. The division authorized \$11 million for that purpose, while the governor had recommended about \$1.2 million.

The measure also authorizes:

- \$1.4 million for major long-term exhibits at the Minnesota History Center, which is to be matched with \$4.5 million in non-state sources;
- \$375,000 for life safety repairs at historic Fort Snelling;
- \$500,000 for "public improvements of a capital nature" in the historic St. Anthony Falls area of Minneapolis, where some of the state's early grain mills were located; and
- a total of nearly \$33 million for a variety of improvements, ranging from a welding shop in Rochester to a highway rest area "toilet facility" in Dassel, under the supervision of the Department of Transportation.

Environment and Natural Resources

A \$26.8 million bonding bill was approved by the Environment and Natural Resources Division March 19 — a measure that exceeds the governor's recommendations by nearly \$10 million.

The largest single item is \$13 million for sewer separation projects in St. Paul, Minneapolis, and South St. Paul.

About \$2.8 million would be spent to consolidate a number of Department of Natural Resources (DNR) field offices into single offices in Aitkin, Warroad, and Two Harbors.

State parks would receive \$2.9 million in capital funding for building repairs and natural resource restoration. The funding would allow the state parks to get a start on more than 600 state park repair projects that the department says are needed.

Several Itasca State Park log and stone buildings from the 1930s would be restored, and reforestation would begin on some of the park's 250- to 300-year-old red and white pine forests.

The Lake Superior Center Authority, an environmental center in Duluth, would receive \$2 million in funding under the bonding bill, with \$1.5 million of those funds being contingent upon receiving matching funds from nonstate sources. The money would be for the design and engineering of exhibition spaces and capital facilities.

About \$1.2 million would be authorized for emergency repair or removal of dams in the state, as well as flood projects near Heron Lake and in the Red River Valley.

Two hiking and bike trails would be improved with a \$1 million appropriation. The trail improvements are slated for the Glacial Lakes State Trail near Willmar and the Sakatah Singing Hills State Trail near Mankato.

Seven DNR fish hatcheries would be repaired with \$1.25 million; the hatcheries are in Peterson, Detroit Lakes, Cut Foot Sioux, Crystal Springs, Lanesboro, Bemidji and New London.

The Minnesota Zoological Garden would receive \$1.5 million for roof repairs.

Some \$365,000 would be slated for the construction of a new East Grand Forks potato inspection facility.

The Lake Superior Zoological Gardens would receive \$300,000 for construction costs, and the Science Museum of Minnesota would receive \$200,000 for capital remodeling and additions.

The bill also provides:

- \$100,000 for the acquisition of land in Washington and Anoka Counties for a Great Lakes White Pine Scientific and Natural Area.
- \$79,000 for environmental learning centers in Mounds View and Long Lake.
- \$75,000 to the city of St. Cloud for the Beaver Island Trail and Park.

Higher Education

A new basic sciences/biomedical engineering building at the University of Minnesota's Twin Cities campus is the largest single-ticket item included in the Education Division's preliminary allocation for bonding.

The division, which gave preliminary approval to the package March 18, allocated a total of \$107.8 million for the four college systems — \$13.5 million more than Governor Arne Carlson's bonding recommendations. The measure calls for a \$13.5 million allotment for the technical college system, \$18.8 million for the community college system, \$14.8 million for the state university system, and \$60.7 million for the University of Minnesota.

Almost half of the total bonding authorized — \$52.7 million — would be used to fund the basic sciences/biomedical engineering building at the University of Minnesota. The federal government will provide an additional \$10 million in matching funds for the project.

About \$37 million of the division's preliminary allocations would go for health and life safety improvements throughout the four higher education systems. This appropriation would fund projects such as roof repair and replacement, code compliance, PCB and asbestos abatement, and handicapped access.

Other bonding projects given preliminary allocations by the division include:

- \$4.7 million for phase one of a new permanent campus at Cambridge Community College Center, which is currently housed in an 18,000 square

foot metal building;

- \$7.2 million for new construction and remodeling at Austin Community College;
- \$1.2 million for planning for a joint campus for Brainerd Technical College and Brainerd Community College;
- \$680,000 for planning for general education buildings at Duluth Technical College;
- \$2.8 million for land acquisition at Metropolitan State University, Moorhead State University, and St. Cloud State University campuses;
- \$390,000 for schematic plans for libraries at St. Cloud State University and Bemidji State University;
- \$870,000 for planning for a new library and for remodeling the existing library for office and classroom use at Winona State University;
- \$140,000 for plans to remodel buildings at Metropolitan State University.

The division will make its final recommendations March 20. The bill then will go to the full Appropriations Committee.

Human Resources

Minnesota's get-tough policy on crime found its way into a portion of the state bonding package that was approved March 19 by the Human Resources Division.

Spending in the entire \$33.2 million proposal was almost entirely targeted to meet higher inmate populations that are expected as a result of the 1992 omnibus crime bill and earlier crime laws approved by the Legislature.

It designates just under \$19 million for prison construction and expansion. The largest single proposal approved in the bill is a \$11.3 million expansion of the women's correctional facility in Shakopee, which opened less than six years ago.

About \$8.5 million is proposed for adding 50 cells to the state security hospital in St. Peter, which is to receive more offenders who are considered "predatory" criminals.

An additional \$8.7 million is earmarked for the on-going conversion of the Faribault Regional Center into a prison. The package appropriates a total of about \$6.8 million for building new

prisoner space and improving staff facilities at the Faribault facility. An additional \$1.9 million is authorized for building six state-operated group homes to house former patients at the regional center.

The entire package is about \$5 million higher than earlier bonding proposals set forth by Gov. Arne Carlson.

It adds \$3 million for a "boot camp" correctional facility which will put non-violent criminals to work rather than in more traditional prison settings. About \$2 million extra is proposed for improvements at the Cambridge Regional Human Services Center and for long-term public housing for former mental patients.

State Government

State borrowing to pay for the completion of construction of the Minnesota Judicial Center, consolidating the Attorney General's Office into the Ford Building, and connecting the State Capitol complex into St. Paul's new sewer system are expected to be part of the bonding package that is to be voted on March 20 by the State Government Division.

All three construction projects, totaling about \$22.2 million are listed as "high priority" projects by Gov. Arne in his March 5 bonding recommendations to lawmakers.

"We'll be sticking pretty close to the governor's proposals," said Rep. Phyllis Kahn (DFL-Mpls), division chair.

The package could include portions of Carlson's "recession-response" package, which accelerates the starting dates for about \$45 million in construction bonding approved last year, as well as recommendations last month by a House select committee on the recession.

March 6, 1871

On this day, Yellow Medicine County was established and named after the river which crosses the county. Yellow Medicine stems from the Dakota word, "pajutazee," for the long, yellow grasses that are abundant in this region.



Taxes

Local aid cuts debated

The governor's proposed cuts in Local Government Aids (LGA) to cities raised a call in the Taxes Committee this week to re-evaluate the LGA formula.

Some legislators said that those who have spent more in the past continue to receive more under the current formula.

"It [LGA] is not associated to need, nor is it even associated with property wealth," said Rep. Bill Schreiber (IR-Brooklyn Park). "As we go through this cutting process, we are penalizing some communities that are very, very cost-effective."

Schreiber said that a city such as St. Peter, which manages to get by with a volunteer fire department at a cost of only \$121,000 in 1990, isn't rewarded for frugality, while a similarly sized city such as Virginia, with a full-time fire department with a \$776,000 budget in 1990, will fare better under LGA.

John Tomlinson of the Minnesota League of Cities agreed that the formula can be improved, but said, "Basically LGA is doing what it should." Tomlinson showed the committee the wide disparities in city tax rates that would occur without LGA.

Tomlinson said that the league is working on a needs-based model, but that it will not be ready until 1993.

Representatives of Minnesota cities told the committee that fat has been trimmed and that further cuts in LGA to cities will cut into basic services and raise property taxes.

Legislators agree that the cuts will be difficult, but say they also want to know how much cities have in reserve.

Representatives of Minnesota counties also addressed the committee and said that they generally support the governor's tax plan.

But they pointed out that counties are taking their "hit" in proposed funding cuts of \$48 million in human services and potentially large increases in criminal justice costs if increased criminal penalties become law.



Government

Licensing bills advance

Two bills approved March 19 by the Governmental Operations Committee bring interior designers and chemical dependency counselors a step closer to becoming state regulated occupations.

HF443 would create a 13-member board to license and regulate chemical dependency counselors. The board would also have the authority to impose sanctions against those who fail to comply with established rules.

Any unlicensed individual using the title of chemical dependency counselor would be guilty of a misdemeanor.

The bill would not become effective until July 1993. But there is a possibility that the measure could be altered if an entirely separate bill that calls for the creation of a commission on occupational regulation is adopted.

The second measure (**HF217**) to be approved calls for interior designers to be certified by the state. Originally, occupation leaders sought state licensure, a proposal some lawmakers adamantly opposed in 1991.

Contrary to myth, only 5 percent of an interior designer's work is "decorating." In previous testimony, Gary Wheeler, a member of the nine-member task force that crafted the licensing bill, said designers mainly address issues of "space planning." This entails designing public places to ensure handicapped accessibility, proper lighting, and safe exit routes.

These duties often overlap with those of architects, said Rep. Phil Carruthers (DFL-Brooklyn Center), the bill's chief sponsor.

Under the bill, interior designers would be added to the Board of Architecture, Engineering, Land Surveying and Landscape Architects. That board would increase from 17 to 20 members to accommodate the change.

HF217 now moves to the House floor. **HF443**, sponsored by Rep. Mary Murphy (DFL-Hermantown), now moves to the Appropriations Committee.

Fishing for tourists

State tourism officials say proposed reductions in their advertising budget could wind up costing the state money.

The Office of Tourism is targeted for an \$800,000 reduction over the next 15 months under the governor's budget recommendations, with much of the cutback coming from its marketing programs. Closing of some of the state's 16 travel information centers is also being considered.

But tourism officials believe the cutbacks will likely mean fewer visitors to Minnesota and a loss of up to \$20 million in spending, resulting in about \$1.3 million in lost sales taxes, said Trade and Economic Development Commissioner E. Peter Gillette.

Gillette said less money can be spent promoting Minnesota tourism without significantly damaging the billion-dollar industry. "We'd be using a rifle instead of a shotgun spraying our advertising all around," he told the State Government Division of the House Appropriations Committee March 18.

With nearly all state expenditures under the ax this year, Gillette said the ad budget reduction is about on a par with the 4 percent cuts proposed for other state agencies.

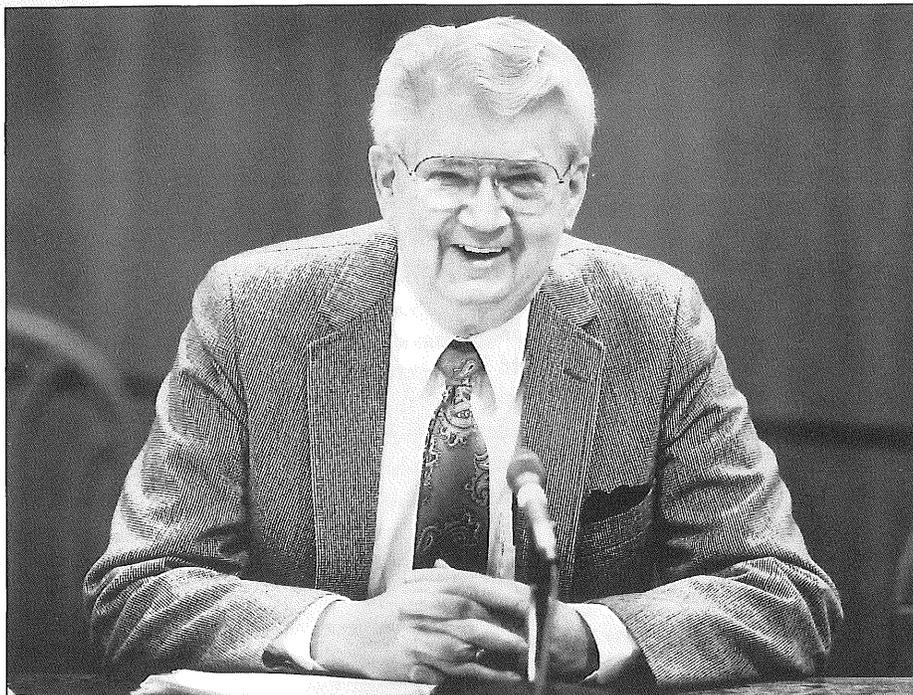
The division did not take any action on the supplemental budget proposals, although some members said that if the advertising budget is cut, the remaining funds should be targeted to the Upper Midwest.

"Those are the type of people who are not going to California or Florida or Europe this year," said Rep. Loren Solberg (DFL-Bovey). "They're staying a lot closer to home."

Protecting the flag

A resolution asking Congress to propose an amendment to the U.S. Constitution that would prohibit desecration of the U.S. flag won unanimous approval March 17 from a division of the General Legislation, Veterans Affairs and Gaming Committee.

Twenty-two states have passed similar measures and in 12 others the proposal has passed at least one legislative body, said bill sponsor Rep. Hilda Bettermann (IR-Brandon).



Donald Wozniak, chief judge of the Minnesota Court of Appeals a House member for 17 years, bids adieu to the Judiciary Committee March 16. Wozniak will retire in August, when he turns 70 — the mandatory retirement age for the state's judges.

And since no movement is afoot in Washington, D.C., to tackle the issue, "encouragement from the states is important," added Rep. Steve Sviggum (IR-Kenyon).

Two recent U.S. Supreme Court rulings have held that burning the flag is a form of free speech and is therefore protected under the First Amendment of the U.S. Constitution. A 1988 ruling struck down a Texas state law, and a 1990 decision invalidated the Federal Flag Protection Act passed in 1989. Both were 5-4 rulings.

But popular opinion runs contrary to the high court decisions according to a Jan. 3 Gallup Poll of 1,100 Americans over 18.

When asked if a constitutional amendment on desecration of the flag would limit free speech, 77 percent said no. When asked if the public should be allowed to vote on the issue, 82 percent said yes.

Dan Ludwig, state commander of the American Legion of Minnesota, told members he recognizes that the constitutional right to voice dissent should be protected.

"But when they quit talking and light a match to the flag, that behavior shouldn't be tolerated in this country," he said.

Bettermann said she believes there is a

need to explicitly "preserve and protect the symbolic meaning of the flag" through a constitutional amendment.

Several identical bills have been introduced in the House, with 33 legislators signing on to the proposal. The full Senate has already approved the measure.

HF176 now moves to the full General Legislation, Veterans Affairs and Gaming Committee.

Do si do

Square dancing could soon be on an equal footing with the Minnesota agate, walleye, blueberry muffin, and loon — to name a few of the state's official state symbols.

The Governmental Operations Committee approved a bill (**HF2251**) March 17 that would make square dancing the official American folk dance of Minnesota.

There are 168 square dancing clubs statewide with a combined membership of nearly 8,000 people.

Several square dancing senior citizens testified that the activity exercises both the body and the brain, and is recommended by many doctors after hip and knee replacements.



Luella Christensen, past president of Square Dance Federation of Minnesota, was all smiles after the Governmental Operations Committee voted March 17 to make the square dance the official state dance.

"And it's family oriented," said bill sponsor Rep. Katy Olson (DFL-Sherburn), adding that 17 other states have given the square dance "official state" status.

Although at first glance the bill may seem to be in conflict with the state's legion of polka dancers, a square dance representative explained that the polka is covered under the square dancing umbrella.

A separate proposal (HF1887) allowing square dancers to purchase special automobile license plates failed on a tie vote March 17 in a Transportation Committee subcommittee.

Rep. Don Ostrom (DFL-St. Peter), one of three subcommittee members voting against the bill, said he believed giving the square dancers specialized plates could open the floodgates to other private organizations also wanting special license plates.

For several years, volunteer fire fighter organizations, the disabled, and national guard and military reserve members have been allowed specialized plates.

In addition, the 1991 Legislature authorized Gulf War veterans to display specialized license plates. And it also set up a program that allows Minnesota's private and public colleges to assist in the design of specialized plates that sell for \$100, the proceeds of which are to be used to finance academic scholarships for Minnesota's outstanding students.

World Trade Center spin-off

World Trade Center Corp. President Richard Nolan recalled that years ago a group of businessmen approached him to seek help in establishing a world trade center.

The businessmen were convinced they couldn't launch the project without delving into the political arena, he said. Nolan, a former U.S. congressman from the old Sixth District, complied and enlisted the support of former Gov. Rudy Perpich and the Legislature.

But now it's time to remove politics — the "bane of our existence" — from the World Trade Center debate, said Nolan, adding that he is a "reluctant convert" to the idea of privatizing the state agency.

Nolan appeared before the Appropriations Committee's Economic Development, Infrastructure and Regulation Division March 17 to outline how it's faring following the governor's veto of its \$1 million appropriation for this biennium.

In addition, he explained the details of a bill (HF2596) that seeks \$1.4 million to keep the center operating while a buyer is sought.

Nolan said the center has assets that are "conservatively estimated" at \$4 million, including membership in a worldwide trade center network and 30 years of rent-free space in the World Trade Center building in St. Paul.

The original plan was for the World Trade Center Corp. to receive state subsidies for 10 years before becoming self-sustaining.

Nolan said the unexpected veto has been devastating to the center, which began operations in 1988.

"We've just been in a survival mode," said Nolan, adding that half of the center's 20 employees have been laid off. "But we can't do it much longer."

Despite the veto, Patrick Plunkett, a consultant who has been hired by the center to help it become private, said, "The goal of self-sufficiency is there. . . unfortunately, it's [the veto of state funds] is a little like stopping in the middle of construction."

The bill (HF2596) calling for the center's privatization was not formally before the division so no action was taken. But division Chair Rep. Jim Rice (DFL-Mpls), a long-time proponent of the center, made it clear that he's "not really that supportive of the legislation."

Claiming abandoned property

You could have two years less to reclaim that abandoned property left in safety deposit boxes and in checking and savings accounts if a Department of Commerce proposal becomes law.

But the department also wants to step up its efforts to reach people who leave money and property in banks and other financial institutions.

The department unveiled a proposal before the Appropriations Committee's Economic Development, Infrastructure and Regulation Division March 13 that would allow the state to claim abandoned property within three years instead of the current five.

The proposal could generate an extra \$500,000 per year for the state in future years, and a \$4.5 million windfall for Minnesota in fiscal year 1993 — double what it currently receives, according to department estimates.

But the department is also seeking an increase in staffing of two positions — and a funding increase of \$275,000 in fiscal year 1993 and \$110,000 per year thereafter — to help pay for the accelerated program.

Three states — Iowa, California, and Texas — have recently switched to the three-year limit. Iowa saw its proceeds double in the first year after the law change.

About 50 percent of the state's abandoned property — the majority of which is in abandoned bank accounts — is now returned to its owners, according to the department.

By law, the department must list owners of abandoned property valued over \$25 in major Minnesota newspapers which cover such owners' last known addresses.

But it remains unclear whether more money could be returned to its owners under the department's proposal, which is contained in the governor's budget recommendations.

Sandy Mackenthun, a supervisor in the department's unclaimed property section, said she believes remittance to owners will increase a little because there is a greater chance people will still be around to receive it after three years instead of five.

Owners and heirs of abandoned property have the right to reclaim property at any time — even 50 to 100 years after it is turned over to the state's

general fund, said the department.

The division took no action on the proposal, nor was a bill before the division for it to act upon.



Education

No smoking in schools

Smoking would be prohibited at all public school buildings, school grounds, and school vehicles if a bill passed by the Education Committee March 16 becomes law.

About 85 percent of Minnesota schools already have some kind of non-smoking policy, with 80 percent of those prohibiting smoking in all three areas.

But bill sponsor Rep. Kris Hasskamp (DFL-Crosby) said the state should have a consistent tobacco-free policy throughout the state. Six other states already have mandated that all public schools be smoke-free.

Tom Amrgot, a St. Paul Nativity School student, told the committee that teachers set a bad example for students when they smoke at school or school events.

The committee amended the bill to include penalties for non-compliance. The amended bill would make it a petty misdemeanor to smoke at school.

The measure also contains a provision that outlines court procedures to be followed that would essentially force school administrations that aren't following the policy to enforce the no-smoking ban.

HF2093 now goes to the House floor.

K-12 capital bonding

The Education Committee's Finance Division approved a \$34.9 million capital bonding bill March 18.

The approved measure contains \$21 million more than Gov. Arne Carlson's K-12 capital budget recommendations, but \$12 million less than the amount requested by districts throughout the state.

The bill (HF1897) calls for \$12 million for maximum effort school loans for projects in Red Lake and Rush City, \$12 million in loans to school districts to build joint high schools, \$5 million for

desegregation capital bonding, \$4 million for the St. Francis-Court Placement, \$1.3 million for the Minnesota Library for the Blind in Faribault and \$400,000 for an educational facility at Hoffman Center in St. Peter.

Debt service for the Hoffman Center and St. Francis-Court Placement is recovered from the school districts, so the total bonding supported by state is \$30.5 million.

The governor's capital budget request only funds the maximum effort loans and the Minnesota Library for the Blind.

Rep. Jerry Bauerly (DFL-Sauk Rapids) said he thinks it's important that the \$12 million in loans for "cooperative secondary facilities" be included to show legislative support for the idea that schools should continue to be encouraged to work together.

To not fund the loans "sends the message that this is not an ongoing, viable program," he said explaining that schools from around the state have been encouraged by the Department of Education to work together on plans for secondary facilities.

The bill now moves to the House Education Committee.

Second committee deadline

With the passing of the second committee deadline, March 20, action in the majority of all House and Senate committees comes to a halt.

During the week preceding the second committee deadline, House policy committees could not hold a hearing on a bill unless its companion in the Senate had cleared all policy committees there.

Committee action is now focused on three specific committees: Appropriations and its five divisions, Taxes, and Rules and Legislative Administration — the only panels that aren't considered "policy committees."

Higher Education

Reprieve for Waseca campus?

Two bills to prevent the closing of the University of Minnesota's Waseca campus were approved by the Education Committee March 13, but it didn't express a preference for either one.

It left that decision to the House Appropriations Committee, where the measures soon will be debated.

The first bill (HF2606), sponsored by



John Hausladen, executive director of the Minnesota Turkey Growers Association, checked committee meeting notices in the Capitol March 18. The deadline for all bills to have passed through policy committees is March 20, so the schedule will become much shorter beginning next week.

Rep. Richard Anderson (IR-Waseca), would make the Waseca campus an agricultural center within the technical college system.

The second measure (HF2785), sponsored by Rep. Ted Winter (DFL-Fulda), creates an agricultural and environmental education center on the Waseca campus. It doesn't place the center under any of the state's four public higher education systems.

Both the Minnesota Farm Bureau and the Minnesota Farmers Union — groups that are historically opposed to each other — agreed that the Waseca campus needs to be preserved as a training ground for future farmers.

Vern Ingvalson of the Minnesota Farm Bureau said it doesn't make sense to close down the campus for short-term savings because a new campus will be needed in the future.

Carole Johnson, chancellor of the Technical College System, spoke in opposition to Anderson's bill and in favor of Winter's. She said the Technical College System already must absorb \$9 million worth of budget cuts and can't take on a new campus.

The Winter bill would create a campus "in search of a system," said Rep. Ken Nelson (DFL-Mpls). He argued that the state should make a decision about the fate of Waseca and move on, rather than re-opening old wounds.

Legislators wondered what criteria were used to decide which programs to eliminate or reduce at the University of Minnesota.

"It seems to me that the programs they are closing are the ones that have high placement . . . dental hygiene, industrial and technical studies, and agriculture studies," said Rep. Mike Jaros (DFL-Duluth). "Maybe they should reduce political science programs, philosophy and literature, where people can't get jobs."

Last March, the University of Minnesota's Board of Regents decided to close down the Waseca campus as part of its cost-cutting measures.



Human Services

Helping Southeast Asian youth

Minnesota's Southeast Asian population is at a critical turning point and needs the resources to address a burgeoning crime problem among young teens, Rep. Steve Trimble (DFL-St. Paul) told the Health and Human Services Committee March 17.

Arrests of Southeast Asian juveniles in St. Paul tripled between 1988 and 1991, according to the St. Paul Police Department. More disturbing, said Trimble, is that 13- to 15-year-olds are being arrested at higher rates than older teens or adults.

The Health and Human Services Committee approved a measure March 17 that would earmark \$1.5 million in state funding for programs designed to help Southeast Asian youth.

"We want to nail this problem before it gets out of hand," said Trimble, chief author of the measure.

The problem is that existing programs in areas such as youth leadership only touch a few members of the community, said Hao Young of the state Council on Asian Pacific Minnesotans. These programs need to be expanded to include more of the population.

Young said that Minnesota is home to about 80,000 Southeast Asians, of which more than 40,000 are refugees. The

refugee population is made up of about 15,000 Hmongs, 10,000 Vietnamese, 7,000 Cambodians, and 6,000 Laotians. And because of language barriers, these different cultural groups can't participate in the same programs.

"Our children live under the pressure of culture shock," said Born Chea of the Khmer Youth Leadership Program. Younger teens are more and more Americanized and are totally disregarding their parents, he said.

Chea said the problem is made even worse because the children understand American culture better than the adults do.

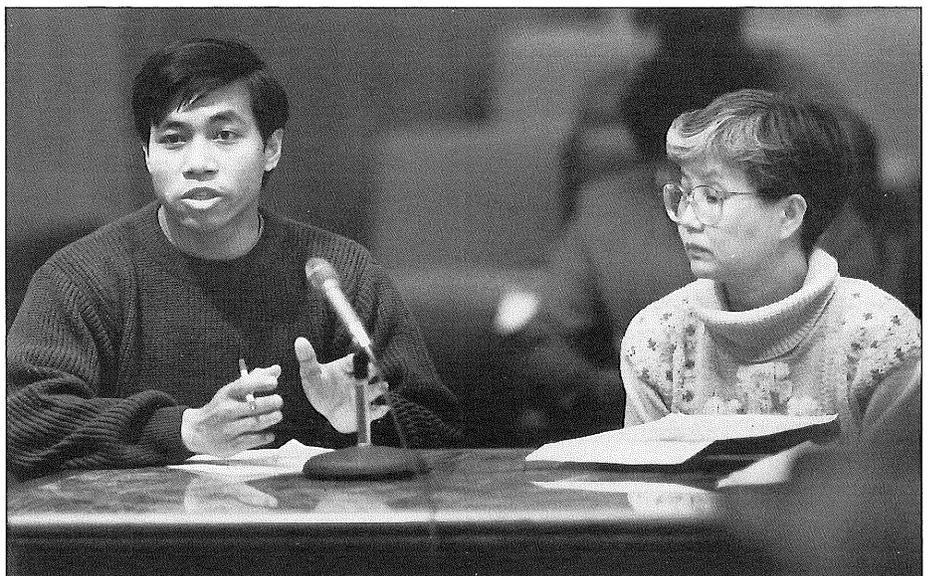
Acknowledging the current budget deficit, Trimble said that this is a case where a small investment now will more than offset future prison and other human services costs in the future.

HF2065 now moves to the Appropriations Committee.

Child support delinquents

Professionals and people who bid on state contracts may find it a lot harder to do their jobs if they are in arrears with their child support payments.

A bill that would allow state oversight boards to suspend the licenses of professional people who are behind in their child support payments left the Health and Human Services Committee without recommendation March 13.



Born Chea, left, and Hoa Young testified before the Health and Human Services Committee March 16 in support of a bill that would increase funding for Asian youth programs. Chea is a member of the Khmer Youth Program and Young sits on the board of the state Council on Asian Pacific Minnesotans.

The measure, sponsored by Rep. Jean Wagenius (DFL-Mpls), would also prohibit state agencies from accepting contracts from people who are in arrears in child support payments.

But some members expressed serious concerns about the measure.

Rep. Don Ostrom (DFL-St. Peter) wondered if the number of offenders who could be flagged under the proposal would outweigh the possible invasion of privacy of the many people who would be affected.

The measure also attempts to more equitably split the costs of health care and child care between parents, regardless of who has custody, based on who has the best insurance and what the net income is of each parent.

It would also increase the amount of net income subject to support from \$4,000 to \$10,000 per month, add a fee for late payments, speed up the calculation of interest on unpaid balances, and give the court authority to place liens on the property of non-compliant parents.

According to a University of Minnesota study, the average amount of child support received by sole custody mothers in 1988 was \$177 per month, said Wagenius, who added that the figure does not include those who don't pay.

The measure (HF2160) now moves to the Appropriations Committee.



Law

Cigarette penalties for minors

Minors could be found guilty of a petty misdemeanor if they buy, or attempt to buy, cigarettes. And the penalties now imposed on retailers for selling cigarettes to minors would be reduced under a bill approved by the Commerce Committee March 18.

The maximum fine for a youth under the age of 18 to buy or attempt to buy tobacco products would be \$200 under the proposal (HF2904). And the penalty against retailers would be reduced to a misdemeanor — punishable by a maximum of 30 days in jail and a \$700 fine.

The current penalty against retailers is a gross misdemeanor, which carries a maximum penalty of a year in jail and a \$3,000 fine. Retailers have argued that the penalty is far too severe for the offense.

In addition, the bill was amended to make it more difficult for groups to send undercover minors into stores in so-called "sting operations. The measure, sponsored by Rep. Rich O'Connor (DFL-St. Paul), would require that clandestine investigations be supervised or authorized by law enforcement officers.

Some committee members objected to portions of the bill, saying it was wrong to target minors with fines. They feared it could also overburden an already-crowded juvenile justice system.

The committee also approved HF487, authored by Rep. Loren Thompson (DFL-Waubun), which would allow county- or municipal-issued licensing of tobacco retailers, whose licenses could be pulled for repeated sales to minors by the same vendor.

Both bills now move to the House floor.

Safety on the slopes

Downhill ski resorts would be shielded from a variety of lawsuits provided they comply with a host of safety requirements under a measure approved by the House Commerce Committee March 17.

In addition, the measure also states that skiers themselves could be held responsible for the injuries or death they cause to another if they break the rules set forth in the proposed "Minnesota ski safety act of 1992."

Phil Peterson of the Twin Cities Ski Area Association said the measure would aid ski area operators by making reckless skiers — instead of ski resort operators — responsible for the injuries they cause.

He estimated that about 12 ski areas in the state have gone out of business in recent years, in part due to high liability insurance costs. The bill maintains operators' liability for mishaps occurring because of their negligence.

The measure explicitly states that individual skiers accept responsibility for "the inherent dangers and risks of skiing," but also requires operators to post safety signs both at the base of hills that would outline the degree of difficulty of the slopes, and by the entrance of chair lifts.

The bill also strengthens operators' ability to revoke the skiing privileges of customers who ski in a dangerous or reckless manner. It specifically states that it is not the operators' "affirmative

duty . . . to protect skiers from their own or from another skiers carelessness or recklessness."

The measure also attempts to put the force of law behind existing but informal "skiers' conduct codes," and would make it a petty misdemeanor to leave the scene of a collision without first leaving your name with the other skier or an employee of the ski area.

Thirty other states, including Wisconsin and North Dakota, have skiing safety laws on the books. Sponsored by Rep. Jeff Hanson (DFL-Woodbury), HF2822 now moves to the Judiciary Committee. Similar legislation has cleared the Senate Commerce Committee and is awaiting floor action.



Environment

Cleaning up the land

Developers and lenders often shy away from environmentally contaminated properties with good reason. Current law doesn't protect them from liability — even when they weren't responsible for the pollution in the first place.

A measure approved by the Environment and Natural Resources Committee March 17 would exempt developers and lenders from liability provided they agree to clean up the contaminated land within a redevelopment project.

Lawmakers hope that the measure will lead to the development and cleanup of hundreds of development sites that are now sitting vacant.

Also in return for cleaning up contaminated land, the state would not force developers or lenders to cleanup other sources of pollution on the property.

Any previous landowners or other people who polluted the property would continue to be held liable for cleanup costs.

Attorney General Hubert Humphrey III urged lawmakers to approve HF1985. It would promote "the re-use of urban properties rather than the continued expansion into farmland, forests, and other undeveloped areas," he said.

Humphrey said several sites have been cleaned up and re-developed under a similar pilot "land recycling" policy developed by his office.

Once the initial cleanup needed for the developer's project is complete, develop-

ers would not be required to pay for additional clean up. They would, however, have to cooperate with the Minnesota Pollution Control Agency on such projects.

Sponsored by Rep. Jean Wagenius (DFL-Mpls), the land recycling act of 1992 (**HF1985**) now moves to the Appropriations Committee.

Another bill approved by the committee is aimed at financing the cleanup of contaminated sites. Sponsored by Rep. Alice Hausman (DFL-St. Paul), the measure would allow cities and development authorities more authority to use tax increment financing for pollution abatement.

Present law allows the use of tax increment financing for some environmental cleanup, but is more restrictive.

Hausman said the legislation would not release polluters from their liability, but that it would allow cities to pay for cleanup of contaminated sites more quickly.

HF2192 now moves to the Taxes Committee.

Mercury limits adopted

Mercury, a liquid metal that is used in everything from children's toys to fluorescent light bulbs, would be prohibited from being dumped in both the solid waste stream and in wastewater under a measure approved by the Environment and Natural Resources Committee March 13.

In addition, the measure would impose a statewide ban on toys and games containing mercury, and limit the use of the toxic metal to medical, dental, instructional, research, and manufacturing areas.

The level of mercury in Minnesota's lakes has been increasing by 3 to 5 percent per year, causing fish consumption advisories on more than 90 percent of the lakes tested in northeastern Minnesota.

Bill sponsor Rep. Jean Wagenius (DFL-Mpls) said that a very small amount of mercury — "the size of an 'o' printed on a page" — is all that is needed to potentially contaminate a 30-acre lake.

Some 14,000 pounds of mercury, which has been traced to deafness, retardation, birth defects and neurological disorders, is released into the air in Minnesota each year,

Sources of Mercury in Minnesota

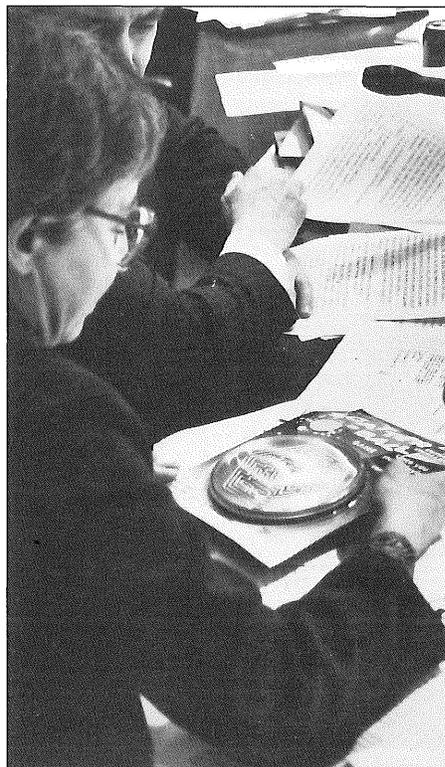
Source	Percentage
Coal burning	27
Latex paints	21*
General industrial activity	13
Municipal waste incineration	10
Fungicides on golf courses	7
Landfills	6
Laboratory and medical use	6
Oil and gasoline combustion	4
Fluorescent light bulbs	3
Sewage sludge incineration	3

*Will decline with EPA and state ban on mercury in paints

according to the Minnesota Pollution Control Agency (MPCA).

The biggest source — 27 percent — of mercury in Minnesota comes from the burning of coal in electric power plants, but 21 percent has also been traced to latex paint, although that is expected to decline because the Environmental Protection Agency has recently banned its use in interior paint.

Businesses that replace or repair items containing mercury would be required to reuse, recycle, or otherwise "manage" the



Rep. Phyllis Kahn examines a mercury-laden toy during a recent meeting of the Environment and Natural Resources Committee.

items to avoid placing mercury in the solid waste stream or wastewater disposal system.

And thermostat manufacturers would have to provide "incentives" and information to consumers about ways to properly manage the mercury in thermostats that are being replaced.

As it settles into lake sediment, a fraction of the mercury is converted into methylmercury, and is readily absorbed by fish. Certain lakes — particularly amber-colored ones — are susceptible to this conversion, requiring the Department of Health to issue "advisories" limiting fish consumption.

Mercury, an excellent conductor of electricity, is used in fluorescent light bulbs, appliances, industrial batteries, thermostats, dental fillings, medical instruments, thermometers, and in latex paint to prevent mildew.

It also is used to prevent mold on golf courses, but a 1991 Minnesota law, which becomes effective in 1994, bans the use of mercury in paint and dyes and as a golf course fungicide.

HF2147 now goes to the Appropriations Committee for further consideration.

State recreation area

A new state recreation area near Crosby-Ironton would be created under a measure approved by the House Environment and Natural Resources Committee March 13.

The Cuyuna Country State Recreation Area would be in the state's southernmost iron mining area, near Crosby-Ironton by Brainerd. The 5,000-acre parcel contains six natural lakes and 16 "pit" lakes that were created during the iron ore mining era.

Department of Natural Resources (DNR) Parks and Recreation Director Bill Morrissey said the water in the area is "second-to-none" in purity, and that the area draws scuba divers from around the Midwest. The deepest pit in the region is 500 feet.

A recreation area is less intensively managed and has fewer restrictions than traditional state parks, and consequently requires less money to operate. That's why local leaders are pushing for recreation area status, although they originally sought to be included in the

state park system.

The proposal also would make use of an Adopt-A-Recreation Area program under which the DNR would work with business and civic groups to do volunteer work at the recreation area.

During hearings on the proposed recreation area, DNR officials and lawmakers expressed concern that no funds be diverted from Minnesota's 66 existing state parks. Funding for those state parks already is below what is needed, said DNR officials.

The proposed legislation seeks \$50,000 for initial planning of the recreation area. If approved, the region would officially become a recreation area on July 1, 1993.

Although most of the land for the Cuyuna Recreation Area is expected to be donated, the proposal does include a provision that would allow the state to purchase land (but no money is included for that purpose). The "recreational" status of the area would allow multiple recreational use, including hunting, limited timber harvesting, and potential future mining.

The land currently is managed by the Cuyuna Range Mineland Recreation Area Joint Powers Board. Most of the land is owned by Crow Wing County and several surrounding cities and townships.

The DNR would work with a community advisory group to develop a plan for the recreation area. The legislation (HF2502), which now moves to the Appropriations Committee, is authored by Rep. Kris Hasskamp (DFL-Crosby).

Marketing those baldies

Those bald tires tossed out in ditches might end up under your favorite piece of exercise equipment if a measure approved by the Environment and Natural Resources Committee becomes law.

HF1991 would allow the Minnesota Pollution Control Agency (MPCA) to award up to \$50,000 in grants and loans to companies that use waste tires in creating new products.

Bill sponsor Rep. Joseph Begich (DFL-Eveleth) told the committee that "you could stay here all day" considering the possibilities in using waste tires.

Waste tires, he said, can be used for exercise machine mats, pickup truck box

liners, car trunk liners, and as mats on roofs that have air conditioning units.

It would be better for Minnesota to pay to grind tires, he said, than to pay to burn them.

A provision in the proposal would allow the state to receive a portion of the royalties or revenues generated by the waste tire product.

The grants could be used not only for feasibility studies for the product, but also for advertising and promotion, business development, and the costs of obtaining patents.

Loan repayments would go into a special revolving loan account for the program.

HF1991 now moves to the Appropriations Committee.



Employment

Indian unemployment

A bill that would grant Indian tribes the same status as local units of government under Minnesota's unemployment compensation law was approved by the Labor-Management Relations Committee March 18.

The Red Lake Band of Chippewa Indians wants the option because they

are in trouble with the federal government because of a decision they made under Minnesota law.

Because the tribe did not elect to be an employer under state law, the Internal Revenue Service is trying to collect somewhere between \$200,000 and \$500,000 from the tribe for unemployment insurance taxes dating back to 1988, said tribe attorney Mason Morris. He said that an "anomaly in federal law" requires that taxes be paid on unemployment insurance.

Morris said that the federal requirement is not consistent with the tribe's status as a sovereign government and one way to change it is for the state to treat the tribe as they would any other political subdivision in the area of unemployment compensation.

Under Minnesota law, local governments are not charged taxes on their unemployment insurance, but reimburse the state fund directly only when they have actual layoffs.

Private entities, including other tribes that elected to be employers under Minnesota law, pay a minimum tax plus an experience-rated tax that is based on their previous claims.

Rep. Jim Tunheim (DFL-Kennedy) is authoring the bill (HF2360) that would establish the reimbursable method for



Luella Christensen and her dancing partner gave members of a transportation subcommittee a demonstration of their square dancing prowess March 17. The subcommittee, however, voted down a proposal that would have allowed square and round dancers to have special license plates.

Indian tribes in Minnesota. Tribes would continue to elect whether they want to be legally considered as an employer.

The committee amended the bill to extend the reimbursable method for only those workers that the tribe employs in a governmental capacity, mainly so that casinos and other profitable enterprises would not be eligible.

HF2360 now goes to the House floor.



Transportation

Driver's license fee increase

The cost of driving in Minnesota may be going up.

The House Transportation Committee approved a \$1 increase in drivers' license fees March 18, pushing the total cost of getting or changing the little plastic cards to \$16.

The fee hike would affect all transactions involving drivers' licenses. Bill sponsor Rep. Jerry Janezich (DFL-Chisholm) said the increase will primarily benefit county governments, which have absorbed the costs of processing the licenses at their local stations.

The Department of Public Safety estimates the change will raise a total of about \$800,000 to be distributed to Minnesota's 87 counties. There are about 1.2 million new, duplicate, or renewed licenses issued each year in the state, about three-quarters of which are processed by county employees.

HF2053 now moves to the House Appropriations Committee.

A \$1 hike in license fees has been approved by the Senate Transportation Committee. That increase, however, is being proposed to cover costs of producing new, more tamper-proof license cards.

An amendment added to a separate House bill (**HF1680**) dealing with banking would require that all drivers' licenses issued in the state be "impervious to alteration."

The amendment was offered by Rep. Wally Sparby (DFL-Thief River Falls).

HF1680 now moves to the House floor.

LRT derailed?

Twin Cities transit planners largely have ignored possibly cheaper solutions for easing traffic congestion in the Twin Cities by concentrating their efforts on light rail transit (LRT), a new study by the Legislative Auditor found.

Although the March 17 report does not suggest lawmakers completely scrap any plans to build LRT lines in the region, it did call for studies first being completed to determine if more efficient ways are available to transport people throughout the metropolitan area.

The report also suggested lawmakers consider raising the gas tax or imposing new fees as a way to encourage more people to use mass transit.

It specifically chastised the Regional Transit Board (RTB) for focusing on LRT at the expense of other alternatives, particularly commuter ride-sharing and suburban bus service.

"We feel regular-route bus service has gotten too little attention," said John Yunker, a program evaluator with the auditor's office.

Because of the multi-million dollar costs most LRT plans carry, it is all but certain the lawmakers would have to approve some form of funding legislation before construction could begin.

Several LRT-related bills this year are moving through the Legislature, although none at this time designate any money beyond preliminary planning expenses.

The auditor's report in many ways mirrors a similar study released last year by the Citizens League, a Minneapolis-based research group, which blasted LRT proposals as too expensive and "a solution looking for a problem."



Crime

Crime bill approved

The 1992 crime package cleared the House Judiciary Committee March 19, with a major overhaul of the state's criminal code.

The bill (HF1849) contains more severe penalties for several different types of offenders, but proponents of the measure say it is more than a "get-tough" package.

Also included in the measure is

mandatory treatment for sex offenders, mandatory adoption of victims' rights policies at all state private and public colleges, two pilot "children's safety centers" for estranged parents to exchange custody of their children, and mandatory counseling for domestic abusers.

Some of the highlights of the 82-page bill would:

Sex offenders

- Remove a provision in current law that says treatment for offenders is voluntary, but allows for the denial of treatment for those prisoners deemed not amenable to treatment.
- State that funding for juvenile sex offender treatment programs is given priority over adult programs.
- Mandate that a juvenile sex offender program be established at one of the state's juvenile correctional facilities.
- Extend the 1991 sex offender registration law to those whose crimes were committed against adults. Previously, it was limited to offenders whose victims were minors.
- Allow sex offenders to be placed on intensive supervised release and to be ordered to participate in sex offender treatment as a condition of release.
- Allow for "psychopathic personality" civil commitment proceedings to begin in the county where a patterned offender was sentenced.
- Revoke probation for unsuccessful progress in a sex offender treatment program.
- Increase the statutory maximum for first-degree criminal sexual conduct from 25 to 30 years.
- Increase the statutory maximum for second-degree criminal sexual conduct from 20 to 25 years.
- Give life without parole for people convicted of first-degree murder where dismemberment of victims is proven, or who have been convicted of a previous heinous crime.
- Establish mandatory life sentencing for an offender convicted twice for first-degree criminal sexual conduct, where the prior incident occurred after Aug. 1, 1989.
- Direct the commissioners of health and planning to begin establishing an institute of pediatric sexual health, "to serve youth and children." Its focus

will be the early detection of potentially sexually violent behavior.

- Direct the Sentencing Guidelines Commission to create a presumption that prisoners who commit a felony against a person while in prison would receive consecutive — not concurrent — sentences.
- Limit the practice of “double-bunking” in new and remodeled prisons after July 1, 1992.
- Prohibit the release of prisoners on weekends or holidays, and provide escorts to those prisoners released to halfway houses or other supervised programs.

Crime victims

- Prohibit insurance companies from discriminating against crime victims who have been tested for the HIV virus.
- Require all Minnesota colleges to post sexual harassment policies and to adopt a “victims rights” policy.
- Allow victims the right to have a “supportive person” in court during testimony.
- Allow children to testify outside the courtroom setting if the child was a victim or a witness to a “crime of violence,” which includes over two-dozen felony offenses. Current law allows such testimony only where the child is a victim of physical or sexual abuse.
- Direct the Department of Public Safety to establish a 24-hour crime victims referral hotline.
- Establish grants for victim-offender mediation programs in cases of non-violent misdemeanors.

Domestic abuse

- Create two pilot children’s safety centers — one in the Twin Cities area and the other in Greater Minnesota — for the safe exchange of children whose parents are estranged, and provide a “healthy, interactive environment” for parents who are separated from their kids to visit with their children.
- Sentence those who violate orders for protection to three days in jail and to undergo mandatory counseling. If the jail time is stayed, and the defendant refuses counseling, the jail time is reinstated. Violating another order within two years would carry a 30-day

jail term and mandatory treatment.

- Create a new class of second-degree murder. A person causing the unintentional death of another, when the offender kills the person who has an order for protection against the murderer, could be found guilty of second-degree murder.
- Prohibit the use of electronic monitoring as a factor in determining bail.

Juveniles

- Establish a long-term secure juvenile correctional facility at Red Wing for purposes of “confinement, treatment, and rehabilitation.”
- Expedite hearings where physical or sexual abuse is alleged and would require judges to reach a decision within 15 days.
- Require an annual report on the out-of-state placement of juveniles. An interim task force found that only Hennepin County has an accurate count of those sentenced and placed elsewhere.
- Create a civil cause of action for juveniles used in a “sexual performance,” a definition that includes child pornography. Damages may be collected from the perpetrator within six years of the time the plaintiff knew or had reason to know injury was caused by the offenders actions.

No dollar amount was fixed to the proposal, but committee Chair Rep. Kathleen Vellenga (DFL-St. Paul) said that funding for victim services “would be equal” with those given to corrections programs designed to help and imprison offenders.

HF1849 now moves to the Appropriations Committee for further consideration.

March 1, 1856

On this day, McLeod County was established and named in memory of Martin McLeod, an early fur trader in Minnesota.

March 5, 1853

On this day, Rice County was established and named after Henry Mower Rice, one of the first two U.S. senators from Minnesota.

Do you know?

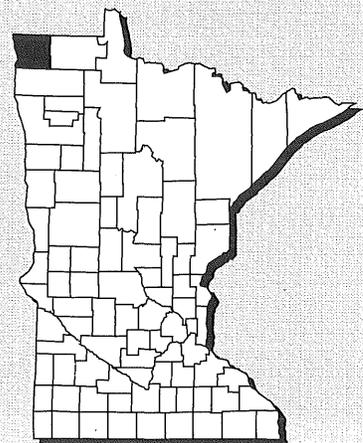
Kittson County, established March 9, 1878, honors a Canadian-born fur trader and politician on whose home site the St. Paul Cathedral was ultimately built.

The county was formerly named Pembina, one of the nine large counties into which the Minnesota Territory was originally divided. It was at Pembina that Norman Wolfred Kittson, an associate of Henry Sibley’s in the fur trade, was stationed for 10 years, beginning in 1843.

He later represented the Pembina district in the Minnesota Territorial Legislature from 1852-1855, often making the long journey by dog train.

Kittson also managed a line of steamboats on the Red River of the North for the Burbank Stage Company. In 1864, he bought that company and continued to manage it until the railroad put an end to steamboating on the river.

He died suddenly on May 10, 1888, on a train coming from Chicago.





The House Local Government and Metropolitan Affairs Committee March 19 struck down a proposal that would have made it illegal to make a right turn in front of a stopped MTC bus. Metropolitan Transit Commission officials supported the change, saying it would reduce car-bus accidents. But panel members voting against the new law said it could, instead, lead to traffic tie-ups, confusion among drivers, and erratic enforcement by police. The measure was included in a larger package creating metro-wide incentives to reduce traffic problems and improve air quality in the Twin Cities. The full bill, which gained panel approval, also sets a \$50 fine for illegally driving in high-occupancy vehicle (HOV) lanes on the freeway.

Network broadcasters are being urged to voluntarily reduce the amount of sex and violence they air under a House resolution approved March 19 by the House Commerce Committee. "It's time we send a message to the networks that they start acting more responsibly," said sponsor Rep. Eileen Tompkins (IR-Apple Valley). She said children, in particular, are adversely influenced by TV shows with excessive violence or sexual content. The committee, however, dropped a provision from **HF2944** that would have asked broadcasters to produce more programs that promote "wholesome family values."

Nearly a full year after lawmakers voted to create Advantage Minnesota, the quasi-public business partnership is getting its first president. Negotiations with the new chief were completed March 17, but his or her name won't be announced until April 1 — a date Department of Trade and Economic Development officials say is only a coincidence.

The "peace dividend" could be paying off for metro-area bus riders. With the easing of East-West tensions, the U.S. Department of Defense is making available its dedicated satellite time to

municipal transit planners. Local transit officials are planning to equip buses with transmitters that will bounce their signals off the defense department's "eyes in the sky" and back to the Twin Cities where they'll be displayed on screens telling passengers exactly how far away their next bus is. The bus-locators are part of a much larger, long-term plan to improve transit service contained in **HF2191**, which passed March 18 before the House Transportation Committee. The screens are planned for selected bus shelters in the not-too-distant future. Said Regional Transit Board Chairman Mike Ehrlichmann: "I guess they aren't doing much spying anymore."

Minnesota State Lottery Director George Andersen had nothing but praise for the creative "geniuses" among the managers of the 4,000 Minnesota retail outlets where lottery tickets are sold. One such establishment, which he declined to identify, actually shrink-wrapped a lottery ticket to a pound of bacon. "Bacon sales were up 380 percent," Andersen told members of the Appropriations Committee's Economic Development, Infrastructure and Regulation Division March 17.

Legislators are accustomed to hearing rosy estimates about how much money a proposed program will generate for the state, only to learn later that it has fallen far short of projections. But that certainly hasn't held true for the Minnesota State Lottery. Initial projections for the lottery were that it would generate up to \$200 million in sales between July 1990 and July 1991. But sales were actually \$320 million during that time, lottery Director George Andersen told members of the Appropriations Committee's Economic Development, Infrastructure and Regulation Division March 17. He said he's not sure what caused the increased interest in the lottery.

Come fly with me: After being informed "that our governor is not a traveling governor," some lawmakers began saying this week that Arne Carlson should re-think his infrequent-flyer policy. During March 16 testimony before the Appropriations Committee's State Government Division, aides to the governor said Carlson's travel budget is

one area that can withstand some trimming if absolutely necessary. But division chair Rep. Phyllis Kahn (DFL-Mpls) noted that foreign business executives respond more favorably to sales pitches from elected officials — such as a governor — instead of a state commissioner or other appointee. The spending panel was informed that Carlson will be accompanying Department of Trade and Economic Development staff later this year to help drum up new business for the state.

Proponents of video lottery machines received a much-sought after vote March 19, and the sudden move left both Canterbury Downs and hospitality representatives speechless. Rep. Gil Gutknecht (IR-Rochester) was just as shocked, but recovered to tell members, "Gambling is a zero sum game — it doesn't produce anything. All we're doing here is creating a geometric increase in the gambling in Minnesota." Rep. Tom Osthoff (DFL-St. Paul) tried to authorize 100 video slots for the ailing racetrack, but his amendment failed. A move to authorize the machines in bars also failed, on a 3-8 vote. Amendment sponsor Rep. Jeff Bertram (DFL-Paynesville) promised "this [issue] is far from being over. . . . this is not the final vote." A gross revenue estimate on video lottery machines has been tagged at \$574 million annually.

If it were a movie, the title could have been "Storage Sheds of Greater Minnesota." MnDOT officials gave a slide show depicting their construction needs several weeks ago to members of the Appropriations Committee's Economic Development, Infrastructure and Regulation Division. On March 19, the day the division approved its bonding bill, Chair Rep. Jim Rice (DFL-Mpls) didn't let MnDOT officials forget what was easily the most boring meeting of the division this session. Rice announced that he was negotiating for the movie rights to the slide show. "If we can market that, I can guarantee eight straight hours of solitude," joked Rice.

'Brewer's amendment' makes changes harder

If history is any indication, all 20 of the proposed constitutional amendments now before the Legislature stand a fighting chance of being approved by Minnesota voters.

Nine of the last 10 proposed amendments that have been submitted to voters have received the OK. But given the obstacles in place to prevent easy approval of constitutional amendments, you may have thought the odds a lot less.

Minnesota's requirements are more stringent than those in at least 40 other states. A majority of those voting in an election must vote 'yes' on the proposed amendment — not just a majority of those voting on the question.

Called an "extraordinary majority," the provision means that all voters who skip the amendment question but vote elsewhere on the ballot are effectively counted as voting 'no' on the proposed amendment.

Today, Minnesota and only two other states retain the extraordinary majority requirement. That's the reason a proposed amendment in 1914 calling for initiative and referendum failed — even though those voting on the question approved it by a 80.2-19.8 percent margin.

But it wasn't always so difficult to amend the Constitution.

From the time the Constitution was drafted in 1857 until 1898, Minnesota had, "of all the states, the simplest process for amending its constitution," according to *A History of the Constitution of Minnesota*. During that 41-year period, only a "simple majority" — or more 'yes' than 'no' votes on a proposed amendment — was required for ratification.

This ease of adoption was intentional. Called the "Great Compromise" of the 1857 constitutional conventions, the Republicans signed off on nearly every article of the Democratic document with the understanding that the Constitution would be left easy to amend.

And it was. From 1858 to 1898, 48 constitutional amendments were approved — a 73 percent success rate.

But everything changed in 1898, when what is now known as the "brewer's amendment" was put to the people. It required that proposed amendments

needed an extraordinary majority instead of a simple majority to be ratified.

The moniker stems from a widely held belief that "the liquor interests promoted this change to prevent the adoption of a prohibition amendment," wrote Anderson and Lobb in *A History of the Constitution of Minnesota*.

The intent of the brewer's amendment, of course, was to make it more difficult to amend the Constitution, which it did. And in 1918 — one year before prohibition was adopted on the federal level — the change paid off for the liquor interests.

In that year, Minnesota voters were asked to ban "the sale and manufacture of liquor." Although the proposed amendment received 16,000 more 'yes' than 'no' votes, it failed to satisfy the extraordinary majority requirement, and was not adopted.

Since the 1898 change, the approval rate of proposed amendments has dropped to just over 46 percent — a decline of nearly 30 percent.

Because of this decline, there have been two significant movements in the last 50 years to once again make it easier to amend the Constitution.

Constitutional study commissions were

Amendment-free ballot this year?

With the first committee deadline passed, only one of the proposed constitutional amendments has cleared the necessary hurdles to bring it closer to the November ballot.

The Senate Omnibus Transportation bill (SF1750) contains a provision that would require that motor vehicle excise tax proceeds be used for road and transit programs.

A similar measure (HF1223) was approved by the House Transportation Committee last year, but stalled in the Rules and Legislative Administration Committee. When the 1991 session ended, the bill then reverted to the Transportation Committee, and has not received a hearing this year.

Another recently introduced proposal (HF2241) would establish a home-stead credit permanent trust fund, with a dedicated portion of sales tax revenue to be used to fund property tax relief. The Taxes Committee could still take up the bill.

The prospects of placing any proposed amendment on the ballot this year, however, remain dim. House Speaker Dee Long has said she doubts the Legislature will approve any proposed amendment this year.

Should that hold true, it would be only the fourth statewide election in 50 years where no proposed amendment was offered.

The following is a list of the proposed amendments that have been introduced this session:

- HF0024 (Kahn) Lowering the voting age to 16.
- HF0204 (McPherson) Limiting legislative service to 12 years, and constitutional officers to eight years.
- HF0224 (Kinkel) Bonus granted to Persian Gulf War vets.
- HF0261 (Begich) Right to bear arms not to be abridged.
- HF0284 (Uphus) Legislative service limited to 10 consecutive years.
- HF1207 (Valento) State spending not to increase faster than the consumer price index.
- HF1223 (Waltman) MVET revenue allocated to highway user tax distribution fund for public assistance.
- HF1260 (Segal) Housing trust fund established.
- HF1379 (Weaver) City Councils allowed to limit terms.
- HF1526 (Erhardt) Legislative and executive term limits through constitutional amendment.
- HF1583 (Runbeck) Limiting legislative service to 12 years.
- HF1662 (Gruenes) Reducing size of the legislature — unicameral body with 135 members.
- HF1737 (Uphus) Providing the death penalty for those convicted of first-degree murder.
- HF1748 (Orfield) Human Rights — calling for equality for men and women under the law.
- HF2012 (Weaver) Limiting the Legislature to sessions only in odd-numbered years.
- HF2289 (Olson, E.) Homestead credit permanent trust fund established; sales tax revenue dedicated.
- HF2605 (Lieder) MVET revenue dedicated for metro mobility trust fund.
- HF2751 (Stanius) Municipal State Aid monies allowed for town roads.
- HF2789 (Olsen S.) Governor's veto deadline extended.
- HF2790 (Segal) Science and technology research fund established; lottery revenue dedicated.

formed in both 1948 and 1972. The first was called largely because the failure rate of amendments between 1898 and 1946 was a lofty 67.5 percent. But instead of asking voters to revert to the simple majority, lawmakers sought, in part, to increase the powers of the Legislature.

In 1948, voters were asked whether the Legislature alone should be given the power to call a constitutional convention without asking voters to call one, as is currently required. A second amendment that year proposed the grouping of amendments on the ballot so that each measure wouldn't require a separate vote. Both were soundly defeated.

And in March of 1971, then-Gov. Wendell Anderson encouraged a second Constitutional Study Commission to be formed. The Legislature agreed at a time when 23 other states had similar commissions.

That commission, among other things, recommended that the Constitution be made easier to amend by allowing amendments to be approved if they received 55 percent of the vote. This was proposed as an alternative to the more stringent extraordinary majority requirement.

The question was put to voters in 1974, but it failed by a margin of less than 1 percent — despite being approved by a 57.4-42.6 majority.

So what are the odds of any of any proposed amendment now before the Legislature being added to the Constitution this November — provided lawmakers agree to put one or more on the ballot?

Mathematically, the odds since 1898 are just over 46 percent, but a little better than 50-50 if you count all proposed amendments since 1857. A total of 114 proposed amendments out of 205 have been approved, or 55 percent.

But the odds are probably a lot greater given the increased media hype and sophistication of voters, a trend that began in the 1960s when the "considerable efforts of reform-minded individuals and interest groups [were able] to overcome entrenched political opposition to any form of constitutional 'tinkering,'" wrote George Mitau, former chair of the Macalester College Department of Political Science, in *Constitutional Reforms in Minnesota—Change by Amendments 1947-1977*.

That helps explain why nine of the last 10 proposed amendments have been approved, while the mathematical odds

of approval is just 55 percent.

Historically, many amendments failed even though they garnered the overwhelming approval of those voting on the question. In the 1920s, four failed amendments were approved by majorities of at least two-to-one, but failed to meet the extraordinary majority test because of the high number of "drop-off" voters — those that vote for the high profile offices but don't vote for amendments.

During the 1920s, there were 15 proposed constitutional amendments. The average drop-off rate for each of those ballots was nearly three of every 10 voters, or 27.7 percent.

At the end of the 1940s, the drop-off rate was still high at just over 22 percent. But by the 1960s the drop-off rate had fallen to 15.5 percent — a decline that can be directly attributed to concerted lobbying efforts for amendments.

"Persons and groups . . . political parties and bipartisan citizen committees devoted money, time, and public relations skill in the battle to overcome the obstacle of Minnesota's amending majority," wrote Betty Kane, a former lobbyist for the Minnesota League of Women Voters, in *Amending Our State Constitution: Continuity Through Ordered Change*. All the techniques used for political office campaigns were employed, "and with dramatic results," Kane added. Nine of twelve amendments were accepted during the 1960s.

Since then, citizen and lobbyist participation has continued to increase, with organizations such as the League of Women Voters of Minnesota and the Citizens League taking active roles on certain ballot issues. In the 1970s, the drop-offs fell to 11.8 percent, and again during the 1980s to 9.8 percent.

The 1988 vote to authorize the Minnesota State Lottery saw 96.8 percent of voters cast an opinion on the amendment, second highest in state history to the 1868 vote which gave blacks the right to vote.

So what are the odds that 16-year-olds could be given the right to vote and term limits could be imposed on legislators — two proposed amendments now before the Legislature?

Pretty good as far as voters are concerned — despite the formidable odds

stacked against approval of proposed amendments.

But perhaps the greater obstacle is getting such questions on the ballot. There have been 205 proposed amendments placed on the ballot since 1858, an average of 1.5 per year.

And this year, lawmakers have to decide how many, or whether, any of the 20 proposed amendments now before the Legislature should be sent to voters for their approval.

—John Tschida

Amending the Minnesota Constitution

Here's the process by which the state Constitution is amended:

- The Legislature passes a law — by majority vote in both bodies — proposing a change in the Constitution, including the actual question as it is to appear on the ballot in the next general election.
- Four months prior to the election, the state attorney general prepares for the secretary of state a statement of each amendment's purpose and effect.
- In the October prior to the election, the secretary of state publishes this statement in every qualified newspaper and distributes copies of these to county auditors. At least two notices will be at each polling place on election day.
- The secretary of state, on advice from the attorney general, prepares a short title to identify each amendment on the ballot. The proposed amendment as passed by the Legislature will appear beneath this title.
- Sample ballots are available for public examination four weeks prior to the election at the Secretary of State's Office, or at each county auditor's office three weeks before the election.
- A notice explaining that failure to vote on an amendment is the equivalent of a 'no' vote is placed on each ballot.
- If the state canvassing board finds that a proposed amendment received the approval of a majority of the voters at the election, the governor will announce by proclamation that the amendment is adopted.

Committee, Floor & Final Action

Key to Committee/Division Abbreviations

AG	AGRICULTURE	EE	ELECTIONS & ETHICS	HO	HOUSING
AGR	AGRICULTURE & RURAL DEVELOPMENT	EG	ENERGY	JU	JUDICIARY
AP	APPROPRIATIONS	EH	ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT & HOUSING	JU/crjus	Criminal Justice Division
AP/ecir	Economic Development, Infrastructure & Regulation Div.	EM	EMPLOYMENT	LA	LABOR-MANAGEMENT RELATIONS
AP/ed	Education Division	EN	ENVIRONMENT & NATURAL RESOURCES	LG	LOCAL GOVERNMENT & METROPOLITAN AFFAIRS
AP/enr	Environment & Natural Resources Division	EP	ENERGY & PUBLIC UTILITIES	LO	LOCAL GOVERNMENT
AP/hr	Human Resources Division	ET	ETHICS	MA	METROPOLITAN AFFAIRS
AP/sg	State Government Division	FI	FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS & INSURANCE	RA	RULES AND ADMINISTRATION
CO	COMMERCE	FI/bk	Banking Division	RE	REDISTRICTING
EC	ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT	FN	FINANCE	RI	REGULATED INDUSTRIES
EC/itt	International Trade & Technology Division	GL	GENERAL LEGISLATION, VETERANS AFFAIRS & GAMING	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
		HH	HEALTH & HUMAN SERVICES	WM	WAYS & MEANS

1992 MINNESOTA LEGISLATURE BILL STATUS TRACKING SHEET Bill action between March 12 - 19			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
		AGRICULTURE										
HF1994	Cooper	Ethanol producer payments—	2/20 AG	AG	3/13 rpa	reAP						
SF2417	Frederickson	established	3/9 AGR	AGR	3/17 rpa	reFN						
HF2125	Tunheim	Seed potato growing area—	2/27 AG	AG	3/13 rp							
SF2069	Stumpf	counties added	2/27 AGR									
HF2480	Koppendrayner	Dairy expansion loan established	3/5 AG	AG	3/13 rpa	reAP						
SF2429	Davis		3/9 AGR									
HF2489	Dille	Well placement rule—	3/5 AG	AG	3/13 rp							
SFnone		waiver provided										
HF2566	Wenzel	Food handler license fees—	3/5	AG	3/13 rpa							
SF2321	Bertram	modified	3/4 AG	AGR	3/17 rpa	reFN						
HF2716	Bauerly	Nursery dealer, pesticide, dairy—	3/9 AG	AG	3/13 rpa	reAP						
SFnone		provisions altered										
HF2733	Wenzel	Dairy fund established	3/9 AG	AG	3/13 rpa							
SF2728	Sams		3/16 AGR									
HF2734	Bauerly	Ag improvement loan program	3/9 AG	AG	3/13 rpa	reAP						
SF2710	Sams	for Grade B producers established	3/16 AGR									
HF2783	Sparby	Farm security loans—	3/10 AG	AG	3/13 rp	reAP						
SF2693	Davis	adjustments	3/16 AGR									
HF2793	Ogren	Commodity checkoff fee—	3/10 AG	AG	3/13 h, at							
SF2685	Davis	refund procedures modified	3/12 AGR									
HF2830	Omann	Milk marketing—legal assistance	3/12 AG	AG	3/13 rpa	reAP						
SF2640	Sams		3/11 AGR									

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BILL STATUS TRACKING SHEET**
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HF2885	Thompson	Agricultural chemical response—	3/12 AG	AG	3/13 h, w/o r	reAP						
SF2655	Sams	eligibility extended	3/12 AGR									
COMMERCE												
HF0487	Thompson	Cigarettes—penalties increased	2/25/91 CO	CO	3/19 rpa							
SF0304	Marty	for sales to minors	2/14/91 CO	'CO	3/12 rpa							
HF1416	Solberg	Investments—advertising	4/4/91 CO	CO	3/11 rpa		3/16	132-0	3/16			
SF1243	Cohen	restrictions modified	CO									
HF2551	Rest	Corporate registration	3/5 CO	CO	3/10 rp		3/16	133-0	3/16			
SF2413	Reichgott	procedures modified	3/9 JU	JU	3/18 rpa							
HF2572	McEachern	Probate code—	3/5 CO	CO	3/10 rp		3/16	132-1				
SF2309	Solon	successor definition modified	3/4 JU	3/18 rp								
HF2608	O'Connor	Credit cards companies required	3/9 CO	CO	3/19 rpa							
SF1649	Solon	to file state treasurer reports	1/9 CO	3/11 rpa								
HF2645	Bauerly	Contractors' recovery fund	3/16 CO	CO	3/19 rpa							
SF2274	Dahl	established	3/9 CO	CO	3/16 rpa							
HF2822	Hanson	Skiing—safety measures provided	3/12 CO	CO	3/17 rp	reJU						
SF2497	Johnson, J.B.		3/11 EN	RA†	3/18 rp	reJU						
HF2879	Rukavina	Iron mining—operating	3/12 CO	CO	3/19 h†							
SFnone		requirements modified										
HF2891	Farrell	Commerce dept allowed nine	3/12 CO	CO	3/19 rp							
SF2658	Laidig	firms to recover unclaimed land	3/12 CO									
HF2904	O'Connor	Tobacco purchases by minors—	3/12 CO	CO	3/19 rpa							
SF2475	Beckman	penalties added	3/9 CO	CO	3/12 rpa							
HF2939	Janezich	Cemeteries—care fund changes	3/16 CO	CO	3/19 a, h†							
SF2173	Solon	permitted for lot sales	3/2 VG	VG	3/11 rpa							
HF2944	Tompkins	TV networks required to	3/16 CO	CO	3/19 rpa							
SF2741	J.E. Benson	limit violent programming	3/18 ED									
HF2950	Dawkins	Realtors—	3/16 CO	CO	3/17 rpa							
SF2662	Pappas	license renewal fees increased	3/12 CO	CO	3/18 w, r	reFN						
ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT												
HF0278	Dawkins	Jobs in community service act	3/9 EC	EC	3/16 rp	reAP						
SF2584	Pappas	adopted	3/10 HH									
HF2071	Pugh	Tax increment financing—	2/24 EC	EC	3/17 rpa	reTA						
SF2291	Metzen	requirements clarified	3/4 EH	EH	3/12 rp	reTA			3/17			
HF2302	Rice	Neighborhood revitalization program—	3/2 LG*	EC	3/2 rpa							
SF2314	Kroening	fund distribution requirements	3/14 EH	EH	3/10 rpa	reRA						
HF2482	Olson, K.	Tax incentives for businesses	3/5 EC	EC	3/17 rpa	reTA						
SF2066	Beckman	in designated cities, counties	2/27 EH	EH	3/9 rpa	reTT			3/17			
HF2520	Segal	Quasi-public agency act adopted	3/5 EC	EC	3/16 rpa							
SF2601	Beckman		3/10 GO									
HF2530	Segal	DTED mission statement created	3/5 EC	EC	3/16 rpa							
SF2600	Beckman		3/10 EH									
HF2632	Rukavina	Affirmative enterprise program—	3/9 EC	EC	3/16 rp	reAP						
SF2422	Dicklich	established	3/9 EH	EH	3/16 rp	reFN						
HF2635	Segal	Intergovernmental planning, study	3/9 EC	EC	3/16 rpa	reGO						
SFnone		commission established										

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EDUCATION												
HF1929	Dorn	Tuition financial aid—	2/18 ED	ED	3/16 rp	reAP						
SF1635	Hottinger	comparable institutions defined	1/7 ED	ED	1/7 rpa	reFN						
HF2013	Sparby	Technical colleges authorized	2/20 ED	ED	3/16 rp							
SF1991	Stumpg	to contract for student housing	2/24 ED	ED	3/12 rpa							
HF2093	Hasskamp	Tobacco use prohibited	2/24 ED	ED	3/16 rpa							
SF1898	Dahl	at public schools	2/20 ED									
HF2351	Kelso	Vocational funds disbursed—	3/2 ED	ED	3/13 h	reED/edfin						
SFnone	Beckman	responsibility transferred	3/18 ED									
HF2377	Uphus	School consolidation law changed	3/2 ED	ED	3/9 rpa		3/16	132-0	3/16			
SF1968	Johnson, D.E.		2/24 ED	ED	3/18 rpa							
HF2413	Lourey	Adopt-a-school program	3/2 ED	ED	3/16 h							
SF2195	Johnson, J.B.	established	3/9 JU									
HF2606	Anderson, R.H.	Waseca campus transferred	3/9 ED	ED	3/13 rp	reAP						
SF2493	Day	to technical colleges board										
HF2766	Hartle	General education revenue	3/9 ED	Ed/edfin	3/13 h							
SFnone		reduction formula modified										
HF2785	Winter	Waseca higher education center	3/11 ED	ED	3/13 rpa	reAP						
SF2394	Davis	created	3/5 ED									
HF2787	Hasskamp	Post-secondary enrollment options,	3/11 ED	ED	3/13 h	reED/edfin						
SFnone		comparable course defined										
HF2788	Johnson, R.	Post-secondary enrollment options—	3/10 ED	ED	3/13 h	reED/edfin						
SF2598	Finn	funding amended	3/10 ED									
Education Finance Division												
EDUCATION												
HF0730	Johnson, A.	Teacher center revenue	3/7/91 ED	ED/edfin	3/13 h							
SF0784	Knaak	formula provided	3/14/91 ED									
HF1787	Anderson, R.	General education revenue for	1/7 ED	ED/edfin	3/18 rp†							
SF1776	DeCramer	alternative education-increased	2/18 ED									
HF1850	Kelson	Optional extra referendum	1/13 ED	ED/edfin	3/13 h, a							
SF1663	Johnston	authorized	1/9 ED									
HF1850	Kelso	Optional extra referendum	1/13 ED	ED/edfin	3/18 rpa†							
SF1663	Johnston	authorized	1/9 ED									
HF1897	Bauerly	Cooperative secondary facilities	1/15 ED	ED	3/16 h							
SF2687	DeCramer	program modified, bonds authorized	3/12 ED	ED	3/16 h, lo							
HF1914	Pugh	South St. Paul—capital	2/18 ED	ED/edfin	3/18 rpa†							
SF1771	Metzen	expenditure facilities revenue	2/18 ED									
HF1917	Rest	Drug abuse resistance education—	2/18 ED	ED/edfin	3/13 h, a							
SF1884	Reichgott	special levy authority expanded	2/20 ED									
HF1939	Dempsey	Fund balance reduction modified,	2/18 ED	ED/edfin	3/13 h							
SF1786	Fredrickson	retroactive date provided	2/18 ED									
HF1986	Garcia	Richfield school district—health,	2/20 ED	ED/edfin	3/18 rpa†							
SF1840	Riveness	safety plan changes authorized	2/20 ED									
HF2061	Hausman	Regional library basic system	2/24 ED	ED/edfin	3/17 rpa†							
SF2606	Pogemiller	support modified	3/11 ED									
HF2101	Kelso	Early childhood development	2/24 ED	ED/edfin	3/16 rpa†							
SF1813	Traub	screening requirements modified	2/18 ED	ED	3/11 rpa							
HF2105	Vanasek	LeCenter school district—given	2/26 ED	ED/edfin	3/18 rp†							
SF2656	Neuville	more capital bonding authority	3/12 ED									

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HF2151	Peterson	Lac qui Parle Valley school	2/27 ED	ED/edfin	3/13 h							
SF2738	Fredrickson	district appropriated money	3/18 ED									
HF2194	McEachern	Staff development revenue—	2/27 ED	ED/edfin	3/16 rpa†							
SF2340	Dicklich	authorized use clarified	3/4 ED									
HF2221	Sparby	Teacher collective bargaining	2/27 ED	ED/edfin	3/13 h							
SF1990	Stumpf	deadline extended										
HF2230	McEachern	St. Michael-Albertville school	2/27 ED	ED/edfin	3/13 h							
SF1862	Adkins	district fund transfer authorized										
HF2322	Dauids	Preston-Fountain school district	3/2 ED	ED/edfin	3/13 h, a							
SF2259	Benson, D.D.	education revenue maintained	3/2 ED									
HF2348	Tunheim	School board's review, comment	3/2 ED	ED/edfin	3/18 rpt†							
SF2262	Stumpf	process changed, council created	3/2 ED									
HF2358	Hausman	Capital expenditure levy for	3/2 ED	ED/edfin	3/13 h, a							
SF2294	Pappas	contracts, leases authorized	3/4 ED									
HF2365	Rodosovich	Faribault school distric land	3/2 ED	ED/edfin	3/13 h, a							
SF2424	Neuville	conveyance provided										
HF2382	Jaros	Equalized aid, levy authorized	3/2 ED	ED/edfin	3/13 h							
SF2506	Solon	for district with low funds	3/9 ED									
HF2509	Dauids	Harmony, Mabel-Canton school	3/5 ED	ED/edfin	3/13 h							
SF2414	Benson, D.D.	districts—combination provided										
HF2518	Nelson, K.	Taxpayer notification meetings—	3/5 ED	ED/edfin	3/13 h							
SF2365	Pogemiller	modified for certain bond sales	3/5	ED								
HF2588	Bauerly	Regional library basic support	3/5 ED	ED/edfin	3/17 rpt†							
SF2118	Pappas	system modified	2/27 ED									
HF2590	Nelson, K.	Minneapolis school district—	3/5 ED	ED/edfin	3/18 rpt†							
SF2659	Ranum	certain positions unclassified	3/12 GO									
HF2631	Hausman	Post-secondary enrollment	3/9 ED	ED/edfin	3/18 rpa†							
SF2481	Pappas	options act modified	3/9 ED									
HF2676	Tunheim	Maximum effort capital loan—	3/9 ED	ED/edfin	3/13 h							
SF2477	Stumpf	debt redemption adjusted	3/9 ED									
HF2690	Kinkel	Health and safety capital	3/9 ED	ED/edfin	3/13 h							
SF2558	Finn	expenditure program modified	3/10 ED									
HF2742	Dauids	Fund transfers allowed for	3/9 ED	ED/edfin	h							
SF2501	Benson, D.D.	reorganizing school districts	3/9 ED									
HF2772	Ozment	Education programs, procedures	3/9 ED	ED/edfin	3/18 rpa†							
SF2554	Olson	amended, money appropriated	3/10 ED									
HF2906	Schafer	Lester Prairie school district—	3/12 ED	ED/edfin	3/13 h							
SF2684	Renneke	fund transfer provided	3/12 ED									
		ENERGY										
HF2685	Trimble	Energy-eficient standards	3/9 EG	EG	3/18 rpa							
SF2428	Johnson, J.B.	provided; appliances regulated	3/9 EG	EG	3/18 rpa	reFN						
		ENVIRONMENT & NATURAL RESOURCES										
HF1347	Skoglund	Minnehaha state park—	4/4/91 EN	EN	3/17 rp							
SF1252	Flynn	land lease	4/8/91 EN	VG†	3/11 rpa							
HF1513	Bodahl	Thin ice—	4/10/91	EN	3/19 rp							
SF2011	Bertram	sheriff enforcement	2/27 EN	EN	3/9 rpa		3/16	66-0	3/19			
HF1861	Jefferson	Minneapolis—state land release	1/14 EN	EN	3/17 rp							
SF1722	Kroening		1/15 EN	EN	3/2 rpa				3/17			

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HF1985	Wagenius	Land recycling act adopted	2/20 EN	EN	3/17 rpa	reAP			3/17			
SF1866	Mondale		2/20 EN	JU	3/11 rp	reFN						
HF1985	Wagenius	Land recycling act adopted	2/20 EN	EN	3/17 rpa	reAP						
SF1866	Mondale		2/20 EN	JU	3/11 rp	reFN						
HF1991	Begich	Waste tires—	2/20 EN	EN	3/19 rpa	reAP						
SF1829	Dahl	grants for new products	2/20 EN	EN	2/27 rpa	reFN			3/19			
HF1992	Tompkins	Child center diaper option—	2/20 HH†	EN	3/13 rp	reRU						
SF2093	Pariseau	cloth or disposable	2/27 HH									
HF2147	Wagenius	Mercury—	2/27 EN	EN	3/13 rpa	reAP						
SF2042	Dahl	sale, disposal	2/27 EN									
HF2192	Hausman	Tax increment financing—	2/27 EN	EN	3/17 rpa	reTA						
SF1950	Mondale	environmental clean up	2/24 EN	EN	3/9 rpa	reTT			3/17			
HF2267	Steensma	Petrofund reimbursement provided	3/2 EN	EN	3/19 rpa							
SF2001	DeCramer	to cities, towns	2/27 EN	EN	3/18 rpa							
HF2280	Rukavina	State land sale—	3/2 LG†	EN	3/13 rpa							
SF2193	Dicklich	Biwabik	3/2 EN									
HF2282	Rukavina	Snowmobiles—liability, speed limit	3/2 EN	EN	3/17 rpa	reJU						
SF2233	Stumpf	exemptions	3/2 EN	JU†	3/13 rpa							
HF2320	Peterson	Watershed districts provisions	3/2 EN	EN	3/19 rpa							
SF2298	Price		3/4 EN	EN	3/16 rpa	3/19						
HF2324	Dauids	Fillmore County—tax-forfeited	3/2 LG	EN	3/13 rpa							
SF1787	Benson, D.D.	land sale authorized	2/18 EN	EN	3/16 rpa							
HF2502	Hasskamp	Cuyuna recreation area created	3/5 EN	EN	3/13 rpa							
SF2324	Samuelson		3/4 EN									
HF2504	Stanius	Fluorescent lamps—	3/5 EN	EN	3/19 rpa							
SF1858	Laidig	state bulbs recycled	2/20 EN	EN	3/5 rpa	reFN						
HF2543	Munger	RIM project land—	3/5 EN	EN	3/19 rpa							
SF2301	Price	eligibility requirements modified	3/4 EN	EN	3/16 rpa				3/19			
HF2556	Goodno	Personal watercraft—	3/5 EN	EN	3/19 nrp							
SF1669	Finn	rearview mirrors	1/13 EN	EN	2/27 rp		3/12	58-0	3/16			
HF2561	Sparby	Firearm restrictions modified	3/5 EN	EN	3/13 nrp							
SF2678	Berg		3/12 EN									
HF2564	Vanasek	State government—environmental	3/5 GO	EN	3/13 w/o r	reAP						
SF2273	Pogemiller	agencies, boards restructured	3/2 GO	GO	3/18 rpa	reEN						
HF2593	Welle	Kandiyohi County—tax-forfeited	3/5 LG	EN	3/13 rp							
SF2308	Johnson, D.E.	property exchanged	3/4 EN	EN	3/16 rp							
HF2612	Weaver	Natural resources regulations—	3/9 EN	EN	3/17 rpa							
SF2389	Merriam	modified, changed, clarified	3/5 EN	GO †	3/12 rp				3/17			
HF2619	Rodosovich	State park boundaries—	3/9 EN	EN	3/17 rpa							
SF2392	Johnson, J.B.	provided additions, deletions	3/5 EN	EN	3/16 rpa				3/7			
HF2664	Pellow	Refuge deer license—	3/9 EN	EN	3/13 rpa							
SF2679	Berg	senior citizen preference	3/12 EN									
HF2684	Bishop	Water testing—	3/9 EN	EN	3/13 rpa	reAP						
SF2473	Morse	fee established	3/9 HH									
HF2702	Munger	Board of Water and Soil—	3/9 EN	EN	3/19 rp							
SF2310	Price	dispute resolution committee	3/4 EN	EN	3/12 rp				3/19			
HF2717	Dille	Nitrate data advisory task force,	3/9 EN	EN	3/19 rpa	reAP						
SF2102	Morse	data base established	2/27 EN	GO†	3/18 rpa	reFN			3/17			
HF2719	Peterson	Fish, wildlife habitat—	3/9 EN	EN	3/16 rpa	reAP						
SFnone		matching funds										

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HF2746	Munger	Board of Water & Soil—	3/9 EN	EN	3/19 rpa							
SF2311	Price	city, county controls	3/4 EN	3/16 rpa								
HF2823	McPherson	Emission testing—	3/12 EN	EN	3/13 rp							
SF2576	Laidig	diesel procedure exempted	3/10 EN									
HF2842	Pelowski	Southeast bluffs trail system—	3/12	EN	3/13 rp							
SFnone		established										
HF2849	Simoneau	Split Rock Lighthouse fee	3/12 EN	EN	3/17 rp							
SF2101	Merriam	structure authorized	2/27 EN	EN	3/5 rp	reEN						
HF2910	Jennings	Sanitary district—	3/12 EN	EN	3/13 rpa							
SF2705	Johnson, J.B.	notification required	3/16 EN	EN								
		FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS & INSURANCE										
HF1680	Skoglund	Banks, credit unions, lenders—	5/3/91 FI	FI	3/18 rpa							
SF2213	Solon	regulated, practices modified	3/2 CO	CO	3/16 rpa							
HF1884	Sparby	Trustee investments—	1/15 FI	FI	3/18 rpa							
SF1729	Hottinger	certain mutual funds allowed	1/15 CO	CO	3/9 rpa							
HF1980	Pugh	Auto insurance—	2/20 FI	FI	3/18 rpa							
SF1922	Solon	technical changes	2/24 CO	CO	2/27 rpa							
HF2802	Gruenes	Health care—	3/10 FI	FI	3/16 rpa	reAP						
SF2602	Berglin	statewide program established	3/10 CO	CO	3/17 rpa	reGO						
		GENERAL LEGISLATION VETERANS AFFAIRS & GAMING										
HF1818	Wenzel	Elections—	1/9 LG	GL	3/10 rpa		3/16	133-0	3/16			
SF1668	Samuelson	certain mail ballots authorized	1/13 EE	EE	3/11 rpa							
HF2465	Frederick	Veterans—property, room searches	3/5 GL	GL	3/10 rpa		3/16	133-0	3/16			
SF2029	Pariseau		2/27 VG									
		Veterans Affairs Division GENERAL LEGISLATION										
HF0176	Betterman	Resolution—	2/4/91 GL	GL/vet	3/17 rp	reGL						
SF0168	Berg	prohibiting flags desecration	2/2/91 JU	VG	3/18 rp	reJU						
HF2514	Garcia	Veterans— county service office	3/5 GL	GL/vet	3/17 rpa	reGL						
SF2322	Bertram	grants established	3/4 VG	VG	3/9 rpa	reFN						
HF2642	K. Olson	Military— armory closings,	3/9 GL	GL/vet	3/17 rpa	reGL†						
SF2286	Vickerman	public hearings required	VG	3/11 rp								
		GOVERNMENTAL OPERATIONS										
HF0217	Carruthers	Interior designers—	2/7 CO	GO†	3/19 rpa							
SF0394	Flynn	licensed, regulated	2/20/91 CO	CO	4/4/91 rpa	reGO						
HF0419	Johnson, R.	Retirement— tax shelter	2/21/91 GO	GO	3/13 rpa							
SF0410	Pogemiller	annuity payments allowed	2/21/91 GO	GO	3/18 lo							
HF0443	Murphy	Chemical dependency counselors—	2/21/91 HH	GO	3/19 rp	reAP						
SF0422	Solon	licensing, regulation	2/25/91 HH	HH	3/4 rpa	reGO						
HF0667	O'Connor	State patrol members—	3/7/91 GO	GO	3/19 rp							
SF0735	Lessard	vacation donation allowed	3/14/91 GO	GO	4/8/91 rpa		5/10/91	36-27	5/14/91			
HF0699	Reding	Retirement—	3/7/91 GO	GO	3/13 rpa							
SF0684	Pogemiller	judges' contributions increased	3/11/91 GO	GO	3/18 rpa							
HF0779	Munger	Packaging, toxics—	3/11/91 EN	GO	3/11 rpa	reTA						
SF0731	Lessard	fees, recycling goal	3/14/91 EN									

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HF1334	Reding	Volunteer firefighters—	4/14/91 GO	GO	3/19 rpa							
SF1230	Stumpf	qualifying service defined	4/14/91	GO	3/12 rpa							
HF1744	Dempsey	Pensions—PERA, surviving spouse	1/6 GO	GO	3/9 rpa							
SF1710	Fredrickson	optional annuity	1/15 GO	GO	3/10 rpa							
HF1868	Johnson, R.	Retirement— public employee	1/14 GO	GO	3/13 rp	reTA						
SF2166	Stumpf	incentives provided	3/2 GO	GO	3/13 rpa	reTT						
HF1996	Reding	Retirement— teacher	2/20 GO	GO	3/17 rp							
SF2023	Benson, J.E.	contribution transfers modified	2/27 GO	GO	3/17 rp							
HF1997	Reding	Public colleges— IRA plans	2/20 GO	GO	3/13 rpa							
SF1837	Morse	modified	2/20 GO	GO	3/13 rpa	re FN						
HF2001	Jefferson	Retirement— MERF coverage	2/20 GO	GO	3/13 rpa							
SF1934	Pogemiller	granted certain employees	2/24 GO	GO	3/18 rpa							
HF2014	Reding	Retirement— police, fire granted	2/20 GO	GO	3/13 rpa							
SF2352	Piper	actuarial assumption increase	3/4 GO	GO	3/17 rpa							
HF2018	Farrell	Retirement— St Paul fire	2/20 GO	GO	3/13 rpa							
SF2750	Kelly	benefits modified	3/18 GO	GO	3/18 rpa							
HF2025	Reding	Retirement— MSRS	2/20 GO	GO	3/17 rpa							
SF1916	Waldorf	interest rates increased	2/24 GO	GO	3/12 rpa							
HF2028	Jefferson	Retirement— MERF	2/24 GO	GO	3/13 rpa							
SF1935	Pogemiller	provisions modified	2/24 GO	GO	3/13 rpa							
HF2051	Reding	Appointments—	2/24 GO	GO	3/19 rp							
SF1794	Waldorf	dept. heads, boards, agencies	2/18 GO	GO	3/2 rp							
HF2226	O'Connor	Pensions— St. Paul Police	2/27 GO	GO	3/13 rp							
SF2418	Waldorf	benefit regulation modified	3/9 GO	GO	3/18 nh							
HF2231	Carruthers	Administrative rules corrections	2/27 GO	GO	3/19 rpa							
SF2282	Hottinger		3/4 GO	GO	3/19 rpa							
HF2251	K. Olson	State Government—	2/27 GO	GO	3/17 rp							
SF2013	Adkins	square dance adopted	2/27 VG	VG	3/11 rp							
HF2257	Jefferson	Pensions— specific employee	3/2 GO	GO	3/13 rp							
SFnone		granted buyback										
HF2260	Bodahl	Occupations—Abstracters board	3/2 GO	GO	3/13 h							
SF2260	Renneke	granted powers	3/2 CO									
HF2283	Johnson, A.	Children, youth, families	3/2 ED	GO	3/13 rp	reAP						
SF2272	Traub	commission—duties clarified	3/2 HH	HH	3/18 rpa	reFN						
HF2298	O'Connor	Occupations—creation of	3/2 GO	GO	3/13 rp	reAP						
SF2729	Waldorf	legislative regulation commission	3/16 GO	GO	3/19 rp	reFN						
HF2312	Jaros	Manufactured in USA—	3/2 GO	GO	3/19 rp							
SF2115	Solon	Canadian cement included	2/27 GO	GO	3/18 rp							
HF2343	Rest	Quasi-agency accountability—	3/2 GO	GO	3/19 rpa							
SF2236	Riveness	standars, requirements provided	3/2 GO	GO	3/18 rpa							
HF2352	Jefferson	State Agencies— affirmative	3/2 GO	GO	3/13 rp							
SF2292	Kroening	action duties not to be delegated	3/4 GO									
HF2368	Lasley	Trucking—	3/2 TR	GO	3/13 rpa	reAP						
SF2665	Vickerman	route permit conversion regulated	3/12 TR	TR	3/16 lo							
HF2369	Sparby	Pensions— Thief River Falls	3/2 GO	GO	3/13 rp		3/18	133-0				
SF2242	Stumpf	police benefit increased	3/2 GO	GO	3/18 rp							
HF2404	Pugh	State pension investment	3/2 LG	GO	3/13 rpa							
SF2194	Reichgott	procedure restricted	3/2 GO	LG†	3/16 w							
HF2417	Lourey	Communications—STARS	3/2 GO	GO	3/13 rpa	reAP						
SF2156	Chmielewski	authorized to certain groups	3/2 GO	GO	3/13 rpa							

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File No.	Author	Committee/Division/Bill Title										
HF2423	Johnson, R.	State boards—pension	3/5 GO	GO	3/13 rpa							
SF2409	Cohen	investment board created	3/9 GO									
HF2437	McGuire	Clean Air Act amendments—	3/5 EN	GO	3/13 rp	reAP						
SF2095	Morse	business assistance program	2/27 EN									
HF2545	Reding	Retirement— legislator, elective	3/5 GO	GO	3/13 rpa	reAP						
SF1793	Waldorf	officer retirement fund created	2/18 GO	GO	3/12 rp	re FN						
HF2565	Jefferson	Pensions— Mpls police, fire	3/5 GO	GO	3/13 rp							
SF2382	Pogemiller	survivor benefits increased	GO	3/13 rp								
HF2586	Trimble	St. Paul tourism district—	3/5 EC	GO	3/19 rpa							
SF2323	Cohen	reorganization	3/4 EH	RA	3/18	reGO						
HF2587	Runbeck	Advertising—state aid grantees	3/5 GO	GO	3/13 rpa							
SF2737	Pariseau	to provide free services	3/18 GO									
HF2601	Simoneau	Pensions— transfered U of M	3/5 GO	GO	3/13 rp							
SF2434	Kroening	employees granted MSRS coverage	3/9 GO	GO	3/18 rp							
HF2618	Reding	Judges—	3/9 GO	GO	3/13 h							
SFnone		salary ranges created										
HF2680	Bodahl	State gov't— federal grant	3/9 GO	GO	3/13rp	reAP						
SF2235	Riveness	opportunities compiled	3/2 GO	GO	3/12 rp	reFN						
HF2683	Solberg	Pensions— Nashwauk police	3/9 GO	GO	3/13 rp							
SF2467	Lessard	survival benefits increased	3/9 GO	GO	3/18 rpa							
HF2704	Clark	State councils—Asian-Pacific	3/9 GO	GO	3/13 rp							
SF2597	Pappas	membership increase	3/10 GO									
HF2744	Koppendraye	State departments—	3/9 GO	GO	3/13 rp		3/18	134-0				
SF2566	Renneke	employee relations expenses	3/10 GO	GO	3/16 rp							
HF2754	Simoneau	Cities— Columbia Heights	3/9 GO	GO	3/13 rpa							
SF2599	Frank	fire allowed termination	3/10 GO	GO	3/18 rpa							
HF2756	Rukavina	Retirement— Virginia fire	3/9 GO	GO	3/13 rpa							
SF2530	Dicklich	survivor benefit increased	3/9 GO	3/18	GO rpa							
HF2767	Simoneau	Courts—Ramsey, Hennepin:	3/9 GO	GO	3/13 nrp							
SF2643	Kroening	independent public defense system	3/11 JU									
HF2776	Olson, K.	Telecommunications—STARS	3/9 GO	GO	3/19 rpa	reAP						
SF2485	DeCramer	funding provided	3/9 GO	GO	3/18 rpa	reFN						
HF2784	Sarna	Cities— Mpls police	3/10 GO	GO	3/13 rpa							
SF2547	Pogemiller	relief laws codified	3/10 GO	GO	3/13 rpa							
HF2791	Reding	State Government—	3/10 GO	GO	3/13 rpa							
SFnone		contracts regulated										
HF2792	Rice	Retirement— Mpls fire,	3/10 GO	GO	3/13 rp		3/18	134-0				
SF2581	Kroening	level benefits provided	3/10 GO	GO	3/18 rpa							
HF2800	Ogren	Health care— coverage for	3/10 JU	GO	3/13 rp	reAP						
SF2603	Berglin	uninsured, underinsured	3/10 HH	HH	3/11 rpa	re GO						
HF2813	Milbert	State boards—accountancy	3/12 CO	GO	3/13 rp							
SF2746	Luther	granted disciplinary authority	3/18 CO									
HF2827	O'Connor	Firefighters—	3/12 GO	GO	3/13 rpa							
SF2628	Kelly	survivor benefits modified	3/11 GO	GO	3/18 rpa							
HF2848	Reding	State employees—	3/12 LA	GO	3/17 rpa							
SF2505	Waldorf	labor, salary plans ratified	3/9 GO	GO	3/12 rpa	reFN						
HF2924	Jefferson	Optometry, license, exam—	3/16 GO	GO	3/19 rp							
SF2486	Sams	procedures modified	3/9 GO	GO	3/11 rp							
		HEALTH & HUMAN SERVICES										

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File No.	Author	Committee/Division/Bill Title										
HF0376	Kahn	Clean Indoor Air Act modified	3/19 HH	HH	3/19 a, nrp							
SF0429	Flynn		2/25/91 HH	CO†	3/9 rpa							
HF1494	Mariani	Public Assistance—self-	4/8/91 HH	HH	3/17 rpa	reAP						
SF1899	Piper	sufficiency program established	2/20 HH	HH	3/12 rpa	reFN						
HF1940	Greenfield	Supplemental aid payment rate	2/18 HH	HH	3/19 rp	reAP						
SF1976	Berglin	cap extended for nursing homes	2/24 HH	HH	3/16 rp	reFN						
HF2060	Cooper	Intermediate care facilities—	2/24 HH	HH	3/13 rpa							
SF1965	Vickerman	rules exemption	2/24 HH									
HF2065	Trimble	Asian youth—	2/24 HH	HH	3/17 rpa	reAP						
SF1942	Kelly	crime prevention	2/24 HH	HH	3/4 rpa	reFN						
HF2081	Tunheim	Medical assistance—	2/24 HH	HH	3/11 rp		3/18	133-0				
SF1903	Stumpf	provider appeals modified	2/24 HH									
HF2160	Wagenius	Child support—administration,	2/27 JU	HH	3/13 w/o r	reAP						
SF2000	Cohen	enforcement modified	2/27 HH	JU	3/5 h							
HF2168	Mariani	Mental health—	2/27 HH	HH	3/17 rpa	reAP						
SF1979	Pappas	alternative service project	2/24 HH	HH	3/13 rpa	reFN						
HF2254	Cooper	Pharmacy board appointments—	2/27 HH	HH	3/12 rp		3/18	134-0				
SF2049	Vickerman	geographic representation	2/27 HH	HH	3/18 rpa							
HF2265	Cooper	Funeral—disposal for	3/2 HH	HH	3/17 rpa							
SF2249	Finn	unclaimed cremated remains	3/2 HH	HH	3/6 rpa	reFN						
HF2286	Boo	Blind person reporting—	3/2 HH	HH	3/13 rpa†							
SF1805	Traub	ophthalmologists and optometrists	2/18 HH									
HF2342	Jefferson	American Indian child welfare	3/2 HH	HH	3/18 rp							
SF2186	Traub	advisory council created	3/2 HH	GO†	3/13 rpa							
HF2367	Pugh	Court procedures—	3/2 HH	HH	3/17 rpa	reAP						
SF2246	Spear	commitment, hold	3/2 HH	HH	3/6 rpa	reFN						
HF2415	Kelso	Child care services—	3/2 HH	HH	3/2 rpa							
SF2707	Piper	residential property restriction	3/16 HH									
HF2422	Sparby	Hospitals—	3/5 HH	HH	3/18 rpa	reAP						
SF2325	Samuelson	payment rates recalculated	3/4 HH	HH	3/13 rpa	reFN						
HF2472	Wejcman	Public assistance payments—	3/5 HH	HH	3/13 rpa	reAP						
SF2196	Traub	vendors notified of changes	3/2 HH									
HF2499	Orenstein	Medical assistance coverage—	3/5 HH	HH	3/19 rpa							
SF2337	Flynn	personal care services provided	3/4 HH	HH	3/18 rpa	reFN						
HF2532	Segal	Guardian powers related to	3/5 HH	HH	3/18 h							
SF2247	Kroening	mentally retarded—restricted	3/2 HH	HH	3/9 rpa							
HF2563	Greenfield	Medical assistance payments	3/5 HH	HH	3/18 rp	reAP						
SF2458	Samuelson	regulated for certain therapies	3/9 HH	HH	3/16 rpa	reFN						
HF2579	Dorn	Social work board—	3/5 HH	HH	3/13 rpa							
SF2234	Finn	disciplinary powers, reporting	3/2 HH									
HF2694	Greenfield	Human service occupation—	3/9 HH	HH	3/17 rp	reAP						
SF1945	Piper	license proposal review	2/24 HH	HH	3/2 rp	reFN						
HF2696	Greenfield	Nursing homes—	3/9 HH	HH	3/13 rpa							
SF2137	Hottinger	hospice residential facility	2/27 HH	HH	3/18 rpa							
HF2858	Greenfield	Nursing home beds—	3/12 HH	HH	3/13 rpa†	reAP						
SF2704	Berglin	moratorium exception provided	3/16 HH									
HF2913	Rodosovich	HIV minimum standards—	3/12 HH	HH	3/13 rpa	reAP						
SF2523	Piper	chemical dependency treatment	3/9 HH	GO	3/18 rpa†							
HF2928	Greenfield	Medical assistance restrictions	3/16 HH	HH	3/19 rp							
SF1782	Berglin	clarified for assests, income use	2/18 HH	HH	3/9 rpa	reJU						

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File No.	Author	Committee/Division/Bill Title										
HF2962	Cooper	Health care review powers	3/16 HH	HH	3/19 rpa							
SF1900	Finn	provided for nursing homes	3/10 JU	JU	3/18 rpa							
HF2967	Clark	Residential facility resident	3/18 HH	HH	3/19 rpa							
SF2117	Berglin	saving accounts regulated	2/27 HH	HH	3/16 rp							
		HOUSING										
HF2005	Dawkins	Federal HOME program—	2/20 HO	HO	2/27 rpa	reAP						
SF2059	Kelly	matching funds provided	2/27 EH	EH	3/16 rpa	reFN						
HF2773	Morrison	General obligation bonds—	3/9 HO	HO	3/11 rpa	reTA						
SF2626	Kelly	permitted for housing projects	3/11 EH	EH	3/16 rpa	reTT						
		JUDICIARY										
HF1702	Rest	Adoption— birth information	5/15/91 JU	JU	3/13 h, a							
SF1581	Traub	released to adoptees	5/17/91 JU									
HF1803	Bishop	Crime—pistol permits denied	1/8 JU	JU	3/16 rpa							
SF1619	Marty	in certain cases	1/6 JU	JU	1/10 rpa		2/18	61-0	2/24			
HF1817	Farrell	Trademark infringement—	1/9 CO	JU	3/13 rp							
SF1698	Mondale	penalties provided	1/13 CO									
HF1938	Pugh	Legal— mortgage, foreclosure	2/18 JU	JU	3/13 rp							
SF1856	Finn	provisions modified	2/20 JU	JU	3/18 rpa							
HF2000	Macklin	Probate proceedings— trust,	2/20 JU	JU	3/13 rp							
SF1859	Merriam	powers of attorney modified	2/20 JU	JU	3/18 rpa							
HF2076	Dawkins	Civil law— landlord, tenant	2/24 HO	JU	3/13 rp							
SF1938	Pappas	detainer actions modified	2/24 JU	JU	3/18 rp							
HF2181	Carruthers	Data practices—	2/27 JU	JU	3/13 rpa†							
SF1974	Ranum	omnibus bill	2/24 JU									
HF2396	Pellow	Crime— Crime Stoppers Inc.	3/2 JU	Ju	3/13 nrp							
SF2131	Knaak	granted funds	2/27 JU									
HF2402	Pugh	Legal— Nonprofit Corporation	3/2 CO	JU	3/13 rpa							
SF2088	Reichgott	Act amended	2/27 JU	JU	3/13 rpa							
HF2541	Pugh	Probate proceedings— transfers,	3/5 JU	JU	3/13 rp							
SF2368	Finn	death security registration	JU	3/18 rp								
HF2647	Milbert	Statutes— revisor's bill	3/9 JU	JU	3/13 rp							
SF2622	Neuville		3/11 JU									
HF2750	Bishop	Human Rights—	Ju	3/13 rpa								
SF2468	Reichgott	disabled persons clarified	3/9 JU									
		LABOR-MANAGEMENT RELATIONS										
HF1951	Begich	Workers' compensation—	2/18 LA	LA	3/12 rp	reAP						
SF2065	Chmielewski	insurance regulations modified	2/27 EM									
HF1952	Rukavina	Workers' compensation—	2/18 LA	LA	3/12 rpa†							
SF2107	Chmielewski	benefits and insurance regulated	2/27 EM	EM	3/18 rpa	reRA						
HF2002	Orenstein	Volunteer services—	2/20 ED	LA	3/2 rp		3/9	130-0	3/9		3/16	
SF1908	Marty	federal grant proposal	2/24 GO	GO	3/2 rpa							
HF2152	Murphy	Collective bargaining—	2/27 LA	LA	3/12 rpa							
SF2529	Chmielewski	arbitration in certain cases	3/9 EM	EM	3/19 rpa							
HF2285	Tunheim	Unemployment compensation—	3/2 LA	LA	3/12 rp							
SF2263	Stumpf	overpayments waived	3/2 EM									
HF2336	Simoneau	Workers' compensation—	3/5 LA	LA	3/12†							
SFnone		risk plan board membership										

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HF2360	Tunheim	American Indians—	3/2 LA	LA	3/18 rpa							
SF1590	Stumpf	unemployment compensation	5/20/91 EM	EM	3/11 rpa							
HF2445	Sarna	Unfair labor practices—	3/5 LA	LA	3/18 rpa							
SF2336	Chmielewski	employee off-work activity	3/4 EM	3/11 rpa								
HF2640	Uphus	Boilers, mint oil extraction—	3/10 LA	LA	3/12 rpa							
SF2408	D.E. Johnson	considered agricultural	3/9 AGR									
HF2727	Gutknecht	Public employment—	3/9 LA	LA	3/12 rpa							
SF2565	Renneke	relations board eliminated	3/10 GO									
		LOCAL GOVERNMENT & METROPOLITAN AFFAIRS										
HF1777	Schreiber	Brooklyn Park—	1/7 RI	LG	3/13 rpa	reAP						
SF1623	Luther	liquor licensing	1/6 CO	CO	1/9 rpa		1/9	62-0	1/10			
HF1778	Orfield	Sewers— Metropolitan Council	1/7 LG	LG	3/12 rpa							
SF1656	Mondale	bonding authority limited	1/9 MA									
HF1911	Kinkel	Hubbard County—	2/18 LG	LG	2/27 rp		3/9	130-0	3/11		3/19	
SF1766	Finn	tax-forfeited land exchanged	2/18 EN	EN	3/9 rpa		3/16	64-1				
HF1957	Battaglia	Cook County—	2/18 LG	LG	2/20 rpa		3/2	132-0	3/4			
SF1966	Johnson, D.J.	hospital board terms	2/24 LG	LG	3/17 rpa							
HF2183	Waltman	Zumbrot—informational	2/27 LG	LG	3/13 rpa							
SF1893	Mehrkens	highway signs erected	2/20 TR	TR	3/12 rp	reFN						
HF2190	McGuire	Ramsey County—housing	2/27 EC	LG	3/19 rpa							
SF2110	Kelly	authority extended	2/27 EH	EH	3/13 rpa	reTT						
HF2219	Johnson, A.	Traffic congestion reduction	2/27 TR	LG	3/19 rpa	reTA						
SF1993	Flynn	program established	2/24 TR	MA	3/10 rp	reTT*						
HF2305	Blatz	Bloomington—city allowed	3/2 LG	LG	3/19 rp							
SF1633	Belanger	to join port authority	1/7 EH	EH	2/27 rp		3/12	62-0	3/16			
HF2426	Pugh	Dakota Co—transportation	3/5 LG	LG	3/13 rpa							
SF2451	Metzen	funding transferred	3/9 TR	TR	3/11 w	reFN						
HF2463	Trimble	Ramsey County—court revenue	3/5 LG	LG	3/19 rpa	reTA						
SF2086	Cohen	redistributed	2/27 JU	JU	3/13 rpa	reTT						
HF2510	Simoneau	LRT— project governance	3/5 TR	LG	3/13 rpa							
SF2510	Flynn	guidelines established	3/9 MA									
HF2526	Abrams	Hennepin County—lake improvement	3/5 LG	LG	3/19 nrp							
SF1694	Traub	program established	1/13 LG	LG	2/20 rp		3/2	59-0	3/5			
HF2707	Koppendrayee	Mille Lacs County tax forfeit	3/9 LG	LG	3/19 rpa							
SF2511	Davis	land sale authorized	3/13 EN	EN	3/13 rpa							
HF2829	Dille	Hutchinson—special service	3/12 LG	LG	3/12 rpa	reTA						
SF2444	Bernhagen	district adopted by city	3/9 LG	LG	3/12 rp	reTT						
		REGULATED INDUSTRIES										
HF1751	Olsen, S.	Telephone advertising—	1/6 RI	RI	3/12 rpa							
SF1919	Novak	services regulation	2/24 EP	EP	3/2 rpa		3/16	60-0	3/19			
HF1761	Dempsey	Liquor stores—	1/6 RI	RI	3/9 rp		3/16	130-0	3/16			
SF1696	Frederickson	public hearing requirements	1/13 CO									
HF2082	Skoglund	Telephone tracer service—	2/24 RI	RI	3/12 rpa		3/18	134-0	3/19			
SF2320	Ranum	harassing calls, rules provided	3/19 RA									
HF2135	Jacobs	Telephone extended area service	2/27 RI	RI	3/12 rpa							
SF2092	Dicklich	—requirements, rate settings	2/27 EP									
HF2397	Jacobs	Pipeline regulation—	3/2 RI	RI	3/9 rp		3/16	132-0	3/16			
SF2484	Novak	liquified natural gas	3/9 TR	TR								

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HF2431	none listed	Public utilities—	4/29/91 RI	RI	3/12 rpa							
SF1399	Benson, J.E.	reconciliation date change	4/10/91 EP	EP	4/15/91 rp	4/29/91	59-0	4/29/91				
HF2505	Stanis	Telephone companies—	3/5 RI	RI	3/12 rpa							
SF1802	Knaak	caller identification services	2/18 EP	EP	3/12 rpa	JU						
HF2657	Bodahl	Telephone companies—	3/9 RI	RI	3/12 rpa							
SF2595	Renneke	recovery of lost income	3/10 EP									
HF2709	Jacobs	Liqueur-filled candy—	3/9 RI	RI	3/12 rpa							
SF2483	Solon	sales authorized	3/9 CO	CO	3/18 rpa							
HF2723	Heir	Fuels—	3/9 RI	RI	3/12 rpa	reAP						
SF2509	Gustafson	inspections provided	3/9 EP	CO†	3/19 rpa	reFN						
HF2732	Heir	Telecommunications—	3/9 RI	RI	3/12 rpa							
SF2660	Marty	communication-impaired access	3/12 GO									
HF2749	Clark	Telecommunications—	3/9 RI	RI	3/12 rpa							
SF2503	Marty	communication-impaired access	3/9 EP	EP	3/19 rp	reFN						
RULES & LEGISLATIVE ADMINISTRATION												
HF1652	Dempsey	Postal stamp commemorating	4/22/91 RU	RU	5/18/91 rp	5/20/91	134-0	3/4		3/16	3/16	
SF1502	Frederickson	Wanda Gag— resolution	4/18/91 VG	VG	3/9 rp	3/12	61-0					
TAXES												
HF1910	Rest	Legal—limited liability	2/18 JU	TA	3/19 rpa							
SF1740	Reichgott	company act created	1/15 JU	JU	3/2 rpa	reTT						
HF2884	Rest	Bonding procedures, authority	3/12 TA	TA	3/19 rpa							
SF2648	Pogemiller	modified for HFA, HECB, RFA	3/11 FN									
TRANSPORTATION												
HF0804	Morrison	Hazardous waste—over-the-road	3/11/91 TR	TR	3/4 h, a							
SF0695	DeCramer	shipping regulated	3/11/91 TR	TR	3/16 rpa	reFN						
HF1313	Olson, K.	RV combinations allowed	4/2/91 TR	TR	3/13 rpa	reAP						
SF1568	Vickerman	under certain conditions	5/14/91									
HF1933	Anderson, R.	Fergus Falls— hwy. 297 redefined	2/18 TR	TR	3/18 rp							
SF1767	Larson		2/18 TR	TR	3/10 rp							
HF2032	Kalis	Highways—county-state aid	2/24 TR	TR	3/13 rpa	reAP						
SF1881	Langseth	formula amended	2/20 TR	TR	2/24 *							
HF2053	Janezich	Drivers' license fees increased	2/24 TR	TR	3/18 rpa	reAP						
SF1921	Chmielewski		2/24 LG	TR†	3/12 rpa	reFN						
HF2191	Simoneau	Transit bonding authority extended	2/27 TR	TR	3/18 rpa	reTA						
SF2144	Merriam		2/27 TR	MA†	3/12 rp	reTT						
HF2205	Mariani	Metropolitan State University—	2/27 TR	TR	3/18 nrp							
SF1972	Kelly	freeway sign provided	2/24 TR	TR	3/10 rp							
HF2355	Johnson, A.	Courier services regulated	3/2 TR	TR	3/4 rpa							
SF2637	Pappas		3/11 TR	TR	3/16 rpa							
HF2375	Mariani	Special needs transit	3/2 TR	TR	3/18 rp							
SF1770	Frank	committee selected	2/18 MA	MA	3/5 rp							
HF2577	Lieder	Townships—permitted to disclaim	3/5 LG	TR	3/13 rp							
SF2353	Vickerman	abandoned roads	3/5 TR									
HF2948	McGuire	Ramsey County— additional	3/16 TR	TR	3/18 h							
SFnone		trunk system routes funded										

AG
†HF2793-laid over
CO
†SF2497-CO 3/16 rpa, reRA
†HF2939-laid over for interim study
ED
†HF2879-returned to subcommittee

for interim study
†HF1787, 1850, 1914, 1986, 2061, 2101,
2105, 2194, 2348, 2588, 2518, 2590, 2631,
and 2690 incorporated into HF2121
†HF2772-sections 1-15, 19, 21-26, 30-38,
40, 42, 43-46 incorporated into HF2121

EN
†HF2280-reEN
†SF2102- EN 3/9 rpa, reGO
G L/vet
†HF2642 includes HF2909

GO
†HF2194-GO 3/13 rpa, reLG
HH
†SF429-HH 4/4/91 reCO
†HF2286 includes HF2868
†SF2186-HH 3/6 rpa, reGO

†HF2858 includes HF2857
†SF2523-HH 3/16 rpa, reGO
LA
†HF1952 includes HF2336
†HF1336 incorporated into
HF1952

LG
†HF2190-EC 3/12 rpa, reLG
RI
†SF2509-EP 3/16 rpa, reCO

1992 MINNESOTA LEGISLATURE: House action on all bills through March 12, 2:30 p.m.

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Key to Committee/Division Abbreviations

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

Editor's note: This section, which is organized chronologically by House file number, shows the last House action on every bill that has had a hearing in the House from the beginning of the 1992 session through March 12 at 2:30 p.m. This, coupled with the current week's bill tracking chart in the preceding section, should provide an accounting of every bill that has been heard in the House.

If you find a bill in this section and want to know if it has been acted on this week, look to the weekly bill tracking chart in the preceding section, which has bills organized by committee subject.

Keys to the abbreviations for both the committee names and House actions appear on this page; the action key appears on each page.

HF/SF	Action Date	House Action	HF/SF	Action Date	House Action
HF0123/SF0043	3/2	HO rp	HF1783/SF1679	3/12	GL h, a
HF0149/SF1013	3/11	LG nrc	HF1784/SF1646	3/10	ED/edfin h
HF0285/SF0897	3/9	JU h, a, inc HF2574	HF1788/SFnone	1/9	ED nrc
HF0295/SF0199	2/27	HH rpa reGO	HF1791/SFnone	3/10	FL rpa
HF0355/SF1015	3/11	TR rpa	HF1797/SF1615	3/12	EN rpa reAP
HF0370/SF0356	2/19	ED h	HF1801/SF1736	3/12	GL h, a
HF0442/SF0273	3/2	JU h, a	HF1803/SF1619	2/24	SFsub
HF0443/SF0422	3/11	GO/gs rp	HF1811/SF1641	2/26	ED rp reAP
HF0490/SF0633	3/4	ED/edfin h	HF1817/SF1698	3/3	CO rpa reJU
HF0607/SF0450	2/19	ED h	HF1818/SF1668	3/10	GL rpa
HF0756/SF0975	2/24	LA rpa	HF1825/SF1666	2/27	LG rpa 3/2 recalled, re-comp
HF0769/SF0850	3/9	AG rpa reAP	HF1826/SF1684	3/4	ED/edfin h
HF0779/SF0731	3/5	TA reGO	HF1827/SF1681	3/2	AG rpa
HF0802/SF0651	3/11	FL rpa	HF1829/SF1791	2/28	JU/crjus rp reJU
HF0804/SF0695	3/4	TR h, a	HF1833/SF1674	3/9	fp 113-17
HF0905/SF0522	3/12	EN rpa	HF1840/SF0011	1/17	SF g CH359
HF0917/SF1109	3/3	CO rp	HF1842/SF1788	2/26	JU/crjus rpa reJU
HF1133/SF2037	3/12	GO rpa	HF1843/SFnone	3/10	GL rpa
HF1235/SF1070	3/4	ED/edfin h	HF1848/SF1705	2/20	LG rp reTA
HF1350/SF1139	3/5	GO rpa	HF1849/SF1687	2/26	JU/crjus rp reJU
HF1357/SF1386	3/12	HH rp reGO	HF1852/SF1717	3/2	fp 119-12
HF1416/SF1243	3/11	CO rpa	HF1853/SF1716	2/20	LG rpa
HF1453/SF1292	3/12	EN rpa reAP	HF1860/SF1638	3/10	GL rp
HF1479/SFnone	2/20	LG h	HF1862/SF1721	3/5	fp 125-0
HF1488/SF1298	2/25	RI rpa	HF1865/SF1733	3/2	ED h
HF1489/SF1297	3/2	RI rpa	HF1873/SF1731	3/3	GO rp
HF1531/SF1323	3/12	LG rpa	HF1875/SF1761	3/10	EC rp
HF1567/SF2354	3/12	fp 131-0	HF1884/SF1729	2/19	FL/bk rpa reFI
HF1573/SF1534	2/27	CO nrc, a	HF1886/SF1739	2/26	JU/crjus rp reJU
HF1597/SF1240	2/19	ED/high h	HF1888/SF1838	3/10	ED/edfin h
HF1667/SF1505	3/10	Ed/edfin h	HF1889/SF1747	3/5	fp 130-0
HF1680/SF2213	3/2	FI/bk rpa reFI	HF1892/SF1644	3/11	JU rpa
HF1681/SF2212	2/26	FI rpa	HF1893/SF1864	3/11	ED/high rp reED
HF1692/SF1558	3/9	GO rpa	HF1895/SF1718	3/3	GO rpa reAP
HF1693/SF1562	1/17	SF g CH363	HF1896/SF1757	2/19	JU/crjus h, a
HF1701/SF1575	2/26	TR rpa	HF1901/SF1689	2/19	FI rpa
HF1709/SF1588	2/19	TR h, re-subcom.	HF1910/SF1740	3/2	JU rpa reTA
HF1720/SF1591	2/25	JU/crjus rp reJU	HF1911/SF1766	2/27	LG rp
HF1726/SF1596	1/10	SF v 2/20 veto overridden 45-21	HF1913/SF1785	3/12	ED/edfin h
HF1728/SF1597	1/10	SF v 2/20 veto overridden 45-21	HF1914/SF1771	3/10	ED/edfin h
HF1731/SF1598	2/20	v override fails 77-49	HF1916/SFnone	3/9	JU/crjus rpa reJU
HF1736/SF1712	2/26	TR rp reAP	HF1921/SF1749*	3/11	JU h *inc HF1738
HF1738/SF1700	3/11	JU rpa	HF1929/SF1635	3/11	ED/high rpa reED
HF1740/SF1621	1/14	SF g CH360	HF1931/SF1774	3/4	EG rpa reTA
HF1742/SFnone	2/19	JU/crjus h, a	HF1934/SF1790	3/5	GO h
HF1744/SF1710	3/16	fp 130-0	HF1934/SF1790	3/10	EN rpa reAP
HF1750/SF1605	1/6	GL h	HF1943/SF2017	3/9	RI rpa
HF1756/SF1622	2/18	SF g CH362	HF1945/SF2492	3/9	JU/crjus h reJU
HF1757/SF1704	3/10	LG rpa	HF1946/SF1647	3/12	ED/edfin h, inc HF2121
HF1761/SF1696	3/9	RI rp	HF1948/SF1855	3/4	r
HF1763/SF1772	2/27	GO rp	HF1954/SF2091	2/27	HO rpa
HF1776/SF1706	3/9	ED rpa reAP	HF1957/SF1966	2/20	LG rpa
HF1777/SF1623	2/25	RI rpa	HF1958/SF1946	3/11	HH rpa reAP
HF1778/SF1656	3/10	LG h	HF1960/SF1910	3/12	GO rpa
HF1781/SF1632	3/12	GL h, a			

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HF/SF	Action Date	House Action	HF/SF	Action Date	House Action	HF/SF	Action Date	House Action
HF1965/SF1959	3/11	EN rp reAP	HF2174/SF2146	3/3	EN rp AP	HF2510/SF2510	3/11	TR rpa reLG
HF1968/SF2167	2/26	JU/crjus rpa reJU	HF2180/SF2160	3/10	LG rpa reGO	HF2539/SFnone	3/12	EN rpa reTA
HF1969/SF2175	3/9	ED rpa	HF2185/SF2136	3/9	LA rp	HF2544/SF2376	3/12	EN rpa
HF1971/SF1932	3/10	LG rp reTA	HF2186/SF21780	3/9	GO rpa	HF2551/SF2413	3/10	CO rp
HF1975/SF1846	3/11	JU rpa reAP	HF2187/SF2315	3/9	RI rp	HF2553/SF2350	3/9	HO rpa reAP
HF1976/SF2208	3/5	EN rp	HF2189/SF2380	3/10	EC rpa	HF2564/SF2273	3/10	GO rpa
HF1977/SF1958	3/3	EN rp reLG	HF2190/SF2110	3/10	EC rpa reLG	HF2569/SFnone	3/10	LG rp reTA
HF1978/SF1824	3/12	HH rp	HF2196/SF2139	3/10	LG rp reTA	HF2572/SF2309	3/10	CO rp
HF1979/SFnone	3/3	GO rpa	HF2198/SF2361	3/11	ED/high rpa reED	HF2574/SFnone	3/11	JU rpa
HF1986/SF1840	3/10	ED/edfin h	HF2211/SF1847	3/11	JU rpa	HF2577/SF2353	3/10	LG rp reTR
HF1988/SF2241	3/9	RI rpa	HF2213/SF1857	3/11	HH rpa reAP	HF2578/SF2185	3/12	EN rp
HF1989/SF1953	2/27	LG rp	HF2218/SF2147	3/9	JU/crjus rpa reJU	HF2584/SF2401	3/10	HO rpa reTA
HF2002/SF1908	3/2	LA rp	HF2219/SF1993	3/11	TR rpa reLG	HF2586/SF2323	3/12	EC rpa
HF2004/SF1944	2/27	HO rpa reAP	HF2229/SFnone	3/2	EN rpa reTA	HF2589/SFnone	3/11	LG nrc
HF2005/SF2059	2/27	HO rpa	HF2236/SF2226	3/4	ED/edfin h	HF2592/SF2162	3/12	EN rp
HF2009/SF1937	3/4	ED/edfin h	HF2242/SF1987	3/12	GO rp	HF2593/SF2308	3/11	LG rp reTA
HF2013/SF1991	3/11	ED/high rpa reED	HF2249/SFnone	3/12	GO nrc	HF2594/SF2315	3/11	TR rpa
HF2017/SF2219	3/5	GO rp reAP	HF2250/SF2120	3/12	GO rpa	HF2596/SF2617	3/12	EC rpa reAP
HF2023/SFnone	3/4	TR re-subcom.	HF2254/SF2049	3/12	HH rp	HF2598/SF2466	3/10	ED/edfin h
HF2029/SF1778	3/4	TR rp	HF2259/SF2239	3/3	GO rp	HF2621/SF2407	3/11	EG rp
HF2030/SF2057	3/4	TR rp	HF2259/SF2239	3/12	HFsub	HF2634/SFnone	3/12	EC rpa reAP
HF2031/SF1949	3/2	fp 131-0	HF2261/SF2402	3/11	FI rpa	HF2634/SFnone	3/11	EG rpa
HF2033/SF1849	3/11	LG rpa reTA	HF2269/SF2271	3/10	LG rpa	HF2650/SF2450	3/12	EC rp reAP
HF2034/SF1724	3/11	HH rp	HF2273/SF2084	3/12	HH rp	HF2658/SF2514	3/10	GL rp
HF2042/SFnone	3/11	ED rp reAP	HF2283/SF2272	3/5	GO h	HF2669/SFnone	3/11	EG rp
HF2043/SF1841	3/11	CO rpa	HF2294/SF2641	3/9	LA rpa	HF2688/SF2463	3/11	FI rpa reAP
HF2044/SF1830	3/9	fp	HF2296/SF2264	3/9	RI w	HF2712/SF2630	3/11	LG rp reTA
HF2046/SF2437	3/10	CO rp	HF2299/SFnone	3/2	HO h, lo	HF2718/SFnone	3/12	EN rp reAP
HF2050/SFnone	3/11	HH rpa	HF2300/SF2306	3/12	CO h	HF2741/SF2489	3/11	HO rpa
HF2066/SF1608	3/2	LA rpa reAP	HF2309/SF2231	3/11	EN rp	HF2752/SF2551	3/11	CO rp
HF2069/SF1920	3/10	GL rpa reAP	HF2313/SF2182	3/9	GO rpa	HF2757/SFnone	3/11	LG rpa
HF2070/SF1812	3/9	ED h	HF2318/SF2556	3/10	ED rpa	HF2768/SFnone	3/11	ED/high rp reED
HF2073/SF1983	2/28	JU/crjus h	HF2319/SF2210	3/11	LG rpa	HF2773/SF2626	3/11	HO rpa reTA
HF2078/SF1967	3/10	ED/edfin h	HF2324/SF1787	3/13	EN rpa	HF2801/SF2604	3/12	HH rp reAP
HF2080/SF2062	3/11	TR rpa reAP	HF2334/SFnone	3/12	EN rpa			
HF2081/SF1903	3/11	HH rp	HF2335/SFnone	3/3	GO rpa			
HF2084/SFnone	2/27	GO rpa	HF2339/SF2080	3/9	AG rpa reAP			
HF2086/SF1815	3/9	ED h, a reED/edfin	HF2341/SF1914	3/11	TR rpa			
HF2089/SFnone	3/4	EG rpa reTA	HF2345/SF2573	3/10	GO rpa			
HF2090/SF2012	3/11	JU rpa reAP	HF2348/SF2262	3/10	ED/edfin h			
HF2096/SF1801	3/3	CO rp	HF2349/SF2520	3/11	TR rpa reAP			
HF2099/SF2374	3/10	FI rpa	HF2355/SFnone	3/4	TR rpa			
HF2103/SF2033	3/9	RI rpa	HF2359/SFnone	3/4	ED/edfin h			
HF2105/SF2656	3/10	ED/edfin h	HF2368/SF2665	3/4	TR rpa			
HF2106/SF1836	3/10	CO rpa	HF2373/SFnone	3/11	ED rp reGL			
HF2108/SF2100	3/5	CO rpa	HF2377/SF1968	3/9	ED rpa			
HF2109/SF2058	3/12	ED/edfin h, inc HF2121	HF2379/SFnone	3/11	JU rpa reAP			
HF2110/SF2200	3/12	ED/edfin h, inc HF2121	HF2381/SF2205	3/2	EN rpa			
HF2113/SF1999	3/11	TR rpa	HF2388/SF2170	3/10	LG rpa			
HF2115/SFnone	3/5	LG rpa	HF2397/SF2484	3/9	RI rp			
HF2117/SF2020	3/12	HH rpa reAP	HF2404/SF2194	3/10	LG rp reTA			
HF2121/SF2326	3/12	ED/edfin h	HF2419/SF2442	3/9	RI nrc			
HF2126/SF1978	3/9	ED rp reAP	HF2423/SF2409	3/11	GO/gs rpa reGO			
HF2128/SF1994	3/12	HH rp reAP	HF2430/SF2615	3/11	ED/high rp reED			
HF2130/SF1926	3/10	ED/edfin h	HF2432/SF1896	3/10	EC rpa reAP			
HF2132/SF1901	3/12	CO rpa	HF2435/SFnone	3/12	GO rp			
HF2133/SF1939	3/9	RI nrc	HF2437/SF2095	3/10	EN rpa reGO			
HF2134/SF2030	3/11	EN rpa reAP	HF2438/SF2367	3/9	GO rpa			
HF2137/SF2048	3/9	GO rpa	HF2443/SF2363	3/11	ED/high rp reED			
HF2139/SF2051	3/9	rp ... JU/crjus rp reJU	HF2446/SF2332	3/10	LG rpa reTA			
HF2141/SF1807	3/9	JU/crjus rpa reJU	HF2450/SF2253	3/11	CO h,w			
HF2142/SF2393	3/2	LA rpa	HF2455/SF2605	3/10	EC rpa reAP			
HF2144/SF2211	3/12	HH rp reAP	HF2463/SF2086	3/11	LG h, w			
HF2149/SF2157	3/12	HH rp reAP	HF2465/SF2029	3/10	GL rpa			
HF2150/SF2199	3/6	EN rpa reAP	HF2475/SF2227	3/9	HO rpa			
HF2159/SFnone	3/11	JU rpa	HF2483/SF2421	3/12	EN rp			
HF2160/SF2000	3/6	JU h a reHH	HF2492/SFnone	3/11	ED rp reGL			
HF2161/SF1825	3/12	HH rp reAP	HF2497/SF2441	3/5	HO rp reTA			
HF2167/SF2055	3/9	JU/crjus rp reJU	HF2501/SF2496	3/5	HO rpa reTA			
HF2170/SF2158	3/12	CO rpa	HF2508/SF2654	3/11	EN rp			

Bill Introductions

HF2921 — HF2981

Monday, March 16

HF2921—Winter (DFL)

Taxes

Individual, estate, and trust taxation provided based on federal income tax liability.

HF2922—Krambeer (IR)

Transportation

Traffic safety; Congress not to impose upon the states' constitutional authority to regulate traffic and motor vehicle safety or to mandate state laws requiring use of motorcycle helmets, safety belts, and child restraint systems.

HF2923—Bettermann (IR)

Labor-Management Relations

Workers' compensation benefits, insurance, and providers regulated; dispute resolution, small claims court, and fraud prevention established; appointments and penalties provided; and money appropriated.

HF2924—Jefferson (DFL)

Governmental Operations

Optometrist licensing and examination procedures modified.

HF2925—Dawkins (DFL)

Local Government & Metro. Affairs

Publications; local government publications not to include pictures or graphic images of local elected or administrative officials.

HF2926—Greenfield (DFL)

Health & Human Services

Work readiness continuous eligibility provided under certain conditions, eligibility duration extended, grant diversion program established, and penalties modified.

HF2927—Greenfield (DFL)

Health & Human Services

Dental services provided through prepaid dental plan company for recipients of medical assistance, general assistance medical care, and the children's health plan.

HF2928—Greenfield (DFL)

Health & Human Services

Medical assistance restrictions clarified and expanded for giving away assets or income; spousal use of available income and assets required for health care and personal needs; liens provided; and restrictive trust clauses prohibited.

HF2929—Waltman (IR)

Education

School district mandates waived until mandate funding is provided.

HF2930—Kahn (DFL)

Environment & Natural Resources

Releaf program tree planting duties and steering and regional committees provided; coal, natural gas, liquid fuels, and mixed municipal solid waste and refuse-derived fuel assessment fees imposed; offsets provided; and money appropriated.

HF2931—Trimble (DFL)

Labor-Management Relations

On-call compensation required for employees.

HF2932—Boo (IR)

Appropriations

Duluth campus of the University of Minnesota authorized bond issuance for campus library addition, and money appropriated.

HF2933—Tunheim (DFL)

Education

Sparsity and supplemental revenue formulas modified.

HF2934—Tunheim (DFL)

Education

General education revenue reductions provided based on a school district's fund balance cap.

HF2935—Erhardt (IR)

Taxes

Homestead market value not increased for persons 65 years of age or older.

HF2936—Kahn (DFL)

Agriculture

Ecologically harmful exotic terrestrial plants restricted, task force established, and penalties imposed.

HF2937—Hartle (IR)

Education

Education commissioner appointment provided by education board.

HF2938—Smith (IR)

Environment & Natural Resources

Zebra mussel identification and inspections required for watercraft operated in zebra mussel infested waters, and penalties provided.

HF2939—Janezich (DFL)

Commerce

Cemetery lot sales provided additional care fund charges.

HF2940—Rest (DFL)

Taxes

Income and franchise tax references to the Internal Revenue Code updated, and corporate estimated tax payments modified.

HF2941—Pugh (DFL)

Gen'l Leg., Vet's Affairs & Gaming

Excursion boat gambling authorized, board established, penalties provided, and money appropriated.

HF2942—Pelowski (DFL)

Regulated Industries

Land surveyors provided boundary survey underground facility information from the one call excavation notice system.

HF2943—Clark (DFL)

Labor-Management Relations

Hospitals to develop needle stick accident reduction plans, and hypodermic needle self-resheathing device required for therapeutic device sales tax exemption eligibility.

HF2944—Tompkins (IR)

Commerce

Television networks to reduce the amount of violence-laden, sexually explicit material on television programs and to produce television material that promotes wholesome family values and helps to strengthen the family.

HF2945—Smith (IR)

Environment & Natural Resources

Watercraft surcharge imposed for control and eradication of Eurasian water milfoil; fluridone use authorized in infested waters; and money appropriated.

HF2946—Kalis (DFL)

Agriculture

Pesticide registration sales fee waived in certain cases, and agricultural chemical response compensation fees and reimbursement discontinued for disinfectants and sanitizers.

HF2947—Sviggum (IR)

Appropriations

Red Wing technical college previous appropriation for construction and remodeling provided to technical colleges board.

HF2948—McGuire (DFL)

Transportation

Ramsey county provided additional trunk highway system routes, and jurisdictional and fund transfers provided; and watershed and capital improvement study provided.

HF2949—Seaberg (IR)

Transportation

Mobility trust fund established and funding provided from motor vehicle excise tax proceeds, and constitutional amendment proposed; and gasoline excise tax increased.

Thursday, March 19

HF2975—Runbeck (IR)
Rules & Legislative Administration
Budget balancing resolution; Congress to adopt a constitutional amendment requiring a balanced federal budget or to call a constitutional convention for that purpose.

HF2976—Dawkins (DFL)
Rules & Legislative Administration
District of Columbia; Congress to grant statehood to Washington, D.C.

HF2977—Wenzel (DFL)
Appropriations
St. Cloud state university provided bond issuance for planning and construction of a new library and learning resource center, and money appropriated.

HF2978—Lourey (DFL)
Health & Human Services
Maternal and child nutrition human services information printed in non-English languages and outreach efforts to include communities of color; and women, infants, and children (WIC) program appropriated money for expanded services.

HF2979—Begich (DFL)
Taxes
St. Louis, Cook, Itasca, and Lake counties; certain utility distribution property owned by a cooperative association and purchased by a public utility granted a temporary property tax exemption.

HF2980—Milbert (DFL)
Taxes
Property tax valuations and homestead treatment provided for manufactured home parks.

HF2981—Seaberg (IR)
Judiciary
Domestic abuse protection orders exempted from filing fee.

HF2962—Cooper (DFL)
Health & Human Services
Health care review organizations and powers provided for nursing homes.

Wednesday, March 18

HF2965—Rest (DFL)
Labor-Management Relations
Public debt issuance and financial obligations of authorities provided conditions and requirements; securities provided certain registration requirement exemptions; and workers' compensation self-insurers provided security requirements.

HF2966—Jaros (DFL)
Local Government & Metro. Affairs
Duluth Spirit Mountain recreation area authority allowed to engage in business activities outside the recreation area.

HF2967—Clark (DFL)
Health & Human Services
Residential facility resident saving accounts provided withdrawal signature requirements.

HF2968—Bertram (DFL)
Appropriations
Firefighters' volunteer relief association reimbursement appropriations validated and limited, and money appropriated.

HF2969—Marsh (IR)
Appropriations
St. Cloud state university provided bond issuance for planning and construction of a new library and learning resource center, and money appropriated.

HF2970—Runbeck (IR)
Education
National Science Foundation systemic initiative in science and mathematics education grant matching funds appropriated money.

HF2971—O'Connor (DFL)
Commerce
Restraint of trade; sufficient cause provision provided in resale price maintenance cases.

HF2972—Jaros (DFL)
Taxes
Exported goods; income and franchise tax exemption clarified.

HF2973—Johnson, A. (DFL)
Education
Referendum revenue authorities provided converted net tax capacity rates.

HF2974—Smith (IR)
Taxes
Ice arena property owned and operated by a nonprofit association exempted from property tax.

HF2950—Dawkins (DFL)
Commerce
Real estate license renewal fees and assessments increased, and temporary assessments provided.

HF2951—Marsh (IR)
Appropriations
St. Cloud state university provided bond issuance for land acquisition and structure demolition, and money appropriated.

HF2952—Marsh (IR)
Education
St. Cloud authorized conveyance of certain St. Cloud state university state land.

HF2953—Rodosovich (DFL)
Health & Human Services
Traumatic head and spinal cord injury comprehensive medical rehabilitation services program established.

HF2954—Lasley (DFL)
Transportation
Safety devices required for detecting objects immediately behind a motor vehicle.

HF2955—Dauner (DFL)
Environment & Natural Resources
Environmental protection and conservation department, environmental review board, and assistance and public advocacy office created, and reorganization and consolidation provided for certain state departments, agencies, and offices.

HF2956—Krinkie (IR)
Commerce
Charitable solicitations prohibited by organizations paying its officers or directors annual compensation exceeding the governor's.

HF2957—Tunheim (DFL)
Education
Cooperation and combination program eligibility provided if combined district would qualify for secondary sparsity revenue.

HF2958—Sparby (DFL)
Environment & Natural Resources
Solid fuel fired boiler requirements modified for use of refuse derived fuel, and additional requirements for monitoring or testing of air emissions prohibited.

HF2959—Ozment (IR)
Environment & Natural Resources
Chemical or incident corrective action orders clarified.

HF2960—Ogren (DFL)
Taxes
Horse sales and horse breeding services provided sales tax exemption in certain cases.

HF2961—Bauerly (DFL)
Appropriations
St. Cloud state university provided bond issuance for planning and construction of a new library and learning resource center, and money appropriated.

Coming Up Next Week . . . March 23 - 27, 1992

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, March 23

8 a.m.

EDUCATION

5 State Office Building
Chr. Rep. Bob McEachern
Agenda: HF2121 (Nelson, K.) Omnibus Education Finance bill.
HF1897 (Bauerly) Bonding bill.

Education Division/APPROPRIATIONS

300N State Office Building
Chr. Rep. Lyndon Carlson
Agenda: Budget hearings.

8:30 a.m.

Environment & Natural Resources/ APPROPRIATIONS

Basement Hearing Room
State Office Building
Chr. Rep. David Battaglia
Agenda: Capital budget allocations.

Human Resources Division/ APPROPRIATIONS

200 State Office Building
Chr. Rep. Lee Greenfield
Agenda: To be announced.

2:30 p.m.

The House will meet in Session.

TUESDAY, March 24

8 a.m.

Education Division/APPROPRIATIONS

300N State Office Building
Chr. Rep. Lyndon Carlson
Agenda: Bill hearings.

Human Resources Division/ APPROPRIATIONS

200 State Office Building
Chr. Rep. Lee Greenfield
Agenda: To be announced.

State Government Division/ APPROPRIATIONS

300S State Office Building
Chr. Rep. Phyllis Kahn
Agenda: Allocations.

TAXES

5 State Office Building
Chr. Rep. Paul Anders Ogren
Agenda: HF1934 (Clark) Lead paint abatement, assessment, education, and screening modified, lead abatement training program and account established, paint tax imposed, fees and penalties provided.
HF779 (Munger) Packaging and toxic materials in packaging and products regulated, packaging advisory council established, and money appropriated.
HF1967 (Carruthers) Arts nonprofit organizations provided support through certain increased and dedicated sales, use, and income taxes; and state arts account created.

8:30 a.m.

Environment & Natural Resources Division/APPROPRIATIONS

Basement Hearing Room
State Office Building
Chr. Rep. David Battaglia
Agenda: Capital budget allocations.

1 p.m.

The House will meet in Session.

WEDNESDAY, March 25

8 a.m.

Economic Development, Infrastructure, & Regulation Division/APPROPRIATIONS

400S State Office Building
Chr. Rep. Jim Rice
Agenda: Allocations.

Education Division/APPROPRIATIONS

300N State Office Building
Chr. Rep. Lyndon Carlson
Agenda: Bill hearings.

Human Resources Division/ APPROPRIATIONS

200 State Office Building
Chr. Rep. Lee Greenfield
Agenda: To be announced.

State Government Division/ APPROPRIATIONS

300S State Office Building
Chr. Rep. Phyllis Kahn
Agenda: Allocations.

8:30 a.m.

Environment & Natural Resources Division/APPROPRIATIONS

Basement Hearing Room
State Office Building
Chr. Rep. David Battaglia
Agenda: Capital budget allocations.

10 a.m.

Higher Education Division/EDUCATION

500N State Office Building
Chr. Rep. Mike Jaros
Agenda: Presentation by the Higher Education Coordinating Board (HECB) on telecommunications planning in higher education. Report by the legislative auditor on administrative cost for the State University System, the Community College System, and the Technical College System.

1 p.m.

The House will meet in Session.

7 p.m.

Education Division/APPROPRIATIONS

Basement Hearing Room
State Office Building
Chr. Rep. Lyndon Carlson
Agenda: Hearing on merger bills.

THURSDAY, March 26

8 a.m.

Economic Development, Infrastructure, & Regulation Division/APPROPRIATIONS

400S State Office Building
Chr. Rep. Jim Rice
Agenda: Allocations.

Education Division/APPROPRIATIONS

300N State Office Building
Chr. Rep. Lyndon Carlson
Agenda: Budget allocations and language.

**Human Resources Division/
APPROPRIATIONS**
200 State Office Building
Chr. Rep. Lee Greenfield
Agenda: To be announced.

**State Government Division/
APPROPRIATIONS**
300S State Office Building
Chr. Rep. Phyllis Kahn
Agenda: Allocations.

8:30 a.m.

**Environment & Natural Resources
Division/APPROPRIATIONS**
Basement Hearing Room
State Office Building
Chr. Rep. David Battaglia
Agenda: Capital budget allocations.

1 p.m.

The House will meet in Session.

FRIDAY, March 27

8 a.m.

**Economic Development, Infrastructure, &
Regulation Division/APPROPRIATIONS**
400S State Office Building
Chr. Rep. Jim Rice
Agenda: Allocations.

Education Division/APPROPRIATIONS
500S State Office Building
Chr. Rep. Lyndon Carlson
Agenda: Vote budget bill out.

**Human Resources Division/
APPROPRIATIONS**
200 State Office Building
Chr. Rep. Lee Greenfield
Agenda: To be announced.

**State Government Division/
APPROPRIATIONS**
300S State Office Building
Chr. Rep. Phyllis Kahn
Agenda: Allocations.

8:30 a.m.

**Environment & Natural Resources
Division/APPROPRIATIONS**
Basement Hearing Room
State Office Building
Chr. Rep. David Battaglia
Agenda: Capital budget allocations.

1 p.m.

The House will meet in Session.



How long will new bills be introduced? Will bills that are not acted upon remain in the hopper for the next legislative session? How late can a bill be introduced and still get worked on?

Bills can be introduced at any time during a session — even if there are only a few days left before adjournment and there is no chance the bills will be acted upon.

Legislators introduce bills late in the session for a number of reasons. The most common reason is to publicize an idea and seek public input prior to the next session when it may receive consideration.

Bills are also introduced to show support for an idea or a proposal even though there is little chance the matter will be brought to a vote. And finally, legislators sometimes introduce bills so they can tell voters back home that they strongly support such a measure.

Bills in the hopper in the first year of a two-year spending cycle remain active in the second year. But bills do not carry over from one biennium to the next.

Although there is no deadline for introducing bills, there is a committee deadline after which bills will no longer be considered. Committee deadlines are announced early in order to winnow the list of topics to be dealt with that year. A bill must have passed all policy committees in one body before the first deadline in order to be considered further that session. During the time between the first and the second deadlines, bills cannot be considered unless they have passed through all policy committees in the other body.

In 1992, the first deadline was March 13; the second March 20. Of course, there are exceptions to every rule; these deadlines generally don't apply to tax and appropriations bills. And exceptions are sometimes made in other cases, too.

If you have a question about the Legislature, address it to Session Weekly, Minnesota House of Representatives, St. Paul, Minnesota 55155-1298

It's a fact!

Some Irish will tell you that if you stand directly behind the head of an infant, it will go cross-eyed. And some Minnesota Germans say "don't dig your grave with your teeth" to warn against "the dangers of overeating."

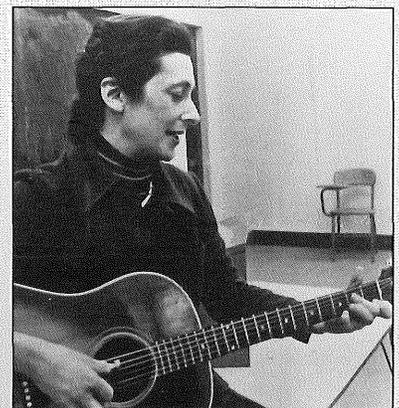
It's no joke, it's folklore, "a mishmash of culture that hinges on people's beliefs," Ellen Stekert, Minnesota's former, and only, official state folklorist once said.

In 1976, the Legislature created the Center for Minnesota Folklife. Sponsored by Rep. Phyllis Kahn (DFL-Mpls), the office was included within the Minnesota Historical Society.

Stekert traveled the state and collected "wives' tales" and other stories that fall under the general heading of folklore. It was the first such office in the nation.

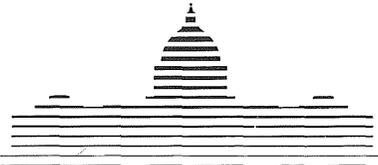
In 1980 Stekert returned to teaching, and the center was taken over by a deputy director of the historical society. Today the Minnesota Arts Board has taken over its duties, although no one carries the title of state folklorist.

Stekert is still a professor of English at the University of Minnesota.



Former folklorist Ellen Stekert

photo courtesy Minnesota Historical Society



MINNESOTA HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
 PUBLIC INFORMATION OFFICE
 175 STATE OFFICE BUILDING
 ST. PAUL, MN 55155-1298

Speaker of the House: Dee Long
 Majority Leader: Alan Welle
 Minority Leader: Terry Dempsey

MINNESOTA INDEX

Constitutional amendments in Minnesota

Number of amendments proposed since 1857	205
Number ratified	112
Percentage rate of approval, 1857-1898	73
1900-1946	32.5
1982-1990	90
Number of states other than Minnesota requiring a majority of all people voting in an election to ratify an amendment	2
Number of states requiring a simple majority vote on the amendment	40
Percent of all proposed amendments that would have been approved had Minnesota retained "simple majority" rule	86
States where the Legislature may amend the constitution, without voter ratification or the approval of the governor, (Delaware)	1
Number of states limiting the number of proposed amendments per election	5
Number of proposed Minnesota amendments, 1914	11
Number passed in 1914	1
Number of Minnesota elections where more than three amendments have been offered	23
Number of times the same, or a substantially similar amendment, has been submitted more than once	26
Number of ballot attempts needed to grant black suffrage	3
Proposed (and failed) attempts to adopt state hail insurance	3

Sources: *Legislative Manual 1991-1992*; *The Book of the States 1990-91*; *Constitutional Reforms In Minnesota, Change by Amendments 1947-1977* by G. Theodore Mitau; *Minnesota State Constitutional Amendments: Frequency, Number, and Ratification Rates, an analysis*, 1986, House Research Department.

For more information . . .

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

FAX: (612) 296-1563

To obtain a copy of a bill, call:
Chief Clerk's Office
 (612) 296-2314

To find out about bill introductions or
 the status of a specific bill, call:
House Index Office
 (612) 296-6646

24-Hour Recorded Information

For up-to-date committee meeting
 times and agendas, call:
House Calls (612) 296-9283

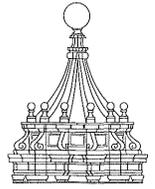
For a report of the day's committee
 action, call:
Committee Report (612) 297-1264

For Hearing Impaired

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92, March 27

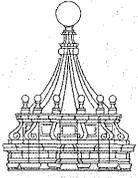
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Session Weekly

Minnesota House of Representatives • March 27, 1992 • Volume 9, Number 8





Session Weekly
is a publication of the
Minnesota House of
Representatives Public
Information Office.

During the 1992 Legislative Session, each issue reports daily House action between Thursdays of each week, lists bill introductions and upcoming committee meeting schedules, and provides other information. The publication is a service of the Minnesota House. No fee.

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Session Weekly (ISSN 1049-8176) is published weekly during the legislative session by the Minnesota House of Representatives Public Information Office, 100 Constitution Ave., St. Paul, MN 55155-1298. Second Class postage paid at St. Paul, MN, and at additional mailing offices. POSTMASTER: Send address changes to Session Weekly, Public Information Office, Minnesota House of Representatives, St. Paul, MN 55155-1298.

Session Weekly

Minnesota House of Representatives • March 27, 1992 • Volume 9, Number 8

Flashback

Washington D.C. is about 1,000 miles from St. Paul, but that's a small detail lost on many callers to the House Public Information Office.

As the U.S. House banking scandal — and revelations about lavish federal franking privileges — continued to unfold this week, irate callers flooded our office.

After all, U.S. House of Representatives does sound a lot like Minnesota House of Representatives. But the similarities end there. For one thing, state representatives make about \$100,000 less per year than their federal counterparts. For another, the power of incumbency is not as pronounced at the state level as it is on the federal.

While it's rare for members of the U.S. Congress to lose a re-election campaign, widespread changes in the Minnesota House are frequent.

In 1983, for example, 31.3 percent of House members were serving their first terms. And in 1973, 36.6 percent of members were new. The 1982 and 1972 elections, of course, followed the re-drawing of the state's political boundaries in each of those two decades — so wholesale changes aren't surprising.

But there have been significant shifts in other years as well. In 1986, voters threw out scores of Independent-Republicans to regain control of the House. The "firestorm of 1986," as the election came to be called, brought a total of 31 new members to the House — or 23.1 percent of the membership. The defeats were generally attributed to the farm crisis and IR cuts in welfare programs.

Likewise, in 1978, the House saw a large turnover. But this time it was the Independent-Republicans who mounted the electoral tour de force. A total of 30.6 new members were elected that year, creating a 67-67 deadlock in the House. The dramatic increase among Independent-Republican members caught nearly everyone by surprise, but some attributed it to a bitter U.S. Senate DFL primary battle that year and the way in which former DFL Gov. Wendell Anderson had himself appointed to the U.S. Senate.

If the mood of the callers here is any indication — coupled with this decade's re-drawing of the state's political boundaries — there could be a lot of new faces at the Capitol next year. And should that happen, it will probably will have little to do with what happens at the state Capitol this year.

— Grant Moos

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On the cover: Warm temperatures March 24 liberated hundreds of people from the Capitol complex tunnel system. The Capitol is reflected in a motorcycle mirror as two people make their way to the State Office Building.

—photo by Tom Olmscheid

Highlights



Appropriations

Funding decisions near

House Appropriations Committee divisions are expected to finalize spending cuts and revenue shifts March 27 that will save the state more than \$200 million this biennium.

The reductions now under consideration will be incorporated into a single bill next week that is designed to help balance Minnesota's projected \$569 million budget deficit.

Although most of the anticipated cuts mirror the governor's budget recommendations, there are significant differences.

The House plan would trim higher education funding by \$32.7 million; the governor called for much higher reductions.

Large cuts in human resource spending also are likely, but again not as much as Carlson suggested.

Four of the five Appropriations Committee divisions have been meeting this week to review their respective budgets. Some divisions have made preliminary allocations.

But the Economic Development, Infrastructure and Regulation Division was not scheduled to meet until Friday.

Highlights of the Appropriations Committee's division action is listed below, by division.

Environment and Natural Resources Division

Environment and natural resource programs would be cut by \$9.9 million, according to a preliminary budget approved by an Appropriations Committee division March 25.

The proposed budget represents a 2 percent cut in funding for programs. It will result in a \$11.1 million general fund reduction.

All departments would receive budget cuts under the plan, but the Department of Natural Resources (DNR) would take the biggest hit, with some \$3.7 million in cuts over two years. The DNR has a \$293



Amy Peterson, left, brought the silver medal she won in short track speed skating at the 1992 Winter Olympics to a Capitol reception to honor the athletes March 24. Dennis Koslowski, right, a member of the 1988 U.S. Olympic Greco-Roman wrestling team, examined the medal. Lt. Gov. Joanell Dyrstad, middle, presented the participants with certificates of appreciation.

million appropriation for the biennium.

Although the budget for state parks would be trimmed \$400,000 in fiscal year 1992 under the House proposal, they would receive a \$195,000 increase for fiscal year 1993.

The state park appropriation represented a major change in the governor's proposed budget, which called for a \$930,000 cut for the remainder of the biennium.

State Park officials say the new budget would allow them to continue the same services for the 14 state parks with the highest use. Those parks served 53 percent of the eight million people who visit state parks each year.

In the next group of 20 parks which represent 32 percent of the park use, the allocation would allow parks to continue services from Memorial Day through Labor Day. During early fall and late spring, "day use" services would continue, but camping would be very limited.

Other DNR divisions to reduce services

include trails and waterways, wetlands administration, and field operations. The DNR would no longer share revenues from timber and tax-forfeited land sales with counties.

Eurasian water milfoil and other "exotic species" eradication programs would be increased by \$492,000 for the biennium.

The Minnesota Pollution Control Agency's \$61 million budget would be reduced by \$947,000, affecting the agency's clean water and water treatment grants, water monitoring, and household hazardous waste programs.

The Minnesota Zoo's \$17.8 million appropriation would be trimmed by \$636,000. Most of that reduction will be offset by higher zoo admission fees and by reverting zoo revenues into a special fund for the zoo. Revenues currently go to the general fund.

The Board of Water and Soil Resources \$16 million budget would be trimmed by \$1 million, while the Department of Agriculture's \$26 million budget would

be cut by \$700,000. A \$50,000 appropriation was approved to assist the dairy industry in its lawsuit which challenges the federal milk pricing system.

A \$60,000 cut in the Science Museum of Minnesota's \$2.3 million appropriation was approved, which is half what the governor had recommended cutting.

And some \$460,000 is taken from the Office of Waste Management's \$41.3 million budget.

The Environment and Natural Resources Division will take a final vote on the measure March 27. The bill will then go to the full Appropriations Committee.

Education Division

The four public higher education systems would experience a 3.9 percent cut in state appropriations for fiscal year 1993 under a measure that received provisional approval by the Appropriation Committee's Education Division March 26.

The division's \$32.6 million cut is \$17.4 million less than the \$50 million cut recommended by the governor's budget, and \$3.3 million more than the Senate's recommendation for a \$29.3 million cut.

Student financial aid would be protected under the division's recommendations, however. The Senate package provides an extra \$4 million for financially strapped students.

The division included specific instructions for how the budget cuts are to be implemented. Each governing board is to cut central administration by at least the same proportion as cuts made to instructional expenditures. And systems are to make budget reductions in areas "peripheral" to their missions.

A total of \$3.23 million of the recommended cut would come from eliminating the higher education appropriation for the Post-Secondary Enrollment Options Program, a recommendation of the Commission on Reform and Efficiency. Colleges will be reimbursed for their post-secondary option students from K-12 funding.

In addition to cuts in the post-secondary option program, each system will experience the following cuts:

- Technical College System: \$6.46 million
- Community College System: \$3.91 million

Proposed 1992-93 Higher Education cuts

Institution	Governor's Proposal FY 92-93	House Proposal FY 92-93	Senate Proposal FY 92-93
Technical College System	-\$9,298	-\$6,455	-\$5,846
Community College System	-\$5,624	-\$3,908	-\$3,539
State University System	-\$10,195	-\$4,735	-\$4,081
University of Minnesota	-\$25,228	-\$17,532	-\$15,879
TOTAL	-\$50,000	-\$32,600	-\$29,300

All numbers are in thousands

- State University System: \$4.73 million
- University of Minnesota: \$17.53 million.

The division approved additional funding of \$2.3 million for the cleanup of the Kummer landfill in Bemidji and \$15,000 for the State University System's Future Funding Task Force.

The division will make its final recommendation on March 27.

State Government Division

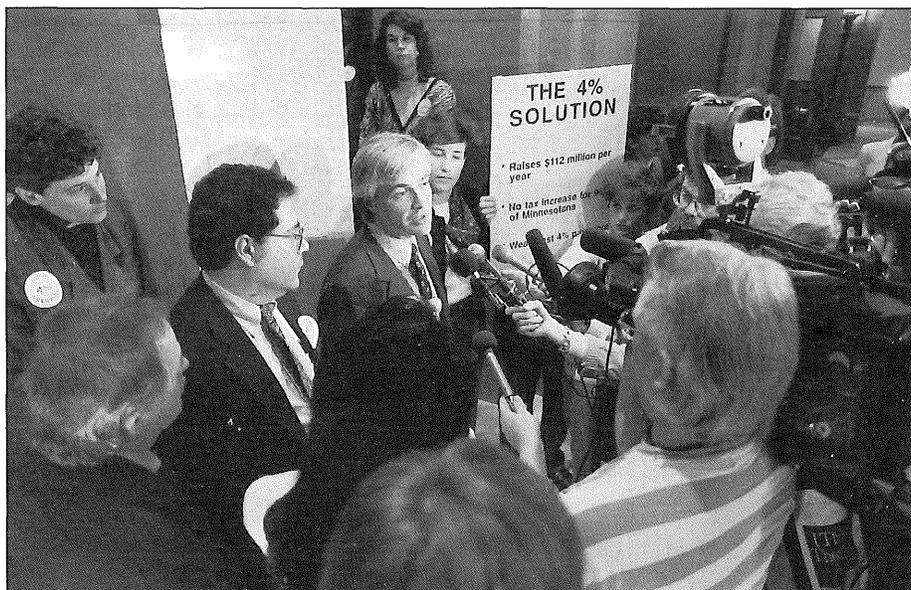
The Commission on Reform and Efficiency (CORE) could lose all of its direct state funding under a state government spending reduction bill taking shape in a House appropriations division.

CORE was established last year at the urging of Gov. Arne Carlson to identify

savings and to streamline state government. The panel released its first recommendations in January, targeting about \$14 million in cuts over the rest of the current budget cycle.

The commission last session received \$500,000 in funding for its first year of operations. Carlson has recommended an additional \$1.3 million in CORE funding during the rest of the biennium — a suggestion lawmakers appear ready to reject.

The spending reduction package, which is to be voted on March 27 in the Appropriations Committee's State Government Division, currently contains no money for CORE, although Independent-Republican supporters of the governor intend to introduce an amendment providing some funding mecha-



Brian Rushe of the Joint Religious Legislative Coalition held an impromptu press conference in front of the House chamber March 24. The coalition and two other groups are urging legislators to support a tax increase on the "wealthiest 4 percent of Minnesotans."

nism for the commission.

The preliminary proposal also contains several other provisions that would reinstate funding for programs that were vetoed last year by the governor.

Among those provisions are funding for equipment and matching grants for public television and radio as well as three park projects.

"Some of these things were [vetoed] without a lot of thought to them last year," said division Chair Rep. Phyllis Kahn (DFL-Mpls). "We'll see if there's still the same thought now."

The package proposes much deeper cuts from the state Department of Administration and Minnesota Milestones, a pet project of the governor.

But it would reduce the cuts the governor has targeted for both the tourism office's advertising budget and the Legislature's own budget.

In its current form, the entire measure would reduce state spending by about \$20.8 million, or about \$300,000 less than cuts proposed by the governor.

It would also shift about \$14.4 million of agency revenues back into the state's general fund to "buy down" a portion of the state's \$569 million deficit.

A new feature to the measure would add a surcharge on property title transactions that would be earmarked to help fund legal aid services. Court fees would also rise, generating an anticipated \$3 million in additional revenue.

Human Resources Division

The Appropriations Committee's Human Resources Division continued March 26 to give preliminary approval to portions of its final budget bill. While many of the cuts agree with the governor's recommendations, a few stray from the executive path.

The bill is scheduled to be approved by the division March 27. The portions of the bill that have received preliminary approval include provisions that would:

- Delay the opening of the Luverne Veterans Home by cutting \$1 million from its fiscal year 1993 budget.
- Cut \$100,000 from the Silver Bay Veterans Home's fiscal year 1992 budget.
- Increase Head Start funding by \$1

million per year.

- Reject the governor's recommendation to supplant the \$24 million Work Readiness program within the Department of Human Services with a new \$15 million Self-Start program in the Department of Jobs and Training, (with the remaining \$9 million to help fund the General Assistance program).
- Cut \$255,000 for fiscal years 1992-93 from the Department of Health's environmental health activity budget.
- Cut \$250,000 from the Department of Health's current \$965,000 non-smoking advertising budget.
- Add \$3.6 million to the Department of Corrections budget to address the needs of a rising prison population. Fourteen additional staff are also authorized.
- Add \$1 million in startup costs for two "boot camps" expected to be located at Willow River and Moose Lake.
- Take \$1.5 million from the Community Corrections Act account (that has accumulated over several years) and transfer the money to the general fund. This is a one-time reduction.



Human Services

Boot camp, not prison

A plan to establish two "boot camp" facilities to serve as prison alternatives for non-violent offenders won approval March 26 from the Appropriations Committee's Human Resources Division.

Six months of "hard time" at a boot camp would be part one of a three-pronged program for offenders who would otherwise receive 18- to 36-month prison sentences. Drug and property offenders are expected to comprise the majority of participants.

"The object is to see if we can get as good a result in six months instead of waiting two to three years," said Rep. Lee Greenfield (DFL-Mpls), the program's sponsor.

Offenders must consent to participation in the program, where chemical dependency treatment would also be available.

The two proposed sites — at Willow River for 80 men and Moose Lake for 20 women during every six-month period — were granted \$1 million by the panel, half a million less than department

officials requested. The money would be used to upgrade existing state facilities at the two sites.

Greenfield said the state will save "at least a million in the next biennium" by using the prison alternatives.

The Willow River boot camp could handle 320 offenders in two years — offenders who would otherwise take up an equal number of prison beds for up to six times longer.

After the six-month boot camp sentence, another six-month intensive community supervision period would begin. This includes daily submission to drug and alcohol tests for the first three months of release.

Phase three of the program is a supervised "probation" period lasting for the remainder of the offender's sentence. If during any part of the program offenders violate program rules, they could be ordered to face their original prison sentence.

The division is expected to vote on the final Human Resources Division appropriations bill on March 27.



Bonding

Bonding bill approved

Long-term state borrowing totaling nearly \$295 million was given final approval March 26 in the House on a 90 to 40 vote.

The bonding package (HF1903) provides construction, planning and land acquisition funding for more than 100 projects throughout the state.

About \$6 million in projects were added to the bill from the version that emerged from the various Appropriations Committee divisions last week (See March 20 *Session Weekly*).

Included in the March 24 amendments was \$4 million for a new "housing trust" program, in which local governments can buy a residential property and in turn sell the structure to private lower-income homeowners while retaining title to the property.

The spending panel also added funding for repairing publicly-owned dams and for preliminary work to a science center on the University of Minnesota-Morris campus.

More than a third of the entire package

is for college campus construction, including a \$52.7 million basic science center on the University of Minnesota's main campus in Minneapolis. It also provides more than \$19 million for prison construction to accommodate the larger prisoner populations anticipated under the state's new sentencing laws.

The bill approved is smaller than bonding packages adopted in previous sessions, but still exceeds Gov. Arne Carlson's recommended bonding by about \$73 million.

Independent-Republicans have argued that exceeding the governor's recommendations could jeopardize the state's bonding rating and make future borrowing much more expensive. They said the bill pushes the state well beyond its self-imposed limit of holding total state bonding to within 3 percent of the biennial budget.

During floor debate, the minority caucus also threatened to withhold their support for the bill when it returns from conference negotiations with the Senate unless a workers' compensation reform package is first approved and signed by Carlson.

DFLers hold a 78-56 majority in the House, two fewer than needed to pass the bonding bill without minority support.

Similar legislation this week was pending in Senate Finance Committee divisions.



Taxes

Preliminary tax bill

The Taxes Committee began hearings March 26 on a tax package that rejects Gov. Arne Carlson's proposal to cut \$71.6 million in state aid to local governments.

But the House proposal would extend the state's sales tax to local government purchases, which would raise an estimated \$68.4 million in 1993.

Although local government representatives weren't overly pleased with the House plan, they said it was preferable to the governor's proposal.

The measure (HF2940), which also calls for using \$165 million of the state's \$400 million reserve fund, is expected to be voted on March 27.

The bill does not include an income tax increase, but does phase out the personal exemption for individuals making more

than \$56,560 and married-joint filers making over \$100,000. That is expected to raise \$19.1 million in 1993.

That money is meant to offset \$18 million that is authorized for a Minnesota employment economic development (MEED) tax credit. MEED is a jobs program that subsidizes wages of the recently unemployed who have been receiving assistance through programs such as Work Readiness and Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC). Businesses that employ these applicants will be eligible for the tax credit.

The bill also dedicates the 2 cents of the state sales tax in the Local Government Trust Fund (LGTF) to property tax relief to be used across the state for the 1994-95 biennium through Homestead and Agricultural Credit Aid (HACA), in addition to some other state aids. The governor vetoed a similar proposal last year.

The measure would not reimpose the levy limits on local governments that were lifted last year, and no one has predicted what the impact will be on property taxes.

Authored by Rep. Paul Ogren (DFL-Aitkin) the bill also would:

- Delay for one year the class rate reduction on high value commercial-industrial property that was approved last year, which would raise \$22 million.
- Raise the threshold for homeowners to be eligible for the targeting refund.
- Exempt sales of wind energy conversion systems, solar power systems, and air cooling equipment from the sales tax.
- Provide a formula to reimburse cities and counties for holding the presidential primary.

Correction

A story on page 13 of the March 20 issue of *Session Weekly* incorrectly summarized a section of the omnibus crime bill (HF1849) that was approved by the Judiciary Committee March 19. The story should have said that life without parole would be mandatory for a first-degree murder involving either forcible rape or dismemberment before death. Prior convictions for heinous crimes do not apply, since the penalty exists in current law.

Insurance

Insurance bill advances

A bill that is designed to afford consumers greater protection under the state's insurance laws was given final approval by the House March 25 on a 112-19 vote.

The omnibus insurance measure covers a range of consumer-related issues from auto insurance to health insurance for women who have breast implants.

One provision of the bill prohibits health insurance firms from refusing to sell coverage to otherwise healthy women who have breast implants.

The bill also bars organizations from "reorganizing" to exclude less healthy members from the group's health insurance plan — a practice that is sometimes used to avoid higher insurance costs.

Group insurance companies would be required to notify employees when an employer drops a health insurance plan.

Employees, spouses, and dependent children would automatically have the right to "convert" their group health insurance and buy individual plans when an employer drops coverage or stops paying premiums.

Employers would be required to show proof of the cost of this "conversion" coverage. Insurance companies would be prohibited from charging fees when individuals buy conversion policies. Conversion "fees" on the East Coast have been as high as \$28,000, which was more than the cost of the insurance itself.

The omnibus insurance package also requires cancer screening coverage for all health insurance policies.

Coverage limits would be raised for the Minnesota Comprehensive Health Association (MCHA) program. MCHA offers insurance to people who can't get insurance, or who have reached the maximum coverage limit with their current plan. Employers also would be required to tell terminated employees about the MCHA program.

The Department of Commerce would also be allowed to release certain information to consumers about issues such as the solvency of insurance companies.

HF1681, sponsored by Rep. Wesley Skoglund (DFL-Mpls), now moves to the Senate.



Education

Education appointment

Education Committee Chair Rep. Bob McEachern (DFL-Maple Lake) admits he made a mistake six years ago when he sponsored a measure that removed the power to appoint the education commissioner from the state Board of Education and gave it to the governor.

Now he wants to give the power back to the board and the Education Committee agreed March 23. It approved McEachern's amendment to the omnibus education bill and Rep. Katy Olson (DFL-Sherburn) said she was glad he changed his mind.

"I think that if we had a commissioner appointed by the board, they'd be out there working for the kids instead of for the governor," said Olson.

McEachern said the amendment shouldn't be interpreted as an insult to current Education Commissioner Gene Mammenga. The change in power would not take place until 1995, after the next election for governor.

Last week, McEachern offered the same amendment in the Education Committee's Education Finance Division, but it was voted down.

At that meeting March 20, some legislators argued that it was inconsistent for the governor to have appointing power over all commissioner positions except for education's.

HF2121 now moves to the Appropriations Committee.

Technical college cuts

If Technical College System leaders were worried about a \$6.4 million cut (3.9 percent of its \$165 million annual state appropriation) that was provisionally approved by the Appropriations Committee's Education Division March 26, they may also have other funding problems.

An amendment to a separate bill, **HF2121**, approved this week by a pair of education oversight committees, could mean the additional loss of some of the \$15 million in federal vocational funds which it controls.

At issue is how the \$15 million, known

as "Carl Perkins" funds, should be divided between the Technical College System and the Board of Education.

The amendment to the K-12 education finance bill would transfer power over disbursement of the funds from the Technical College System to the Board of Education — if the two systems don't reach a "mutually satisfactory process for allocating the funds" by May of this year.

The amendment, explained sponsor Rep. Becky Kelso (DFL-Shakopee), would give the board more power in negotiating a larger percentage of the Perkins funds.

In 1992, the technical colleges received 80 percent of the funds, high school programs received 12 percent of the funds, and 8 percent was used under a joint program.

Kelso said that high schools should be receiving a higher percentage of the money so they can improve their technical programs.

"My purpose in bringing up this whole issue is to look at whether we are serving secondary students as well as we might on vocational education," Kelso said.

Carole Johnson, chancellor of the Technical College System, agreed that more money should be spent on technical preparation at high schools, but objected to taking the funds away from technical college programs. She said the technical colleges use 85 percent of their Perkins funds for services for special needs populations, including programs

for the handicapped, academically disadvantaged, refugees, displaced homemakers, AFDC recipients, and those with limited English proficiency.

The bulk of the Perkins funds always have gone to the technical colleges — even back in 1982-1984 when the program was administered by the Department of Education.

Johnson said she recognizes the need for better vocational education at the high schools. "When I came to Minnesota [in 1991], there were no tech prep programs, and I was horrified," she said. In tech prep courses, there is more focus on applied science and computer use than in traditional vocational programs.

The Technical College System has offered the high school system the highest percentage of funds to date for fiscal year 1993. It is offering high schools 18.5 percent of the Perkins funds this year, up from 11.9 percent in 1992 and 9.5 percent in 1991.

A side issue discussed March 20 is an unusual clause in the Perkins program which prevents states from decreasing the amount of money they spend on administration of the program. Legislators expressed outrage that the state uses \$1 million of the \$15 million funds to pay the salaries of the 18 staff who administer the program.

"If that is, in fact, the federal statute, it is just the most incredible thing that I have ever heard," said Rep. Alice Johnson



Children from the Battle Creek Early Childhood Family Education program presented Rep. Steve Trimble with paper dandelions they made in the program. Children and parents came to the Capitol March 26 to urge lawmakers to continue to support early learning programs.

(DFL-Spring Lake Park). "To think that there is no way that there could ever be a staff reduction."

HF2121, which was approved earlier by the Education and Taxes committees, now moves to the Appropriations Committee.

American Indian team names

Some legislators want local school districts to retain the authority in the choice of team names and mascots — not the state Board of Education which has pressured some districts to drop names that include American Indian symbols.

The Education Committee approved an amendment to their omnibus education finance bill March 23 that gives schools the power to select school names, mascots, emblems, symbols, and logos for all extracurricular activities.

Although there is a "very vocal group" of citizens who want to prevent the use of American Indian names, Rep. Steve Dille (IR-Dassel), sponsor of the amendment, said that a large number of American Indians do not find it offensive and want to retain their team names.

He said that half of the Mahnomens High School team is American Indian, and they want to keep their team name of the "Mahnomens Indians."

While the state Board of Education doesn't have a policy prohibiting the use of Indian names, it does encourage schools to eliminate them or to develop multi-cultural education programs to prevent any racist uses, Marsha Gronseth, executive director of the state Board of Education, told the committee.

Rep. Carlos Mariani (DFL-St. Paul) was opposed to the amendment. He said that the state Board of Education has "forced communities to really talk through this issue . . . and probably to reach a new level of sensitivity."

HF2121, the omnibus education bill, was approved by the Education Committee and now goes to the Taxes Committee.

Higher Education

More doctors, nurses

Concerned with the training and placement of health care professionals in Minnesota, state lawmakers have included a provision in the health care access proposal now before the Legislature that would establish or expand loan forgiveness programs.

In an effort to encourage health care professionals and medical students to fill the gaps in the state's health care system, article six of **HF2801** also creates other incentives to attract more primary care doctors — particularly in Greater Minnesota.

Testifying before the House Appropriations Committee's Education Division March 25, bill sponsor Rep. Lee Greenfield (DFL-Mpls) said the bill is also designed to entice more students to become practitioners and nurses.

"If all the other things take place . . . as all people gain universal access [to health care], we'll have a shortage of primary health care givers and too many specialists," said Greenfield.

Administered by the Minnesota Higher Education Coordinating Board, the loan forgiveness program would assume, to a certain extent, the educational loan incurred by qualified applicants in return for their commitment to service.

In addition to the loan program, the bill also directs the University of Minnesota Board of Regents to create programs to increase the number of primary care medical school graduates by 20 percent over an eight-year period.

The division gave preliminary approval to the article March 26.

Interactive TV expansion

College students may be encouraged to watch TV in the future because that's where they'll be finding more of their professors.

Interactive TV is becoming more common throughout the K-12 and higher education systems. But so far the telecommunications networks have been established in a piecemeal fashion.

Joseph Graba, deputy executive director for the Higher Education

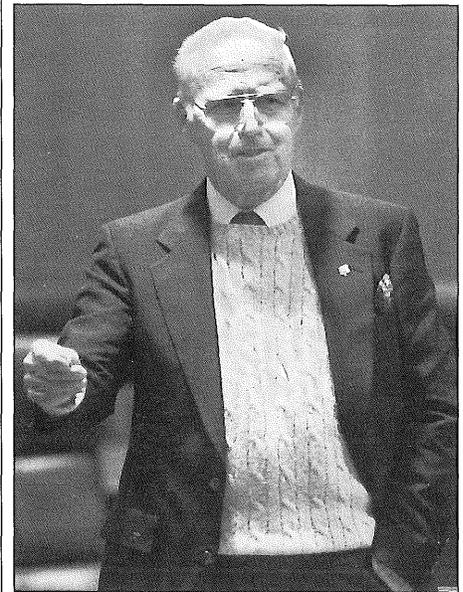
Coordinating Board (HECB), told the Education Committee's Higher Education Division March 25 that the HECB is putting together a plan for a statewide instructional video network.

Graba said that the coordinated effort will prevent the establishment of separate statewide networks for each of the four public college systems and the K-12 system.

The HECB plan is being done in conjunction with the Department of Administration, which has been planning for a statewide telecommunications network known as STARS.

Interactive TV has been used in a number of ways. One of the most common uses is to provide college courses at public high schools through the Post-Secondary Options Program. It also allows specialty classes to be offered on different campuses without having the teacher shuttle from one campus to another. Technical colleges use interactive TV to provide general education courses and customized service training courses.

Graba said that one advantage of a statewide system would be to prevent the proliferation and expansion of higher education campuses by making courses accessible in more places.



Dr. Norman Borlaugh, who won the Nobel Peace Prize in 1970 for developing varieties of high-yielding wheat, spoke to legislators and students March 23 at the State Office Building. "Don't be satisfied with being mediocre," Borlaugh urged the students. Borlaugh, who will turn 78 this week, is a graduate of the University of Minnesota.

A number of issues have to be worked out before the state plan is complete, Graba told the division. The HECB plans to come back to the Legislature with a statewide plan in 1993, which would be put into place in 1994.



Environment

BSU landfill cleanup costs

Bemidji State University (BSU) is finding out the hard way about the cost of pollution cleanup. BSU is being forced to pay \$2.3 million of the cleanup costs at the Kummer Sanitary Landfill Superfund Site — even though it followed all of the laws in effect at the time when it deposited waste in the landfill.

Rep. Bob Johnson (DFL-Bemidji) asked the Appropriations Committee's Education Division March 24 to support **HF2389**, which makes a special appropriation from the general fund to pay for BSU's portion of the cleanup costs. And on March 26, the division provisionally approved \$2.3 million for the cleanup.

The United States Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) doesn't have to prove negligence in order to collect cleanup costs, Ed McMahon, the system's vice chancellor for finance, told the division. Even though most of the contamination was caused by vinyl chloride, a substance which BSU never deposited, they can still be held liable. BSU had a permit to deposit fly ash from their heating plant at the landfill.

McMahon said that BSU agreed to mediation with a neutral party to settle the dispute after extensive negotiations with the EPA. The alternative to settlement was to let the EPA settle with the other principal parties first and then take BSU to court.

"They [EPA] decide what they want you to pay," said McMahon. "Then you figure out if you want to pay that or be sued."

The EPA has indicated that it would attempt to recover between \$5 million and \$15 million from BSU if it doesn't settle the dispute out of court.

The Appropriations Committee's Education Division will take final action on **HF2389** March 27.

Regulating the petro contractors

Contractors who are hired to clean up petroleum spills may be subject to sanctions for the first time in Minnesota if their work is judged to be substandard.

A measure approved by the Environment and Natural Resources Committee March 20 would regulate contractors and consultants who work on commercial petroleum tank spills and "releases."

Contractors would be required to register with the state, improve record keeping and reporting, and conform to acceptable "technical standards." The measure also contains "anti-kickback" provisions.

Contractors found to be in violation of the proposed regulations could be banned from the state's "petrofund" cleanup program, which subsidizes the cost of the cleanup, and could be fined up to \$10,000.

The Petroleum Tank Release Compensation Fund was created in 1987 in response to the growing problem of leaky underground storage tanks that pose a threat to groundwater.

Funded through a one cent per gallon fee on wholesale gasoline, the program provides that up to 90 percent of the cleanup costs be paid by the state with the rest being picked up by the tank owner or operator. The idea behind the program is to clean up spills quickly to minimize damage to the environment.

Since 1987, the Petroleum Tank Release Compensation Board has approved \$56 million in reimbursement payments to storage tank operators.

But there has been a dramatic increase in the program. In fiscal year 1992 alone, the reimbursements are expected to reach between \$30 million and \$50 million, which could cause a \$13 million deficit in the fund by the end of this year.

The Minnesota Pollution Control Agency (MPCA) has identified 5,000 petroleum releases to date; nearly 1,700 of those sites have been cleaned up.

The bill, authored by Rep. Richard Krueger (DFL-Staples), parallels the recommendations of a 1992 report prepared by the MPCA and the Department of Commerce.

The report, which was mandated by the Legislature, calls for greater state control over the program and says the petrofund is vulnerable to unreasonable

and fraudulent claims because of the volume of the program.

The board reviews between 150 to 200 applications and pays out about \$5 million, on average, at each of its meetings, which are held every six weeks.

HF2624 now goes to the House floor.

Packaging bill advances

Some packaging in Minnesota would be subject to a 1 cent per package tax unless waste reduction goals are met by 1995 under a bill approved by the Taxes Committee March 24.

Bill sponsor Rep. Willard Munger (DFL-Duluth) explained that manufacturers would have until the end of 1995 to reduce the packaging arriving at Minnesota landfills by 25 percent.

If they do so, the 1 cent fee would not be imposed.

Munger said the waste generated in the U.S. has jumped from 971 pounds per person in 1960 to 1,460 pounds in 1988, and is projected to increase to 1,744 pounds by 2010 unless something is done.

"Because of the the throwaway mentality of the waste makers, the U.S. has had a sharp increase in garbage output," said Munger.

Manufacturers opposed the bill and said they are making significant progress in packaging reduction and that the consumer's desire for safety dictates much of the packaging.

Tom Satre, representing Procter and Gamble, said it would be an administrative nightmare to determine which products will meet the various exemptions in the bill and the result would be an unfair burden on a small number of products.

If the goal is not met by Nov. 15, 1995, the 1 cent fee would begin Jan. 1, 1996. However, many packages would be exempt, including those made with 50 percent or more recycled material, those made for food or health products, and those designed for re-use. In addition, products that have already significantly reduced their packaging since 1985 would be exempt.

The bill did not escape the committee unscathed, however. A major provision that required a fee for use of certain toxins in packaging was eliminated. The

provision also called for reduced levels of these toxins in packaging and provided penalties for non-compliance.

Rep. Mike Jaros (DFL-Duluth) attempted to re-attach a 10 cent deposit on bottles and aluminum cans to the bill, a provision that had previously been struck down in the Environment and Natural Resources Committee.

Supporters of the deposit proposal said states with deposits recover up to 95 percent of all bottles and aluminum cans. Although Minnesota's recycling efforts rank high nationwide, only about 45 percent of aluminum cans and 20 to 25 percent of bottles are recovered, they said.

Opponents said the deposit would severely damage the existing "curbside" recycling industry by removing the profitable items, therefore, creating job loss. They also said small grocers and retailers would be unfairly burdened. The amendment was defeated by a 17-12 margin.

HF779 was referred to the Rules and Legislative Administration Committee because its fate in the Senate is uncertain. **SF731** has not been approved by the Senate Environment and Natural Resources Committee.



Taxes

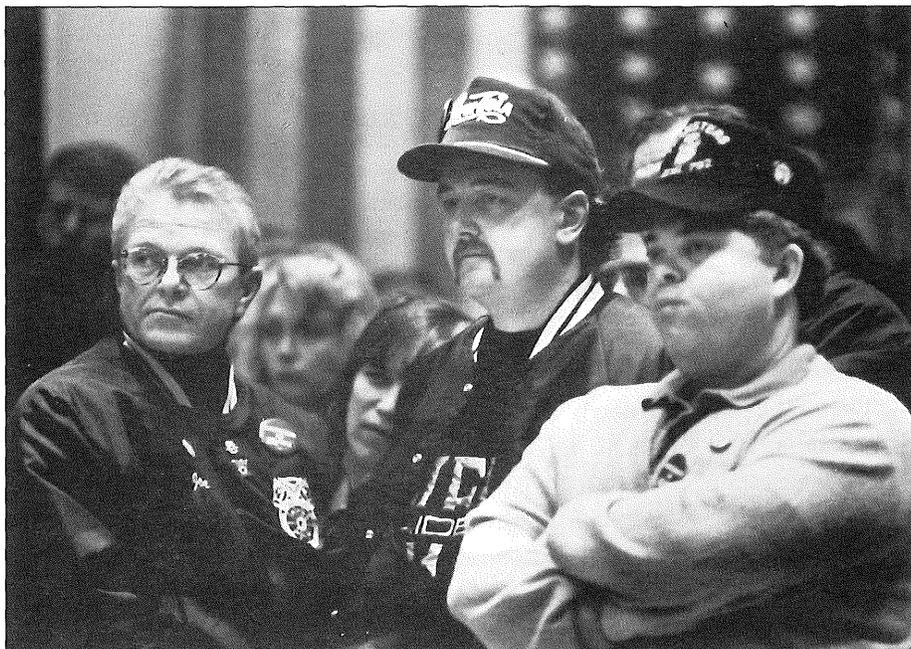
Deed tax may fund lead bill

Community health groups, non-profit organizations, and businesses would receive contracts from the state to start the cleanup of lead contamination in soil and homes under a bill approved by the Taxes Committee March 25.

The cleanup programs would be funded through an increase on the deed tax on property transfers. A proposed tax on paint and fee on gasoline storage tanks was eliminated from the bill.

Rep. Bill Schreiber (IR-Brooklyn Park), who authored the deed tax amendment, said the provision would cost about \$40 on a \$100,000 mortgage. Adding to an existing tax would also avoid the administrative problems of creating a new tax, he said.

But Rep. Marvin Dauner (DFL-Hawley) said the increase would be an unfair tax on young couples trying to buy homes



Union officials and workers rallied in the Capitol rotunda March 26 to urge legislators to support a wide variety of "workers rights" issues, including fair workers' compensation legislation. Joe Samargia, former commissioner of the state Department of Jobs and Training, is at left.

and on farm sales which are usually hundreds of thousands of dollars.

And Rep. Bill Macklin (IR-Lakeville) said, "What this does is absolve the industry that was responsible for the problem and pass the cost of solving the problem on to people who are selling homes that probably had nothing to do with the problem."

Bill sponsor Rep. Karen Clark (DFL-Mpls) said the tax would raise an estimated \$7 million in the next year, which would be enough to begin the effort.

Clark said the idea behind the program is to provide adequate safeguards to create a lead-safe environment — not to perform expensive, traditional abatement that creates a lead-free environment.

Patrick Reagan of the Minnesota Lead Coalition said growing grass, spreading wood chips, adding new coats of paints, and using specialized equipment to remove fine particulate matter containing lead can create a safe enough environment.

Numerous samples across Minnesota have shown that the lead dust from automobile exhaust remains in the topsoil, said Reagan, adding that the dust has a half-life of between 1,000 and 2,000 years.

According to newly established standards by the federal Centers for

Disease Control and figures from the Minnesota Department of Health, about 18,000 children under the age of six are at risk of lead poisoning in Minneapolis, St. Paul, and Duluth.

HF1934 now moves to the Appropriations Committee. The companion bill (**SF1790**) has cleared all policy committees and is currently before the Senate Rules and Administration Committee.



Agriculture

Minnesota wild rice

People who buy wild rice in Minnesota will be able to tell where their rice is grown, and how it was harvested if a bill approved by the Agriculture Committee March 20 becomes law.

Wild rice labels would indicate whether the rice is harvested by hand or mechanically — distinguishing rice harvested by American Indians in Minnesota from wild rice harvested with air boats in Canada.

The measure is aimed at helping rice harvesters in Minnesota keep a fragile lead on wild rice production in the nation.

Until the mid 1970s, more than 80 percent of the wild rice sold in the U.S. came from Minnesota — an edge that has now

fallen to less than 50 percent, according to Gerald McHugh, wild rice coordinator for the Department of Natural Resources (DNR). California ranks a close second in wild rice production.

Minnesota paddy rice production now totals 5.2 million pounds annually, according to the Minnesota Paddy Wild Rice Council. The DNR estimates that hand-harvested wild rice is in the 500,000- to 600,000-pound range.

The bill strengthens a 1989 law which distinguished "cultivated wild rice" and "paddy-grown wild rice" from wild rice that is hand-harvested. That law also prohibited the use of "Minnesota" on labels unless the rice is grown in the state, and the use of any pictures of Indians unless it is hand-harvested by American Indians.

HF2804, sponsored by Rep. Edgar Olson (DFL-Fosston), now moves to the House floor.

Aquaculture flounders

A proposal that could have eased regulations for a Minnesota firm to raise Chinook salmon and trout in iron pits near Chisholm stalled in a House committee last week.

The measure, which sought to limit regulation of the fish-raising operation of Minnesota Aquafarms Inc. by the Minnesota Pollution Control Agency (MPCA), was effectively killed by the committee.

Several Chisholm area residents praised the action because they are concerned that the fish-farming operation is polluting their drinking water. The city of Chisholm draws its drinking water from one of the five mine pits in the area. Residents also are concerned that underground aquifers could become contaminated because they are connected to the pits via abandoned mine shafts.

Minnesota Aquafarms has been fined by the MPCA for phosphorous and dissolved oxygen violations since the company began operations in the summer of 1988. Daniel Locke, chairman of the board and chief executive officer of the company, said that neither phosphorous nor dissolved oxygen pose any human health concerns.

Mark Hanson, counsel for Minnesota Aquafarms, told the committee that the \$6 million in capital costs to comply with MPCA rules would add about 80 cents

per pound for fish. The agency wants the company to install collection and treatment equipment at their pens to reduce pollutants.

The measure, sponsored by Rep. Wayne Simoneau (DFL-Fridley), would have prohibited the MPCA from testing water in the fish pens, but allowed it to test water as it leaves the pit lakes.

The MPCA has been holding public hearings to help it create rules for aquaculture facilities. Minnesota Aquafarms will harvest more than one million pounds of Chinook salmon and trout this year.

Several residents from Chisholm, Hibbing, and Virginia spoke in opposition to the bill, as did the National Audubon Society and the Clean Water Action environmental group. But some area residents, including a local publisher, spoke in support of the bill.

House members voted 13-12 to lay over **HF2832**, meaning action on it has been postponed indefinitely — most likely until next year. But there is always the chance the measure could be resurrected as an amendment to another bill.



Law

Heritage preservation advances

A bill that could increase the chances of minority children being placed in same-race homes is expected to be debated soon on the House floor.

The measure, which would ease the state's data privacy laws so relatives of minority children could be found more easily, was approved by the House Judiciary Committee March 20.

The bill would also mandate that the courts consider the ethnic heritage of a child when placing a child out of the home

Under current law, race is one of three criteria to be considered in out-of-home placements, but critics say that provision is often not followed.

Supporters of the measure say the bill allows child placement agencies to search for and contact family members by exempting such agencies from state data privacy laws.

"Right now our hands are tied; we can't go looking for relatives because it violates

state privacy law," said Hennepin County Commissioner Peter McLaughlin.

The measure, sponsored by Rep. Richard Jefferson (DFL-Mpls), also amends the existing minority heritage preservation law so it applies to all children — not just minority children. The Minnesota Court of Appeals ruled the law unconstitutional last December because it violated the "equal protection clause" of the constitution which holds that everyone must be treated equally under the law.

Several African-American community leaders have long criticized Hennepin County for its record of placing minority children with white families.

Lester Collins, executive director of the Council on Black Minnesotans, told the panel that in 1991, 105 African-American children in Hennepin County were placed in white households, while no white children have been placed in African-American households.

"The system did not do it's job," Collins told members. "We're dealing with the preservation of families, and we demand the opportunity to take care of our children."

He angrily refuted myths that there are no African-American adoptive or foster parents available in which to place homes.

All four of Minnesota's executive minority councils — the Spanish Speaking Affairs Council, Indian Affairs Council, Council on Black Minnesotans and Council on Asian Pacific Minnesotans — spoke in favor of the bill.

The proposal is the result of a two-year task force, which was created by the 1990 Legislature, to study the placement of children. The group combined the efforts of lawmakers, Department of Human Services personnel, community members, minority councils, attorneys, and public and private social service agencies.

HF1941 now moves to the House floor for further consideration.

Committee, Floor & Final Action

How a bill becomes a law in Minnesota

The bill status tracking sheets on the following pages are designed to give you the latest information on bill action during the week (Thursday to Thursday) preceding each issue. Since it is impossible to provide a cumulative list of all bills due to space limitations, we urge you to save each issue of the *Session Weekly* and mark the bills you want to follow.

The bill status tracking sheet provides you with the bills under current consideration, their chief authors, and titles to indicate content. They are organized first by committee or division; then, numerically by House File number. Most bills have companions in both the House and the Senate.

If certain bills are not listed during a particular week, it means that no further action has taken place on them.

Abbreviations are used throughout the bill tracking sheets to save space. Though they may seem baffling at first, a glance at the key which appears at the top of each page can quickly remedy the problem. The boldfaced terms in this introduction appear as column headings on the bill tracking sheets.

The major section headings on the bill tracking sheets are divided into three stages that parallel the lawmaking process, namely: **committee** action, **floor** action, and **final** action.

Committee action

Under committee action, bills are **introduced** in written form and **referred** to an appropriate committee for consideration. A bill on farming, for example, would most likely be sent to the Agriculture Committee. Each committee chair decides which bills will be taken up during the session.

The committee or division holds hearings and discussions on the bill, and then sends a **committee report** citing the committee's recommendation for action to the floor of the House (or Senate). Typical actions include "recommended to pass (rp)," "recommended to pass as

amended (rpa)," "not recommended to pass (nrp)," and "**re-referred** (re) to another committee or division."

Floor action

When the committee report reaches the floor, the full body debates the bill and considers amendments. All legislators then **vote** on the bill in its final form.

Final passage requires at least 68 "yes" votes in the House; 34 in the Senate.

Since companion bills are processed through both bodies concurrently, there comes a point where the House and Senate must agree on the bill. Therefore, the first body to pass a bill sends it to the other body for a **first reading** where the bill is **substituted** for its companion and replaces it in the process.

If the bills the House and Senate pass differ, either the first body agrees to accept the second body's version, or a **conference committee** is appointed to work out the differences. Typically, either three or five members of each body are named to such committees.

Once the conference committee reaches a compromise, the bill is sent back to the full House and the full Senate for approval. Sometimes the bill differs from the ones members in each body approved. But if both bodies **concur and repass** the bill, it is given a **chapter number** and sent on to the **governor** for action — approval or disapproval.

Final action

If the governor disapproves or vetoes (v) the bill, it cannot become law unless two-thirds of the members in both the House and the Senate vote to override the veto. If the governor approves or **signs** the bill, it becomes law.

Copies of bills are available through the Chief Clerk's Office, 211 State Capitol, St. Paul, MN 55155. (612) 296-2314.

Key to Committee/Division Abbreviations

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

**1992 MINNESOTA LEGISLATURE
BILL STATUS TRACKING SHEET**

Bill action between March 19 - 26

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		AGRICULTURE										
HF0829	Bertram	Noxious weed law adopted	3/13/91 AG	AG	3/20 rpa							
SF0512	Berg		2/28/91 AGR	AGR	3/9 rpa		3/24	60-3	3/20			
HF2633	Winter	Agricultural business enterprise—	3/9 AG	AG	3/20 rpa							
SF2257	Renneke	defined	3/2 AGR	AGR	3/12 rp		3/25	61-0				
HF2804	Olson, E.	Minnesota wild rice labeling,	3/10 AG	AG	3/20 rpa							
SF2572	Lessard	reporting modified	3/10 AGR	AGR	3/16 rpa							
HF2853	Cooper	Pesticide registration application	3/12 AG	AG	3/20 rp							
SF2028	Morse		2/27 AGR	AGR	3/12 rp		3/26	63-0				
		APPROPRIATIONS										
HF1903	Simoneau	Bonding—statewide capital	1/15 AP	AP	3/24 rpa		3/26	90-40				
SFnone		projects funded										
HF2393	Johnson, R.	Bemidji State permitted	3/5 AP	AP	3/18 h	reED/edfin						
SF2220	Finn	to abolish, replace building	3/2 ED	ED	3/13 rpt							
HF2567	Nelson, K.	Workplace literacy center—	3/12 AP	AP/ed	3/24 h							
SF2183	Hughes	established, money appropriated	3/2 ED									
		Education Division										
		APPROPRIATIONS										
HF1776	Mariani	Migrant farmworkers—	1/7 ED	AP/ed	3/25 h							
SF1706	Benson, J.E.	resident tuition status provided	1/15 ED	ED	3/11 rpa	reFN						
HF2126	Orenstein	Violence prevention programs	2/27 ED	AP/ed	3/24 h							
SF1978	Ranum	at colleges required	2/24 ED	ED	3/11 rpa							
HF2389	Johnson, R.	Bemidji—Kummer landfill cleanup,	3/2 AP	AP/ed	3/24 h							
SF2221	Johnson, R.	money appropriated	3/2 ED	ED	3/18 rpa	reFN						
HF2394	Johnson, R.	Bemidji State University—	3/2 ED	AP/ed	3/25 h							
SF2222	Finn	bookstore money advanced	3/2 ED†									
HF2801	Greenfield	Health care—	3/10 HH	AP/ed	3/25 ht							
SF2604	Berglin	statewide program established	3/10 JU	JU	3/23 rpa	reTT						
		Environment & Natural Resources Division										
		APPROPRIATIONS										
HF2437	McGuire	Clean Air Act amendments—	3/5 EN	AP/enr	3/25 rpa							
SF2095	Morse	business assistance program	2/27 EN	EN†	3/25 rpa	reFN						
		Human Resources Division										
		APPROPRIATIONS										
HF2050	Bishop	Diseases—HIV, hepatitis B	2/24 HH	AP/hr	3/24 rpa	reAP						
SF2732	Piper	monitoring, reporting	3/16 HH	HH	3/18 rpa	reFN						
HF2684	Bishop	Water testing—fee established	3/9 EN	AP/hr	3/24 rpa†	reAP/enr						
SF2473	Morse		3/9 HH	HH	3/19 rp	reFN						
		COMMERCE										
HF0917	Pelowski	Leased cars—license needed	3/18/91 CC	CO	3/3 rp		3/9	130-0	3/11			3/20 (367)
SF1109	Morse	for non-metro resale	4/2/91 CO	CO	3/4 rp							
HF2046	Bertram	Automobiles—	2/24 CO	CO	3/10 rp		3/25	131-0	3/26			
SF2437	Bertram	lienholders notified before sale	3/9 JU	JU	3/20 rp							
HF2106	Trimble	Currency exchanges—	2/24 CO	CO	3/10 rpa		3/24	113-20	3/25			
SF1836	Kelly	business limits created	2/20 CO	CO	3/20 rpa							
HF2608	O'Connor	Credit cards companies required	3/9 CO	CO	3/19 rpa		3/26	129-0	3/27			
SF1649	Solon	to file state treasurer reports	1/9 CO	CO	3/11 rpa							

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HF2752	Sparby	Recreational vehicles—certain	3/9 CO	CO	3/11 rp		3/25	131-0	3/26			
SF2551	Stumpf	agreements with dealers prohibited	3/10 CO									
		EDUCATION										
HF1897	Bauerly	Cooperative secondary facilities	1/15 ED	ED	3/24 rpa	reAP						
SF2687	DeCramer	program modified, bonds authorized	3/12 ED	ED	3/16 h†							
HF1969	Blatz	Liquor sales allowed near	2/20 ED	ED	3/9 rpa		3/24	132-1	3/25			
SF2175	Belanger	school at Mall of America	3/2 CO	CO	3/11 rpa							
HF2070	Johnson, A.	Violence prevention council,	2/24 ED	ED	3/25 h							
SF1812	Johnson, J.B.	task forces established	2/18 ED	ED	2/26 rpa	reED/ef						
HF2086	Kelso	Violence prevention programs	2/24 ED	ED	3/25 h							
SF1815	Traub	at schools established	2/18 ED									
HF2371	Bettermann	Anti-violence education	3/2 JU	ED	3/25 h							
SF1975	Benson, J.E.	programs provided	2/24 ED	ED	2/26 rpa	reED/ef						
		ENVIRONMENT & NATURAL RESOURCES										
HF2044	Trimble	Water—once-through coding permit	2/24 EN	EN	3/3 rpa		3/9	131-0	3/10			(366)†
SF1830	Novak	exemption for non-profit	2/20 EN	EN	3/2 rpa		3/16	54-9				
HF2421	Munger	Wetland Conservation Act, 1991—	3/5 EN	EN	3/20 rp							
SF2319	Davis	technical changes, appropriations	3/4 EN	AGR†	3/16 rp				3/20			
HF2623	Solberg	Mississippi River Headwaters	3/9 EN	EN	3/20 rp							
SF2344	Lessard	Area Board provisions changed	3/4 EN	EN	3/16 rpa				3/20			
HF2624	Krueger	Petrofund contractors—	3/9 EN	EN	3/20 rpa							
SF2430	Sams	competence, fees regulated	3/9 EN	RU†	3/20 rp				3/20			
HF2759	Jennings	Solid waste facilities—	3/9 EN	EN	3/20†							
SF1933	Morse	permit fees	2/24 EN	EN	3/5 rpa	reFN						
HF2832	Simoneau	Aquatic farms—	3/12 EN	EN	3/20†							
SF2645	Morse	regulation changes	3/11 AGR	EN†	3/16 rpa							
HF2849	Simoneau	Split Rock Lighthouse fee	3/12 EN	EN	3/17 rp		3/24	133-0	3/25			
SF2101	Merriam	structure authorized	2/27 EN	EN	3/5 rp	reFN						
HF2855	Sparby	Aquatic farming—	3/12 EN	EN	3/20 rpa	reAP						
SF2432	Berg	regulations, wildlife protection	3/9 AGR	EN†	3/18 rpa	reFN			3/20			
HF2878	Munger	Mille Lacs preservation and	3/12 EC	EN†	3/20 rp							
SF2499	Davis	development board established	3/9 EN	EN	3/18 rpa				3/20			
HF2987	Munger	Earth summit—resolution	3/23 EN	EN	3/20 rp	reRU						
SF2766	Lessard		3/23 EN									
		FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS & INSURANCE										
HF1681	Skoglund	Insurance—omnibus bill	5/3/91 FI	FI	2/26 rpa		3/25	112-19				
SF2212	Solon		3/2 CO	CO	3/19 rpa							
HF1901	Winter	Insurance agents—	1/15 FI	FI	2/20 rpa		3/24	122-11				
SF1689	Metzen	terminations regulated	1/13 CO	CO	2/27 rpa		3/12	58-0			3/18	
HF2099	Carruthers	Auto insurance—deductibles	2/24 FI	FI	3/10 rpa		3/24	133-0	3/25			
SF2374	Luther		3/5 CO	CO	3/5 rpa							
		GENERAL LEGISLATION VETERANS AFFAIRS & GAMING										
HF1750	Osthoff	Gaming—omnibus bill	1/6 GL	GL	3/20 rpa							
SF1605	Berg		1/6 GR	GR	3/12 rpa		3/25	64-0				
HF2514	Garcia	Veterans—county service office	3/5 GL	GL	3/20 rpa	reAP						
SF2322	Bertram	grants established	3/4 VG	VG	3/9 rpa	re FN						

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HF2535	Uphus	Elections—ward system abolition	3/5 GL	GL	3/24 rp		3/26	131-0				
SF2307	Johnson, D.E.	deadlines changed for certain cities	3/4 EE	EE	3/12 rp		3/16	65-0	3/18			
HF2585	Jefferson	Elections—special school	3/5 ED	GL	3/18 rpa		3/24	133-0				
SF2385	Spear	district exemption	3/5 EE	EE	3/12 rpa		3/16	66-0	3/19			
HF2642	Olson, K.	Military—armory closings,	3/9 GL	GL	3/20 rpa							
SF2286	Vickerman	public hearings required	3/4 VG	VG	3/11 rp		3/24	61-2				
GOVERNMENTAL OPERATIONS												
HF1350	Jaros	Pensions—back pay granted	4/4/91 GO	GO	3/5 rpa		3/25	132-0	3/26			
SF1139	Solon	for wrongful discharge	4/2/91 GO	GO	3/20 rpa							
HF1996	Reding	Retirement—teacher	2/20 GO	GO	3/17 rp		3/24	132-0	3/25			
SF2023	Benson, J.E.	contribution transfers modified	2/27 GO	GO	3/17 rp							
HF2063	O'Connor	Pensions—PERA	2/24 GO	GO	3/18 rp		3/24	133-0	3/25			
SF1819	Dahl	provisions amended	2/18 GO	GO	2/18 rp							
HF2137	Lourey	Retirement—	2/27 GO	GO	3/9 rpa		3/25	118-14	3/26			
SF2048	Stumpf	MSRS administrative bill	2/27 GO	GO	3/26 rpa							
HF2186	McGuire	Pensions—St. Paul fire:	2/27 GO	GO	3/9 rpa		3/24	126-6				
SF1780	Marty	surviving spouse benefits	2/18 GO	GO	3/20 rpa							
HF2225	O'Connor	St. Paul—voting procedures for	2/27 GO	GO	3/23 rpa		3/25	132-0	3/26			
SF2412	Waldorf	police relief association changed	3/9 GO	GO	3/18 rpa							
HF2259	Reding	Pensions—MnDOT employee	3/2 GO	GO	3/3 rp		3/9	129-0	3/12			3/20 (368)
SF2239	Piper	granted early accrual	3/2 GO	GO	3/10 rp		3/16	65-0				
HF2287	Jefferson	Police, fire fighter relief	3/2 GO	GO	3/23 rpa		3/25	127-0	3/26			
SF1970	Waldorf	associations—state aid altered	2/24 GO	GO	3/18 rpa							
HF2352	Jefferson	State agencies—affirmative	3/2 GO	GO	3/13 rp		3/24	86-46	3/25			
SF2292	Kroening	action duties not to be delegated	3/4 GO	GO	3/24 rpa		3/26	59-0				
HF2438	Reding	Pensions—technical college	3/5 GO	GO	3/9 rpa		3/25	132-0	3/26			
SF2367	Morse	employees made eligible	3/5 GO	GO	3/19 rpa							
HF2683	Solberg	Pensions—Nashwauk police	3/9 GO	GO	3/13 rp		3/24	133-0	3/25			
SF2467	Lessard	survival benefits increased	3/9 GO	GO	3/18 rpa							
HF2769	Rukavina	Vignia—police relief	3/9 GO	GO	3/23 rpa		3/25	132-0	3/26			
SF2531	Dicklich	benefits changed	3/9 GO	GO	3/18 rpa							
HF2924	Jefferson	Optometry license, exam	3/16 GO	GO	3/19 rp		3/25	130-0	3/26			
SF2486	Sams	procedures modified	3/9 GO	GO	3/11 rp							
HEALTH & HUMAN SERVICES												
HF1876	Sviggum	AFDC child care program—	1/15 HH	HH	3/20 rp	reAP						
SF1701	Day	non-STRIDE eligibility expanded	1/13 HH	HH	3/6 rpa	reFN						
HF1978	Cooper	Dental practice—	2/20 HH	HH	3/12 rp		3/24	131-2	3/25			
SF1824	Solon	ionizing radiation regulations	2/20 HH	HH	3/25 rpa							
HF2273	Cooper	Mental health professionals—	3/2 HH	HH	3/12 rp		3/24	126-6	3/25			
SF2084	Samuelson	marriage, family therapists	2/27 HH	HH	3/24 rpa							
HF2420	Simoneau	County social services—	3/5 HH	HH	3/20 rpa	reAP						
SF2411	Samuelson	pilot projects established	3/9 HH	HH	3/13 rpa	reFN						
HF2532	Segal	Guardian powers related to	3/5 HH	HH	3/20 rpa							
SF2247	Kroening	mentally retarded—restricted	3/2 HH	HH	3/9 rpa		3/26	60-0				
HF2603	Bertram	Nursing care services—	3/5 HH	HH	3/20 rpa							
SF1888	Bertram	terminal illness, MA	2/20 HH	HH	3/12 rpa	reFN						
HF2927	Greenfield	Health insurance—	3/16 HH	HH	3/20 rpa	reAP						
SF2686	Berglin	prepaid dental services	3/12 HH	HH	3/13 rpa	reFN						

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FINAL

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JUDICIARY												
HF1196	Clark	Crimes—butane, toxic substance	3/27/91 JU	JU	3/20 rpa							
SF0979	Pappas	sale to minors prohibited	3/25/91 JU	JU	4/10/91		5/3/91	57-2				
HF1441	Milbert	Corporation—legal	4/8/91 JU	JU	3/20 rpa							
SF1319	Metzen	representation law modified	4/8/91 JU	JU	3/18 rp		3/26	64-0				
HF1823	Milbert	Statutes—session laws,	1/10 JU	JU	3/20 rp							
SF1671	Luther	numbering clarified	1/13 JU	JU	3/11 rp		3/24	63-0				
HF1849	Vellenga	Crime—sex offenses given	1/13 JU	JU	3/19 rp							
SF1687	Spear	longer prison terms	1/13 JU	JU	3/18 rpa	reFN						
HF1941	Jefferson	Child custody—	2/18 JU	JU	3/20 rpa							
SF1821	Berglin	placement provisions modified	2/20 JU	JU	3/23 rpa†							
HF1982	Greenfield	Faith healing—health	2/20 HH	JU	3/20 rpa							
SF1822	Spear	mediator position created	2/20 JU	JU	2/20 rpa	reFN						
HF2041	Segal	Crime—juveniles: screening,	2/24 HH	JU	3/20 rpa	reAP						
SF1909	Marty	treatment programs created	2/24 HH	HH	3/9 rpa	reFN						
HF2193	Wejcman	Child custody—	3/27 JU	JU	3/20 rpa	reAP						
SF2229	Spear	parentage recognition altered	3/2 HH	JU	3/18 rpa	reFN						
HF2206	Pugh	Courts—	2/27 JU	JU	3/20 rpa							
SF1691	Kelly	conciliation procedures amended	1/13 JU	JU	3/11 rpa		3/25	58-5				
HF2282	Rukavina	Snowmobiles—liability, speed limit	3/2 EN	JU	3/20 rp							
SF2233	Stumpf	exemptions	3/2 EN	JU†	3/13 rpa							
HF2316	Jaros	Health—living will	3/2 JU	JU	3/20 rp							
SF2111	Solon	form updated	2/27 JU	JU	3/16 rp							
HF2488	Wenzel	Crimes—health providers, aiding	3/5 JU	JU	3/20 rpa							
SF1693	Waldorf	suicide provisions modified	1/13 JU	HH†	3/16 rp							
HF2610	Vellenga	Peace officers—federal	3/9 JU	JU	3/20 rpa							
SF2383	McGowan	enforcement authority modified	3/5 JU	JU	3/18 rpa							
HF2649	Pugh	Mortgages—foreclosure	3/9 JU	JU	3/20 rpa							
SF2384	Spear	proceedings modified	3/5 JU	JU	3/25 rpa							
HF2896	Brown	Law enforcement—	3/12 JU	JU	3/20 rp							
SF2124	Spear	inmate transfers modified	2/27 JU	JU	3/16 rp		3/19	64-0				
LABOR-MANAGEMENT RELATIONS												
HF2002	Orenstein	Volunteer services—	2/20 ED	LA	3/2 rp		3/9	130-0	3/9		3/16	3/20(369)
SF1908	Marty	federal grant proposal	2/24 GO	GO	3/2 rpa		3/12	58-0				
HF2640	Uphus	Boilers, mint oil extraction—	3/10 LA	LA	3/12 rpa		3/25	131-0	3/26			
SF2408	Johnson, D.E.	considered agricultural	3/9 AGR	AGR	3/20 rpa							
LOCAL GOVERNMENT & METROPOLITAN AFFAIRS												
HF1777	Schreiber	Brooklyn Park—	1/7 RI	LG	3/13 rpa	reAP	3/9	128-0				
SF1623	Luther	liquor licensing	1/6 CO	CO	1/9 rpa		1/9	62-0	1/10		3/10	3/12 (365)
HF1825	Bodahl	Local government contracts—	1/10 LG	LG	2/27 rpa		3/24	132-0				
SF1666	Chmielewski	conflict provisions modified	1/13 LG	LG	1/15 rpa		2/24	55-5	2/27			
HF1911	Kinkel	Hubbard County—	2/18 LG	LG	2/27 rp		3/9	130-0	3/11		3/19	3/25(370)
SF1766	Finn	tax-forfeited land exchanged	2/18 EN	EN	3/9 rpa		3/16	64-1				
HF2115	Begich	Fencing—costs apportioned	2/27 LG	LG	3/5 rpa		3/24	131-0	3/25			
SF2461	Finn	on basis of need	3/9 LO	LO	3/16 rpa							
HF2305	Blatz	Bloomington—city allowed	3/2 LG	LG	3/19 rp		3/25	131-0				
SF1633	Belanger	to join port authority	1/7 EH	EH	2/27 rp		3/12	62-0	3/16			

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HF2319	Orenstein	Ramsey County—	3/2 LG	LG	3/16 rpa		3/19	132-0				
SF2210	Pappas	workers put on eligibility list	3/2 LO	LO	3/11 rp		3/12	62-0	3/18		3/25	
HF2388	Bodahl	HRA—public officials to apply	3/2 LG	LG	3/10 rpa		3/24	119-13	3/25			
SF2170	Morse	for loans, grants	3/2 LG	LG	3/10 rp							
HF2707	Koppendrayar	Mille Lacs County tax forfeited	3/9 LG	LG	3/19 rpa		3/26	129-1	3/27			
SF2511	Davis	land sale authorized	3/13 EN	EN	3/13 rpa							
HF2854	Janezich	Cities—Hibbing boards,	3/12 LG	LG	3/18 rpa		3/24	132-0	3/25			
SF2649	Dicklich	commission changed	3/25 LG									
		REGULATED INDUSTRIES										
HF1489	Dawkins	Open meetings—	4/8/91 RI	RI	3/2 rpa		3/24	104-26	3/25			
SF1297	Dicklich	electric cooperative members	4/8/91 EP	EP	3/10 rpa							
HF1751	Olsen, S.	Telephone advertising—	1/6 RI	RI	3/12 rpa		3/24	132-0				
SF1919	Novak	services regulation	2/24 EP	EP	3/2 rpa		3/16	60-0	3/19			
HF1988	Tunheim	Liquor store licensing—	2/20 RI	RI	3/9 rpa		3/24	131-0	3/25			
SF2241†	Stumpf	Lake Township authorization	3/2 CO									
HF2431	Jacobs	Public utilities—	4/29/91 RI	RI	3/12 rpa		3/24	128-3				
SF1399	Benson, J.E.	reconciliation date change	4/10/91 EP	EP	4/15/91 rp		4/29/91	59-0	4/29/91			
HF2732	Heir	Telecommunications—	3/9 RI	RI	3/12 rpa		3/24	132-0	3/25			
SF2660	Marty	communication-impaired access	3/12 GO	GO	3/24 rpa							
		TAXES										
HF0779	Munger	Packaging, toxics—	3/11/91 EN	TA	3/24 rpa	reRU						
SF0731	Lessard	fees, recycling goal	3/14/91 EN									
HF1934	Clark	Lead clean up program started	2/18 HO	TA	3/25 rpa	reAP						
SF1790	Berglin		2/18 HH	RA	3/26 rpa†	reTT						
HF2121	Nelson	Education department programs—	2/27 ED	TA†	3/25 rpa	reAP						
SF2326	Dicklich	technical changes	3/4 ED	ED	3/23 ht							
HF2772	Ozment	Education programs, procedures	3/9 ED	TA†	3/25 rpa	reAP						
SF2554	Olson	amended, money appropriated	3/10 ED									
HF2940	Ogren	Taxation—omnibus tax bill	3/16 TA	TA	3/26 h							
SF2755	Johnson, D.J.		3/19 TT									
		TRANSPORTATION										
HF1701	Steensma	Railways—right-of-way	5/15/91 TR	TR	2/26 rpa		3/24	133-0	3/25			
SF1575	DeCramer	aquisitions clarified	5/15/91 TR	TR	3/16 lo							
HF2030	Rice	Passenger drivers—	2/20 TR	TR	3/4 rp		3/24	132-1	3/25			
SF2057	Chmielewski	working hours limited	2/27 TR	TR	3/16 lo							
HF2113	Orenstein	School buses—	2/24 TR	TR	3/11 rpa		3/24	122-10	3/25			
SF1999	Cohen	safety rules modified	2/27 TR	TR	3/23 rpa							
HF2341	Mariani	Public transit—engineering,	3/2 TR	TR	3/11 rpa		3/25	131-0	3/26			
SF1914	Cohen	planning funding provided	2/24 TR	TR	3/9 rp	reRA						
HF2375	Mariani	Special needs transit	3/2 TR	TR	3/18 rp		3/24	131-0	3/25			
SF1770	Frank	committee selected	2/18 MA	MA	3/5 rp							

AP/ed
†SF2222 incorporated into SF2221

ED
†SF2220 incorporated into SF2221
†SF2687-laid over

†SF2319-EN 3/11 rp, reAGR
†SF2430-EN 3/18 rpa, reRU
†SF2432-AGR 3/12 rpa, reEN
†SF2646-AGR 3/12 rpa, reEN

TA
†SF2326-laid over
†HF2772-ED 3/20 rpa, reTA
†SF1790-GO 3/18 rpa

AP/enr
†SF2095-GO 3/19 rpa, reEN

EN
†HF2044-Bill became law without governor's
signature
†HF2759-laid over
†HF2878-EC 3/16 reEN

HH
†SF1693-JU 3/11 rpa, reHH

AP/hr
†HF2684 incorporated into HH omnibus bill

JU
†SF1821-HH 3/9 rpa, reJU

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Key to Committee/Division Abbreviations

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

Editor's note: This section, which is organized chronologically by House file number, shows the last House action on every bill that has had a hearing in the House from the beginning of the 1992 session through March 19 at 2:30 p.m. This, coupled with the current week's bill tracking chart in the preceding section, should provide an accounting of every bill that has been heard in the House.

If you find a bill in this section and want to know if it has been acted on this week, look to the weekly bill tracking chart in the preceding section, which has bills organized by committee subject.

Keys to the abbreviations for both the committee names and House actions appear on this page; the action key appears on each page.

HF/SF	Action Date	House Action	HF/SF	Action Date	House Action
HF0123/SF0043	3/2	HO rp	HF1728/SF1597	1/10	SF v *2/20 overridden
HF0149/SF1013	3/11	LG nrc	HF1731/SF1598	2/20	v override fails 77-49
HF0176/SF0168	3/17	GL/vet rp reGL	HF1736/SF1712	2/26	TR rp reAP
HF0217/SF0394	3/19	GO rpa	HF1738/SF1700	3/11	JU rpa
HF0285/SF0897	3/4	JU/crjus rpa *inc HF2574	HF1740/SF1621	1/14	SF g CH360
HF0295/SF0199	2/27	HH rpa reGO	HF1742/SFnone	2/19	JU/crjus h, a
HF0355/SF1015	3/11	TR rpa	HF1756/SF1622	2/18	SF g CH362
HF0370/SF0356	2/19	ED h	HF1757/SF1704	3/10	LG rpa
HF0376/SF0429	3/19	HH a, nrc	HF1763/SF1772	2/27	GO rp
HF0419/SF0410	3/13	GO rpa	HF1776/SF1706	3/4	ED/high rpa
HF0442/SF0273	3/2	JU h, a	HF1777/SF1623	2/25	RI rpa
HF0443/SF0422	2/27	HH rpa reGO	HF1778/SF1656	3/5	LG h, a
HF0487/SF0304	3/19	CO rpa	HF1781/SF1632	3/12	GL h, a
HF0490/SF0633	3/4	ED/edfin h	HF1783/SF1679	3/12	GL h, a
HF0607/SF0450	2/19	ED h	HF1784/SF1646	3/10	ED/edfin h
HF0667/SF0735	3/19	GO rp, SFsub	HF1787/SF1776	3/18	ED/edfin rp, inc HF2121
HF0699/SF0684	3/13	GO rpa	HF1788/SFnone	1/9	ED nrc
HF0730/SF0784	3/13	ED/edfin h	HF1791/SFnone	3/10	FI rpa
HF0756/SF0975	2/24	LA rpa	HF1797/SF1615	3/12	EN rpa reAP
HF0769/SF0850	3/9	AG rpa reAP	HF1801/SF1736	3/12	GL h, a
HF0779/SF0731	3/5	TA reGO	HF1803/SF1619	2/24	SFsub
HF0802/SF0651	3/11	FI rpa	HF1811/SF1641	2/26	ED rp reAP
HF0804/SF0695	3/4	TR h, a	HF1817/SF1698	3/3	CO rpa reJU
HF0829/SF0512	3/20	AG rpa, SFsub	HF1823/SF1671	3/20	JU rp
HF0905/SF0522	3/12	EN rpa	HF1825/SF1666	2/27	LG rpa 3/2 recalled, re-comp
HF0917/SF1109	3/3	CO rp	HF1826/SF1684	3/4	ED/edfin h
HF1133/SF2037	3/12	GO rpa	HF1827/SF1681	3/2	AG rpa
HF1196/SF0979	5/3/91	fp	HF1829/SF1791	2/28	JU/crjus rp reJU
HF1235/SF1070	3/4	ED/edfin h	HF1833/SF1674	2/26	TF rp
HF1313/SF1568	3/13	TR rpa reAP	HF1840/SF0011	1/17	SF g CH359
HF1334/SF1230	3/19	GO rpa	HF1842/SF1788	2/26	JU/crjus rpa reJU
HF1347/SF1252	3/17	EN rp	HF1843/SFnone	3/10	GL rpa
HF1350/SF1139	3/5	GO rpa	HF1848/SF1705	2/20	LG rp reTA
HF1357/SF1386	3/12	HH rp reGO	HF1849/SF1687	2/26	JU/crjus rp reJU
HF1441/SF1319	3/20	JU rpa	HF1850/SF1663	3/18	ED/edfin rpa, inc HF2121
HF1453/SF1292	3/12	EN rpa reAP	HF1852/SF1717	3/2	fp 119-12
HF1479/SFnone	2/20	LG h	HF1853/SF1716	2/20	LG rpa
HF1488/SF1298	2/25	RI rpa	HF1860/SF1638	3/10	GL rp
HF1489/SF1297	3/2	RI rpa	HF1861/SF1722	3/17	EN rp, SFsub
HF1494/SF1899	3/17	HH rpa reAP	HF1862/SF1721	3/5	fp 125-0
HF1513/SF2011	3/19	EN rp, subSF	HF1865/SF1733	3/2	ED h
HF1531/SF1323	3/12	LG rpa	HF1868/SF2166	3/13	GO rp reTA
HF1567/SF2354	3/12	fp 131-0	HF1873/SF1731	3/3	GO rp
HF1573/SF1534	2/27	CO nrc, a	HF1875/SF1761	3/10	EC rp
HF1597/SF1240	2/19	ED/high h	HF1876/SF1701	3/20	HH rp reAP
HF1652/SF1502	3/16	cr, R 9	HF1884/SF1729	2/19	FI/bk rpa reFI
HF1667/SF1505	3/10	ED/edfin h	HF1886/SF1739	2/26	JU/crjus rp reJU
HF1680/SF2213	3/2	FI/bk rpa reFI	HF1888/SF1838	3/10	ED/edfin h
HF1681/SF2212	2/26	FI rpa	HF1889/SF1747	3/5	fp 130-0
HF1692/SF1558	3/9	GO rpa	HF1892/SF1644	3/11	JU rpa
HF1693/SF1562	1/17	SF g CH363	HF1893/SF1864	3/11	ED/high rp reED
HF1701/SF1575	2/26	TR rpa	HF1895/SF1718	3/3	GO rpa reAP
HF1702/SF1581	2/27	HO rpa reAP	HF1896/SF1757	2/19	JU/crjus h, a
HF1709/SF1588	2/19	TR h, re-subcom.	HF1901/SF1689	2/19	FI rpa
HF1720/SF1591	2/25	JU/crjus rp reJU	HF1903/SFnone	3/26	fp 90-40
HF1726/SF1596	1/10	SF v 2/20 overridden	HF1910/SF1740	3/2	JU rpa reTA

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HF1911/SF1766	2/27	LG rp	HF2084/SFnone	2/27	GO rpa	HF2285/SF2263	3/12	LA rp
HF1913/SF1785	3/12	ED/edfin h	HF2089/SFnone	3/4	EG rpa reTA	HF2286/SF1805	3/13	HH rpa, incl HF2868
HF1916/SFnone	3/9	JU/crjus rpa reJU	HF2090/SF2012	3/4	JU/crjus rp	HF2287/SF1970	3/25	fp 127-0, sub
HF1917/SF1884	3/13	ED/edfin h, a	HF2093/SF1898	3/16	ED rpa	HF2294/SF2641	3/9	LA rpa
HF1921/SF1749*	3/11	JU h *inc HF1738	HF2096/SF1801	3/3	CO rp	HF2296/SF2264	3/4	EG rpa reRI
HF1931/SF1774	3/4	EG rpa reTA	HF2101/SF1813	3/16	ED/edfin rpa, inc HF2121	HF2298/SF2729	3/13	GO rp reAP
HF1933/SF1767	3/18	TR rp	HF2103/SF2033	3/9	RI rpa	HF2299/SFnone	3/2	HO h, lo
HF1934/SF1790	3/5	GO h	HF2108/SF2100	3/5	CO rpa	HF2300/SF2306	3/12	CO h
HF1938/SF1856	3/13	JU rp	HF2109/SF2058	3/12	ED/edfin h, inc HF2121	HF2302/SF2314	3/2	EC rpa
HF1939/SF1786	3/13	ED/edfin h	HF2110/SF2200	3/12	ED/edfin h, inc HF2121	HF2309/SF2231	3/11	EN rp
HF1940/SF1976	3/19	HH rp reAP	HF2115/SFnone	3/5	LG rpa	HF2312/SF2115	3/19	GO rp
HF1941/SF1821	3/20	JU rpa	HF2117/SF2020	3/12	HH rpa reAP	HF2313/SF2182	3/9	GO rpa
HF1943/SF2017	3/2	RI a	HF2125/SF2069	3/13	AG rp	HF2316/SF2111	3/20	JU rp
HF1945/SF2492	3/9	JU/crjus h reJU	HF2128/SF1994	3/12	HH rp reAP	HF2318/SF2556	3/10	ED rpa
HF1946/SF1647	3/12	ED/edfin h, inc HF2121	HF2130/SF1926	3/10	ED/edfin h	HF2320/SF2298	3/19	EN rpa, SFsub
HF1948/SF1855	3/4	r	HF2132/SF1901	3/12	CO rpa	HF2322/SF2259	3/13	ED/edfin h, a
HF1951/SF2065	3/12	LA rp reAP	HF2133/SF1939	3/9	RI nrp	HF2334/SFnone	3/12	EN rpa
HF1952/SF2107	3/12	LA rpa, incl HF2336	HF2134/SF2030	3/11	EN rpa reAP	HF2335/SFnone	3/3	GO rpa
HF1954/SF2091	2/27	HO rpa	HF2135/SF2092	3/12	RI rpa	HF2336/SFnone	3/12	LA h, inc HF1952
HF1957/SF1966	2/20	LG rpa	HF2139/SF2051	3/9	JU/crjus rp reJU	HF2339/SF2080	3/9	AG rpa reAP
HF1958/SF1946	3/11	HH rpa reAP	HF2141/SF1807	3/9	JU/crjus rpa reJU	HF2342/SF2186	3/18	HH rp
HF1960/SF1910	3/12	GO rpa	HF2142/SFnone	3/2	LA rpa	HF2343/SF2236	3/19	GO rpa
HF1965/SF1959	3/11	EN rp reAP	HF2144/SF2211	3/12	HH rp reAP	HF2345/SF2573	3/10	GO rpa
HF1968/SF2167	2/26	JU/crjus rpa reJU	HF2147/SF2042	3/13	EN rpa reAP	HF2349/SF2520	3/11	TR rpa reAP
HF1971/SF1932	3/10	LG rp reTA	HF2149/SF2157	3/12	HH rp reAP	HF2351/SFnone	3/13	ED h reED/edfin
HF1975/SF1846	2/28	JU/crjus rp reJU	HF2150/SF2199	3/6	EN rpa reAP	HF2355/SFnone	3/4	TR rpa
HF1976/SF2208	3/5	EN rp	HF2151/SF2738	3/13	h	HF2358/SF2294	3/13	ED/edfin h, a
HF1977/SF1958	3/3	EN rp reLG	HF2152/SF2529	3/12	LA rpa	HF2359/SFnone	3/4	ED/edfin h
HF1979/SFnone	3/3	GO rpa	HF2159/SFnone	3/11	JU rpa	HF2360/SF1590	3/18	LA rpa
HF1980/SF1922	3/18	FI rpa	HF2161/SF1825	3/12	HH rp reAP	HF2365/SF2424	3/13	ED/edfin h, a
HF1982/SF1822	3/20	JU rpa	HF2167/SF2055	3/9	JU/crjus rp reJU	HF2367/SF2246	3/17	HH rpa reAP
HF1985/SF1866	3/17	EN rpa reAP, sub	HF2168/SF1979	3/17	HH rpa reAP	HF2369/SF2242	3/18	fp 133-0
HF1989/SF1953	2/27	LG rp	HF2170/SF2158	3/5	EN rpa reCO	HF2371/SF1975	3/25	ED h
HF1991/SF1829	3/19	EN rpa reAP	HF2174/SF2146	3/3	EN rp AP	HF2373/SFnone	3/11	ED rp reGL
HF1992/SF2093	3/13	EN rp reRU	HF2180/SF2160	3/10	LG rpa reGO	HF2379/SFnone	3/11	JU rpa reAP
HF1994/SF2417	3/13	AG rpa reAP	HF2181/SF1974	3/13	JU rpa	HF2381/SF2205	3/2	EN rpa
HF1997/SF1837	3/13	GO rpa	HF2183/SF1893	3/13	LG rpa	HF2382/SF2506	3/13	ED/edfin h
HF2000/SF1859	3/13	JU rp	HF2185/SF2136	3/9	LA rp	HF2389/SF2221	3/24	AP/ed h
HF2001/SF1934	3/13	GO rpa	HF2187/SF2315	3/9	RI rp	HF2393/SF2220	3/18	AP h reED/edfin
HF2002/SF1908	3/2	LA rp	HF2189/SF2380	3/5	EC/itt rpa	HF2394/SF2222	3/25	AP/ed h
HF2004/SF1944	2/27	HO rpa reAP	HF2191/SF2144	3/18	TR rpa reTA	HF2396/SF2131	3/13	JU nrp
HF2005/SF2059	2/27	HO rpa	HF2192/SF1950	3/17	EN rpa reTA, SFsub	HF2402/SF2088	3/13	JU rpa
HF2009/SF1937	3/4	ED/edfin h	HF2193/SF2229	3/20	JU rpa reAP	HF2413/SF2195	3/16	ED h
HF2014/SF2352	3/13	GO rpa	HF2194/SF2340	3/16	ED/edfin rpa, inc HF2121	HF2415/SF2707	3/12	HH rpa
HF2017/SF2219	3/5	GO rp reAP	HF2196/SF2139	3/10	LG rp reTA	HF2417/SF2156	3/13	GO rpa reAP
HF2018/SF2750	3/13	GO rpa	HF2198/SF2361	3/11	ED/high rpa reED	HF2419/SF2442	3/9	RI nrp
HF2023/SFnone	3/4	TR re-subcom.	HF2205/SF1972	3/18	nrp	HF2420/SF2411	3/20	HH rpa reAP
HF2025/SF1916	3/17	GO rpa	HF2206/SF1691	3/20	JU rpa	HF2421/SF2319	3/20	EN rp, SFsub
HF2028/SF1935	3/13	GO rpa	HF2211/SF1847	3/11	JU rpa	HF2422/SF2325	3/18	HH rpa reAP
HF2029/SF1778	3/4	TR rp	HF2213/SF1857	3/11	HH rpa reAP	HF2426/SF2451	3/13	LG rpa
HF2030/SF2057	3/4	TR rp	HF2218/SF2147	3/9	JU/crjus rpa reJU	HF2430/SF2615	3/11	ED/high rp reED
HF2031/SF1949	3/2	fp 131-0	HF2221/SF1990	3/13	ED/edfin h	HF2432/SF1896	3/10	EC rpa reAP
HF2032/SF1881	3/13	TR rpa reAP	HF2225/SF2412	3/25	fp 132-0, sub	HF2435/SFnone	3/12	GO rp
HF2033/SF1849	3/11	LG rpa reTA	HF2226/SF2418	3/13	GO rp	HF2443/SF2363	3/11	ED/high rp reED
HF2041/SF1909	3/20	JU rpa reAP	HF2229/SFnone	3/2	EN rpa reTA	HF2445/SF2336	3/18	LA rpa
HF2042/SFnone	3/11	ED rp reAP	HF2230/SF1862	3/13	ED/edfin h	HF2446/SF2332	3/10	LG rpa reTA
HF2043/SF1841	3/11	CO rpa	HF2231/SF2282	3/19	GO rpa	HF2449/SF2317	3/13	ED/edfin h, a
HF2044/SF1830	3/9	fp	HF2236/SF2226	3/4	ED/edfin h	HF2450/SF2253	3/11	CO h, w
HF2051/SF1794	3/19	GO rp	HF2238/SF2040	3/13	HH rpa reAP	HF2455/SF2605	3/10	EC rpa reAP
HF2053/SF1921	3/18	TR rpa reAP	HF2242/SF1987	3/12	GO rp	HF2472/SF2196	3/13	HH rpa reAP
HF2060/SF1965	3/13	HH rpa	HF2249/SFnone	3/12	GO nrp	HF2475/SF2227	3/9	HO rpa
HF2061/SF2606	3/17	ED/edfin rpa, inc HF2121	HF2250/SF2120	3/12	GO rpa	HF2480/SF2429	3/13	AG rpa reAP
HF2063/SF1819	3/18	fp 133-0, sub	HF2251/SF2013	3/12	GO rp	HF2482/SF2066	3/17	EC rpa reTA, SFsub
HF2065/SF1942	3/17	HH rpa reAP	HF2257/SFnone	3/13	GO rp	HF2483/SF2421	3/12	EN rp
HF2066/SF1608	3/2	LA rpa reAP	HF2259/SF2239	3/20	g CH368	HF2488/SF1693	3/20	JU rpa
HF2069/SF1920	3/10	GL rpa reAP	HF2260/SF2260	3/13	GO h	HF2489/SFnone	3/13	AG rp
HF2071/SF2291	3/17	EC rpa reTA, SFsub	HF2261/SF2402	3/11	FI rpa	HF2492/SFnone	3/11	ED rp reGL
HF2073/SF1983	2/28	JU/crjus h	HF2265/SF2249	3/17	HH rpa	HF2497/SF2441	3/5	HO rp reTA
HF2076/SF1938	3/13	JU rp	HF2267/SF2001	3/19	EN rpa	HF2499/SF2337	3/19	HH rpa
HF2078/SF1967	3/10	ED/edfin h	HF2269/SF2271	3/5	LG h, a	HF2501/SF2496	3/5	HO rpa reTA
HF2080/SF2062	3/11	TR rpa reAP	HF2280/SF2193	3/13	EN rpa	HF2502/SF2324	3/13	EN rpa reAP
HF2082/SF2320	3/19	fp 134-0, sub	HF2283/SF2272	3/5	GO h	HF2504/SF1858	3/19	EN rpa

1992 MINNESOTA LEGISLATURE: House action on all bills through March 19, 2:30 p.m.

Committee Action

HF — House File
 SF — Senate File
 CH — Chapter
 * — version under consideration
 rp — recommended to pass
 rpa — recommended to pass as amended

nrc — not recommended to pass
 re — re-referred to another cmte./div./sub. cmte.
 a — amended
 h — heard
 w — withdrawn
 lo — laid over
 inc — incorporated into HF _____
 † — footnote

Floor Action

fp — final passage
 r — first reading in other body
 sub — substitution
 CC — Conference Committee
 cr — concurrence and repassage

Final Action

g — governor signed bill
 v — governor vetoed bill
 liv — governor line-item vetoed the bill
 ret — returned to committee of last action
 t — laid on table

HF/SF	Action Date	House Action	HF/SF	Action Date	House Action	HF/SF	Action Date	House Action
HF2505/SF1802	3/12	RI rpa	HF2631/SF2481	3/18	ED/edfin rpa, inc HF2121	HF2776/SF2485	3/19	GO rpa reAP
HF2508/SF2654	3/11	EN rp	HF2632/SF2422	3/16	EC rp reAP	HF2783/SF2693	3/13	AG rp reAP
HF2509/SF2414	3/13	ED/edfin h	HF2633/SF2257	3/20	AG rpa	HF2784/SF2544	3/13	GO rpa
HF2518/SF2365	3/18	ED/edfin h, inc HF2121	HF2635/SFnone	3/16	EC rpa reGO	HF2785/SF2394	3/13	ED rpa reAP
HF2520/SF2601	3/16	EC rpa	HF2645/SF2274	3/19	CO rpa	HF2787/SFnone	3/13	ED h reED/edfin
HF2526/SF1694	3/19	LG rp	HF2647/SF2622	3/13	JU rp	HF2788/SF2598	3/13	ED h ED/edfin
HF2530/SF2600	3/16	EC rpa	HF2649/SF2384	3/20	JU rpa	HF2791/SFnone	3/13	GO rpa
HF2535/SF2307	3/26	fp 131-0, SFsub	HF2650/SF2450	3/12	EC rp reAP	HF2792/SF2581	3/18	fp 134-0
HF2539/SFnone	3/12	EN rpa reTA	HF2657/SF2595	3/12	RI rpa	HF2793/SF2685	3/13	AG h, a, lo
HF2541/SF2368	3/13	JU rp	HF2658/SF2514	3/10	GL rp	HF2800/SF2603	3/13	GO rp reAP
HF2543/SF2301	3/19	EN rpa, SFsub	HF2664/SF2679	3/13	EN rpa	HF2802/SF2602	3/16	FI rpa reAP
HF2544/SF2376	3/12	EN rpa	HF2669/SFnone	3/11	EG rp	HF2804/SF2572	3/20	AG rpa
HF2545/SF1793	3/13	GO rp reAP	HF2676/SF2477	3/13	ED/edfin h	HF2813/SF2746	3/13	GO rp
HF2548/SF1753	3/13	ED/edfin h	HF2680/SF2235	3/13	GO rp reAP	HF2822/SF2497	3/17	CO rp reJU
HF2553/SF2350	3/9	HO rpa reAP	HF2685/SF2428	3/18	EG rpa	HF2823/SF2576	3/13	EN rp
HF2556/SF1669	3/19	EN rp	HF2688/SF2463	3/11	FI rpa reAP	HF2827/SF2628	3/13	GO rpa
HF2561/SF2678	3/13	EN nrc	HF2690/SF2558	3/18	ED/edfin rpa, HF2121	HF2829/SF2444	3/12	LG rpa reTA
HF2563/SF2458	3/18	HH rp reAP	HF2694/SF1945	3/17	HH rp reAP	HF2830/SF2640	3/13	AG rpa reAP
HF2565/SF2382	3/13	GO rp	HF2696/SF2137	3/13	HH rpa	HF2832/SF2645	3/20	EN lo
HF2566/SF2321	3/13	AG rpa	HF2702/SF2310	3/19	EN rp, SFsub	HF2842/SFnone	3/13	EN rp
HF2567/SF2183	3/24	AP/ed h	HF2704/SF2597	3/13	GO rp	HF2848/SF2505	3/17	GO rpa
HF2569/SFnone	3/10	LG rp reTA	HF2708/SF2584	3/16	EC rp reAP	HF2853/SF2028	3/20	AG rp
HF2574/SFnone	3/11	JU rp	HF2709/SF2483	3/12	RI rpa	HF2854/SF2649	3/24	fp 132-0, sub
HF2578/SF2185	3/12	EN rp	HF2712/SF2630	3/11	LG rp reTA	HF2855/SF2432	3/20	EN rpa reAP, SFsub
HF2579/SF2234	3/13	HH rpa	HF2716/SFnone	3/13	AG rpa reAP	HF2858/SF2704	3/13	HH rpa reAP, inclHF2857
HF2584/SF2401	3/10	LG rp reTA	HF2717/SF2102	3/19	EN rpa reAP, SFsub	HF2878/SF2499	3/20	EN rp, SFsub
HF2585/SF2385	3/24	fp 133-0, SFsub	HF2718/SFnone	3/12	EN rp reAP	HF2879/SFnone	3/19	CO h re-subcom.
HF2587/SF2737	3/13	GO rpa	HF2719/SFnone	3/16	EN rpa reAP	HF2884/SF2648	3/19	TA rpa
HF2588/SF2118	3/17	ED/edfin rp, inc HF2121	HF2723/SF2509	3/12	RI rpa reAP	HF2885/SF2655	3/13	AG h, w/o r reAP
HF2589/SFnone	3/11	LG nrc	HF2727/SF2565	3/12	LA rpa	HF2891/SF2658	3/19	CO rp
HF2590/SF2659	3/18	ED/edfin rp, inc HF2121	HF2733/SF2728	3/13	AG rpa	HF2896/SF2124	3/20	JU rp, SFsub
HF2592/SF2162	3/12	EN rp	HF2734/SF2710	3/13	AG rpa reAP	HF2904/SF2475	3/19	CO rpa
HF2594/SF2316	3/11	TR rpa	HF2741/SF2489	3/11	HO rpa	HF2906/SF2684	3/13	ED/edfin h
HF2596/SF2617	3/12	EC rpa reAP	HF2742/SF2501	3/13	ED/edfin h	HF2910/SF2705	3/13	EN rpa
HF2598/SF2466	3/10	ED/edfin h	HF2744/SF2566	3/18	fp 134-0	HF2913/SF2523	3/13	HH rpa reAP
HF2601/SF2434	3/13	GO rp	HF2746/SF2311	3/19	EN rpa	HF2927/SF2686	3/20	HH rpa reAP
HF2603/SF1888	3/20	HH rpa	HF2749/SF2503	3/12	RI rpa	HF2928/SF1782	3/19	HH rp
HF2606/SF2493	3/13	ED rp reAP	HF2750/SF2468	3/13	JU rpa	HF2939/SF2173	3/19	CO h, a, lo
HF2610/SF2383	3/20	JU rpa	HF2754/SF2599	3/13	GO rpa	HF2940/SF2755	3/26	TA h
HF2612/SF2389	3/17	EN rpa, SFsub	HF2756/SF2530	3/18	GO rpa	HF2944/SF2741	3/19	CO rpa
HF2618/SFnone	3/13	GO h	HF2757/SFnone	3/11	LG rpa	HF2948/SFnone	3/18	TR h
HF2619/SF2392	3/17	EN rpa, SFsub	HF2759/SF1933	3/20	EN lo	HF2950/SF2662	3/17	CO rpa
HF2621/SF2407	3/11	EG rp	HF2767/SF2643	3/13	GO nrc	HF2962/SF1900	3/19	HH rpa
HF2623/SF2344	3/20	EN rp	HF2768/SFnone	3/11	ED/high rp reED	HF2967/SF2117	3/19	HH rpa
HF2624/SF2430	3/20	EN rpa, SFsub	HF2769/SF2531	3/25	fp 132-0, sub	HF2987/SF2766	3/20	EN rp reRU

Do you know?

Wilkin County, established under its present name March 6, 1868, is the third and final name given to this western Minnesota county.

Colonel Alexander Wilkin, both lawyer and military man, served in the Mexican War and became United States marshal for the Minnesota Territory.

He recruited the first company of the first Minnesota regiment to serve in the Civil War during which he died in the battle at Tupelo, Mississippi, on July 14, 1864.

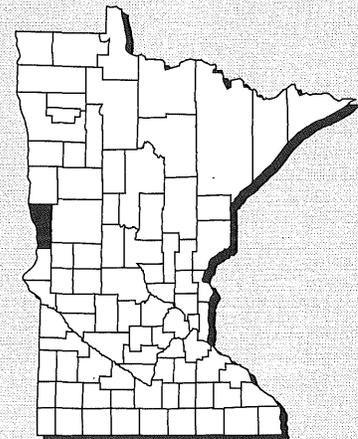
The county that today carries his name was originally named for Robert Toombs, a

congressman from Georgia who later became the Confederate secretary of state. His perceived betrayal of the Union so angered the people of the county, that in 1862 they petitioned the Legislature to drop the name.

The Legislature honored the request, and the county was named after President Andrew Johnson, who succeeded Abraham Lincoln as president.

But that name also fell out of favor as Johnson's popularity declined. In 1868, the Legislature again amended the law.

This time, "Wilkin County" was proposed, and the name stuck.



Bill Introductions

HF2982 — HF3012

Monday, March 23

HF2982—Anderson, I. (DFL)

Taxes

Manufactured home park and travel trailer park site improvements provided taxation.

HF2983—Greenfield (DFL)

Health & Human Services

Challenge incarceration program established providing strenuous physical exercise, manual labor, and military drill and ceremony for young, nonviolent offenders with controlled substance abuse problems.

HF2984—Brown (DFL)

Health & Human Services

Clean Indoor Air Act; employer, public place, restaurant, and health care facility provisions clarified.

HF2985—Brown (DFL)

Health & Human Services

Clean Indoor Air Act; employer, public place, restaurant, and health care facility provisions clarified, and smoking prohibited in the state Capitol building and state office building.

HF2986—Brown (DFL)

Health & Human Services

Clean Indoor Air Act; employer, public place, restaurant, and health care facility provisions clarified, and smoking prohibited in the state Capitol building.

HF2987—Munger (DFL)

Environment & Natural Resources

Earth Summit; President to take action at the Earth Summit to address global environmental concerns.

HF2988—Rest (DFL)

Appropriations

Attorney general to adopt procedures for collecting state debts and obligations.

HF2989—Peterson (DFL)

Gen'l Leg., Vet's Affairs & Gaming

Armories transferred upon closure to municipalities and counties, planning and construction grants provided for reuse, and money appropriated.

HF2990—Murphy (DFL)

Taxes

Disparity reduction aid modified and taconite homestead credit extended to certain property.

HF2991—O'Connor (DFL)

Taxes

Property tax credit provided for homestead property sold for less than the assessed market value.

HF2992—Runbeck (IR)

Taxes

Manufactured home parks provided decreased property tax class rate.

HF2993—Sparby (DFL)

Local Government & Metro. Affairs

Thief River Falls permitted a local sales tax for the area recreation-convention facilities community revitalization project.

HF2994—Mariani (DFL)

Education

Bill of rights provided for public post-secondary students.

HF2995—Dempsey (IR)

Education

Teacher collective bargaining agreement salary increase not to exceed one percent if agreement is not signed before state aid is reduced.

HF2996—Welker (IR)

Appropriations

Redwood Falls refunded an industrial revenue bond application fee, and money appropriated.

HF2997—Gruenes (IR)

Education

Summer school enrollment not included in certain financial aid determinations.

HF2998—Solberg (DFL)

Taxes

Itasca County provided levy limit exception for economic development purposes.

Tuesday, March 24

HF2999—Newinski (IR)

Labor-Management Relations

Labor Day; President and Congress to recognize Labor Day 1992 as "Help Yourself, Buy American Day."

HF3000—Milbert (DFL)

Taxes

Property tax share act adopted; property taxes limited to 2-1/2 percent of household income; and voter approved referendum levy amounts stated separately on property tax statements.

Wednesday, March 25

HF3001—McEachern (DFL)

Education

Education; Congress to fund special education costs in the amount originally intended under Public Law Number 94-142.

HF3002—Wenzel (DFL)

Agriculture

Milk over-order premium price established.

HF3003—Vanasek (DFL)

Rules & Legislative Administration

Budget balancing resolution; Congress to adopt a constitutional amendment requiring a balanced federal budget.

HF3004—Winter (DFL)

Gen'l Leg., Vet's Affairs & Gaming

Gambling profits exempted from unrelated business income tax.

HF3005—Ogren (DFL)

Taxes

Personal exemption deductions from income tax reduced, and income tax rates changed.

Thursday, March 26

HF3006—Simoneau (DFL)

Taxes

Personal exemption deductions from income tax reduced, and income tax rates changed.

HF3007—Olson, K. (DFL)

Taxes

Personal exemption deductions from income tax reduced, and income tax rates changed.

HF3008—Janezich (DFL)

Taxes

Personal exemption deductions from income tax reduced, and income tax rates changed.

HF3009—Hausman (DFL)

Taxes

Personal exemption deductions from income tax reduced, and income tax rates changed.

HF3010—O'Connor (DFL)

Education

Parental participation seminar required upon pupil registration.

HF3011—Winter (DFL)

Gen'l Leg., Vet's Affairs & Gaming

Armories transferred upon closure to municipalities and counties, planning and construction grants provided for reuse, and money appropriated.

HF3012—Dempsey (IR)

Environment & Natural Resources

Snowmobile, all-terrain vehicle, and watercraft licenses and watercraft title application fees increased.

Coming Up Next Week . . . March 30 - April 2, 1992

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, March 30

8 a.m.

State Government Division/ APPROPRIATIONS

300S State Office Building
Chr. Rep. Phyllis Kahn

Agenda: To be announced.

8:30 a.m.

Environment & Natural Resources Division/APPROPRIATIONS

Basement Hearing Room
State Office Building
Chr. Rep. David Battaglia

Agenda: To be announced.

9 a.m.

Human Resources Division/ APPROPRIATIONS

200 State Office Building
Chr. Rep. Lee Greenfield

Agenda: If necessary, will meet to finalize
the Human Resources budget allocations.

1 p.m.

The House will meet in Session.

TUESDAY, March 31

8 a.m.

Economic Development, Infrastructure, & Regulation Division/ APPROPRIATIONS

400S State Office Building
Chr. Rep. Jim Rice

Agenda: HF2723 (Heir)/SF2509 Octane
and oxygenated fuels regulated.

State Government Division/ APPROPRIATIONS

300S State Office Building
Chr. Rep. Phyllis Kahn

Agenda: To be announced.

TAXES

5 State Office Building
Chr. Rep. Paul Anders Ogren

Agenda: HF2773 (Morrison) Housing
and redevelopment authorities allowed to
issue general obligation bonds for
housing projects.

HF2219 (Johnson, A.) Commuter
transportation benefits provided tax
incentives; traffic congestion reduction
program established; right turns in front
of a bus prohibited; assault on a transit
operator penalty increased; and other
transit provisions provided.

HF1967 (Carruthers) Arts non-profit
organizations provided support through
certain increased and dedicated sales,
use, and income taxes; and state arts
account created.

8:30 a.m.

Environment & Natural Resources Division/APPROPRIATIONS

Basement Hearing Room
State Office Building

Chr. Rep. David Battaglia

Agenda: To be announced.

9 a.m.

Human Resources Division/ APPROPRIATIONS

200 State Office Building
Chr. Rep. Lee Greenfield

Agenda: To be announced.

1 p.m.

The House will meet in Session.

WEDNESDAY, April 1

8 a.m.

Economic Development, Infrastructure, & Regulation Division/ APPROPRIATIONS

400S State Office Building
Chr. Rep. Jim Rice

Agenda: To be announced.

8:30 a.m.

Environment & Natural Resources Division/APPROPRIATIONS

Basement Hearing Room
State Office Building

Chr. Rep. David Battaglia

Agenda: To be announced.

9 a.m.

Human Resources Division/ APPROPRIATIONS

200 State Office Building
Chr. Rep. Lee Greenfield

Agenda: To be announced.

1 p.m.

The House will meet in Session.

THURSDAY, April 2

8:30 a.m.

Environment & Natural Resources Division/APPROPRIATIONS

Basement Hearing Room
State Office Building

Chr. Rep. David Battaglia

Agenda: To be announced.

9 a.m.

Human Resources Division/ APPROPRIATIONS

200 State Office Building
Chr. Rep. Lee Greenfield

Agenda: To be announced.

1 p.m.

The House will meet in Session.

FRIDAY, April 3

8:30 a.m.

Environment & Natural Resources Division/APPROPRIATIONS

Basement Hearing Room
State Office Building
Chr. Rep. David Battaglia
Agenda: To be announced.

9 a.m.

Human Resources Division/ APPROPRIATIONS

200 State Office Building
Chr. Rep. Lee Greenfield
Agenda: To be announced.



Floor debate in the House chamber

ground to a halt March 25 after the public address system sparked, fizzled, and finally went silent. The incident occurred just as Rep. Karen Clark (DFL-Mpls) was beginning to explain her bill to improve telecommunications in the state.

A proposal that would allow parents to invest their state income tax or property tax refunds into U.S. saving bonds to pay for future higher education costs appears to be going nowhere — at least this session. The State Government Division of the Appropriations Committee this week cut \$394,000 from the Department of Revenue's 1993 budget which had been targeted to begin the program. Proponents said it would give parents a head start on saving for their children's college tuitions. Critics, however, said parents already have ample investment opportunities.

His friends have been calling him "judge" for some time, but Gov. Arne Carlson March 26 made it official. House Minority Leader Terry Dempsey was named to the district court bench. Dempsey began as minority leader at the

start of the 1991 Session. He is expected to remain in the post through the end of the current session before resigning the House seat he's held since 1978. The Fifth District judgeship covers 15 counties in southern and southwestern Minnesota, including Dempsey's home in New Ulm.

A move to create two new "boot camps" as a prison alternative won approval March 26 from the Human Resources Division of the Appropriations Committee, but some say the name has got to go. One member said the moniker made the program "sound like a jobs program for retired drill instructors." Non-military suggested titles included: Work Right, Day Camp, Night Camp, and the Pung Punishment Unit, named for Department of Corrections Commissioner Orville Pung.

A U.N. "Earth Summit" will bring developing and industrialized countries together in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, in June. The summit will seek global agreements on reconciling economic development with the environment, and will address such issues as poverty in developing countries, excess consumption, overpopulation and pollution that crosses national boundaries. A resolution that was approved by the Environment and Natural Resources Committee supports the summit goals, and asks that U.S. negotiators help develop a global policy that would result in a 20 percent reduction by the year 2000 in the levels of carbon dioxide produced by the U.S. If approved by the Legislature, the resolution will be sent to the president and the Environmental Protection Agency.

As one of his last acts as the chair of the Education Committee's Education Finance Division, Rep. Ken Nelson (DFL-Mpls) pulled out a camera and took pictures of his committee members, staff, and the audience March 20. Nelson is retiring from the Legislature after serving for 20 years — 10 of which he was chair of the Education Finance Division. Division members praised Nelson as a leader in educational policy. "Ken has led us in caring for kids in the K-12 system second to none," said Rep. Jerry Bauerly (DFL-Sauk Rapids).

It's a fact!

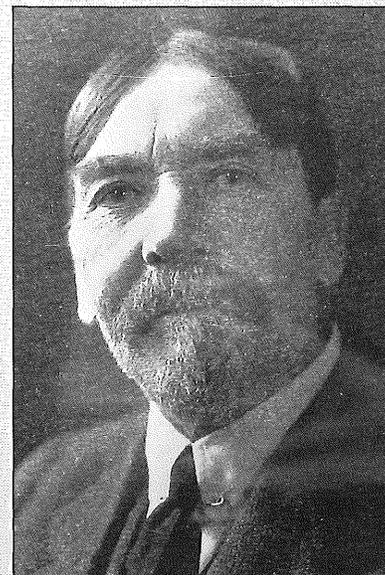
The Great Gatsby and *Main Street* are well-known creations of Minnesota writers. But somehow Thorstein Veblen's *Theory of the Leisure Class* has escaped the top ten.

Veblen was a nationally recognized Minnesota writer and author of 11 philosophic works that cast a satirical light on the late nineteenth century, with the wealthy serving as his favorite object of scrutiny.

A Wisconsin-born Norwegian, Veblen moved to Minnesota as a boy. He attended Carleton College in Northfield and continued his studies at Yale, where he earned his Ph.D.

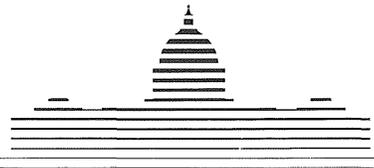
He criticized business, calling it "predatory and wasteful" and lauded industry as "productive and fruitful." To Veblen, leisure time was a luxury reserved for the rich, who were guilty of the crimes of "conspicuous leisure" and "conspicuous consumption."

While his analyses did not prove entirely correct, he did "correctly foresee World War I and the Great Depression," according to historian Theodore Blagen. Veblen died in 1929.



Thorstein Veblen

photo courtesy Minnesota Historical Society



MINNESOTA HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
 PUBLIC INFORMATION OFFICE
 175 STATE OFFICE BUILDING
 ST. PAUL, MN 55155-1298

Speaker of the House: Dee Long
 Majority Leader: Alan Welle
 Minority Leader: Terry Dempsey

MINNESOTA I N D E X

Drugs and alcohol

Percent of Minnesota adults who use drugs	4
National average	8
Percent of Minneapolis/St. Paul adults who use drugs at least once a month ..	10
Percent of adult Minnesotans who drink alcohol	60
Percent of suburban Minnesota adults	66
National average	51
Percent of prison inmates reporting they were under the influence of drugs or alcohol at the time offense occurred	54
Number of people treated in Minnesota per year for alcoholism or chemical dependency	40,000
Percent who are Minnesotans	85
Percent of Twin Cities babies who were exposed to drugs prenatally, 1989 ...	10
Percent of U.S. women of child-bearing age who have never heard of fetal alcohol syndrome (FAS)	55
Estimated cost to the nation resulting from FAS, in billions	\$1.6
Estimated number of FAS babies born in Minnesota per year	134
Percent of 12th graders reporting drug or alcohol use at least once in the previous year	76
Ninth graders	48
Sixth graders	10
Number of pregnant women, nationwide, in need of chemical dependency treatment	280,000
Percent of those women who receive care	11

Source: *Minnesota Alcohol and Other Drug Abuse Strategy, a Report to the 1992 State Legislature.*

For more information . . .

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

FAX: (612) 296-1563

To obtain a copy of a bill, call:
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 (612) 296-2314

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 the status of a specific bill, call:
House Index Office
 (612) 296-6646

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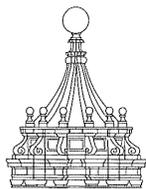
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TDD Line (612) 296-9896

92, April 3

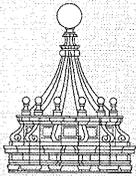
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Session Weekly

Minnesota House of Representatives • April 3, 1992 • Volume 9, Number 9





Session Weekly
is a publication of the
Minnesota House of
Representatives Public
Information Office.

During the 1992 Legislative Session, each issue reports daily House action between Thursdays of each week, lists bill introductions and upcoming committee meeting schedules, and provides other information. The publication is a service of the Minnesota House. No fee.

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Session Weekly (ISSN 1049-8176) is published weekly during the legislative session by the Minnesota House of Representatives Public Information Office, 100 Constitution Ave., St. Paul, MN 55155-1298. Second Class postage paid at St. Paul, MN, and at additional mailing offices. POSTMASTER: Send address changes to *Session Weekly*, Public Information Office, Minnesota House of Representatives, St. Paul, MN 55155-1298.

Session Weekly

Minnesota House of Representatives • April 3, 1992 • Volume 9, Number 9

Flashback

A "super board" to oversee three of the state's four public college systems? The idea seemed alien when first proposed by the Senate last year. But to the surprise of many people, it became law.

Initially, the House rejected the proposal on the last day of the 1991 Session. But under pressure from the Senate, the House yielded to the Senate's demands just moments before adjournment. This week, House education leaders are attempting to undo what they reluctantly agreed to in those waning moments (*see story page 3*). At the time, the merger of the state university, technical college, and community college systems seemed like a relatively new idea. But in fact, it has been bouncing around the Capitol for at least 25 years.

"Chancellors Reject 'Super-Board' Plan," declared the Oct. 22, 1968, *St. Paul Pioneer Press*. A report prepared in that same year for the late Gov. Harold LeVander's Governor's Council on Executive Reorganization had proposed the idea. Titled "Education Government of Minnesota," the report clearly stated it was time to gain control of the rapidly growing systems before it was too late. "The problems of education should be attacked now," stated the report. "Coordination must be accomplished — and it should be real, not make-believe coordination."

During the egalitarian 1960s and 1970s, broad access to education was the prevailing focus. Then education leaders were outlining just where new state junior (community) colleges should be located. That's in marked contrast to the Commitment to Focus debate of more recent years and the current ride-'em-cowboy discussions on how the various systems should be controlled.

The report lamented that "what has developed is not one comprehensive system, but several systems. Each of these systems feels that only it can define its role, goals and methods of accomplishing its purposes . . ."

The late G. Theodore Mitau, chancellor of what was then the state college system, said he preferred what was then called the Higher Education Coordinating Commission's use of "cooperation, rather than dictation and decree." The plan, which also included the state Board of Education in the merger, got as far as a Legislative Reference Library shelf.

Other merger plans were pushed in the Senate in the mid-1970s, and there has also been talk of giving the Higher Education Coordinating Board more power. Like earlier proposals, they never got very far either. Now, however, a lasting resolution appears imminent to clear up what many considered hasty action in 1991. But the agreement will probably be more difficult to reach now than in 1968, as the report made clear.

"It is a well-known maxim of administration . . . that the longer a system operates the more entrenched it becomes and the more difficult it is to effect meaningful change."

—Grant Moos

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On the cover: Flags over the State Capitol flew at half-mast in memory of former-Gov. Harold LaVander who died March 30 at the age of 81. LeVander served one term as governor from 1967 to 1971.

—photo by Tom Olmscheid

Highlights



Taxes

Tax bill approved

The House gave final approval to a tax package April 2 that would balance the state budget, but not the way the governor had proposed.

Rather than cutting \$71.6 million in state aid to cities, the House package raises \$68.4 million by extending the 6.5 percent sales tax to local government purchases.

Supporters said the bill, which was approved on a 78-51 vote, will "share the pain" because the tax will apply to all cities, counties, townships, and special districts rather than just those cities that receive one aid package.

Higher income Minnesotans would see an increase in income taxes. The bill calls for the personal exemption to be phased out for individuals earning more than \$56,500 per year and married-joint filers earning more than \$100,000.

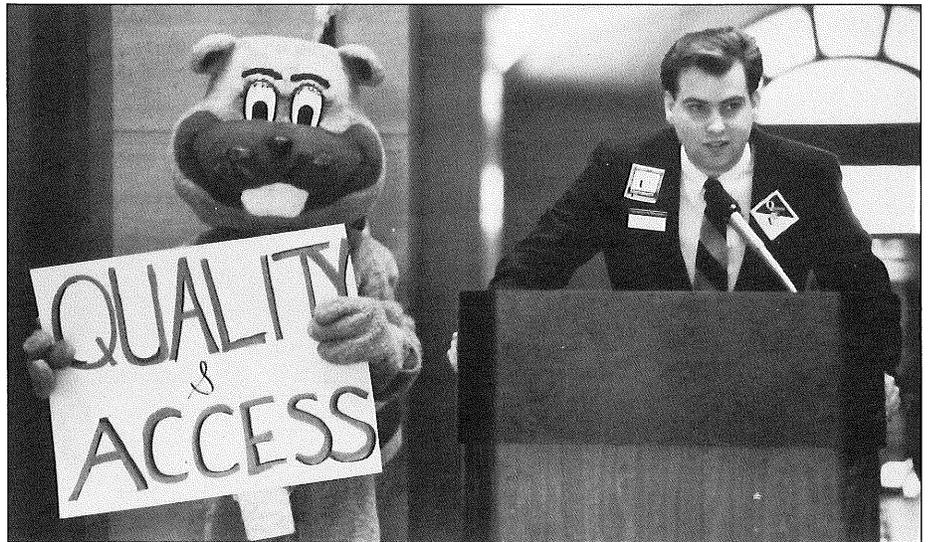
The House voted down an amendment offered by Rep. Mike Jaros (DFL-Duluth) that would have raised the income tax rate on the state's highest tax bracket to 10 percent from 8.5 percent. The amendment, a portion of which was referred to as the "4 percent solution," failed on a 102-22 vote.

The income tax increase will fund a tax credit for the Minnesota Employment Economic Development (MEED) program. MEED is a jobs program that subsidizes wages for the recently unemployed. Businesses that employ these people would be eligible for a tax credit under the bill.

The plan includes formulas for distribution of the 2 cents in state sales tax that is dedicated to the Local Government Trust Fund — primarily for property tax relief — and to reimburse local governments for the presidential primary. In addition, the state wouldn't reimpose levy limits on local governments that were lifted last year.

The bill also calls for using \$165 million of the state's \$400 million budget reserve; the governor wanted to tap just \$140 million of the reserve.

HF2940 now moves to the Senate.



Goldie, the U of M gopher, and Martin Conroy, president of the U of M-Morris Campus Student Association, rallied in the Capitol rotunda April 1 for continued funding and no tuition hikes for higher education.

Higher Education

Repealing higher ed merger

A bill that would repeal the 1991 law that called for the merger of three of the state's four public colleges and a second measure that would amend the law were approved March 30 by the Appropriations Committee's Education Division.

The bills keep the House's options open as it attempts to change the merger law it reluctantly passed on the last day of the 1991 Session under pressure from Senate leaders. The 1991 law calls for the State University System, Community College System, and Technical College System to merge by July 1995.

The committee approved bills sponsored by Reps. Gene Pelowski (DFL-Winona) and Lyndon Carlson (DFL-Crystal), but did not approve a third measure sponsored by Rep. Loren Thompson (DFL-Waubun).

The measure (**HF2042**) sponsored by Pelowski would repeal the 1991 law altogether. Pelowski said a merger is not needed to achieve cost savings.

Carlson's proposal (**HF2768**) would amend the existing law. It would remove governing authority from the newly

created Higher Education Board and place it back with the three systems. The board would become a strong coordinating board consisting of the heads of all four public higher education systems, the president of the Private College Council, seven citizen members, and a student.

Its responsibilities would include establishing a statewide master plan, determining a regional structure for higher education, developing criteria for campus consolidations, approving or disapproving new programs, and establishing and enforcing credit transfer policies. The Higher Education Coordinating Board HECB would be abolished.

Carlson said that his bill would result in improved planning, coordination, and implementation without the cost liabilities of the 1991 merger bill. The HECB estimates one-time costs for the merger as high as \$99 million and annual ongoing costs as high as \$21.8 million (the change to a statewide technical college faculty bargaining unit, called for in the 1991 law, could cost up to \$17 million annually).

Thompson's bill, which would have removed the technical colleges from the three-way merger, failed on a close voice vote. Rep. Howard Orenstein (DFL-St. Paul) argued that the division was setting a "dangerous precedent" by failing to

choose between the two approved bills. But most division members seemed to agree with Rep. Jeff Bertram (DFL-Paynesville) who said the division was doing the "right thing by continuing the dialogue" over the merger proposal.

The approved bills now go before the full Appropriations Committee.

Collegiate license plates

The up-front costs for collegiate license plates that are to fund scholarships for Minnesota's outstanding students would become a little less expensive under a proposal approved by an Appropriations Committee division March 27.

People seeking the specialized license plates would have to contribute \$25 per year to a particular scholarship fund in order to get the plates. The one-time contribution to the scholarship fund is currently \$100. That fee is in addition to the cost of the license plates.

Rep. Gene Pelowski (DFL-Winona) sponsored the 1991 law as a way to finance academic excellence scholarships. The state's four public college systems would work with the Department of Public Safety in designing the specialized license plates.

Pelowski said the change was made to create a steady revenue flow for the program. Details of the license plate program are still being worked out with the State University System and the University of Minnesota, said Pelowski. The technical college and community college systems are also to be included in the program.

The financing provision is contained in section four of the funding bill that has been approved by the Appropriations Committee's Economic Development, Infrastructure and Regulation Division.



Education

School aids bill approved

The full House gave final approval to the education finance omnibus bill April 2 on a 123-to-7 vote.

The bill:

- Increases the early levy recognition shift percentage from 37 percent to 50 percent for taxes payable in 1993 and later years. This change, similar to the

governor's proposal, will provide schools with more than \$185 million more in property tax revenue in fiscal year 1993, and permit the same reduction in state education aids by the state.

- Creates a borrowing cost reimbursement to reimburse districts for the cost of short term borrowing.
- Authorizes a levy for transportation home from school for students involved in after school activities.
- Directs the Board of Teaching to develop pilot projects on restructuring teacher education preparation and licensure in Minnesota.
- Requires the Department of Education to award two cooperative facilities grants on July 1, 1992 (one of the grants must go to a group of districts including Blue Earth, Elmore, and Delavan).
- Allows an extra capital expenditure levy for interactive television in a number of districts.
- Increases the minimum level of support necessary from each participating city and county in order to receive a regional library basic system support grant.

The House removed a provision that would have transferred responsibility for the disbursement of \$15 million in federal funds for vocational education from the Technical College System to the Board of Education.

Rep. Becky Kelso (DFL-Shakopee), who originally sponsored the amendment, said that the provision was no longer needed because the two systems have reached an agreement about future disbursement of the funds.

HF2121 now moves to the Senate.



Teachers who teach the hearing-impaired will still have to demonstrate their proficiency in American Sign Language by July 1, 1995. As several advocates of American Sign Language watched in the gallery, Rep. Teresa Lynch (IR-Andover) successfully quashed a proposal to delay the requirement by a year. Her amendment to the omnibus education finance bill (**HF2121**) was approved on a 125-3 vote. Lynch is a sign language interpreter.

LeVander remembered

Flags over the State Capitol were lowered this week in memory of Harold LeVander, a Republican who was elected in 1966 to become Minnesota's 32nd governor. He died March 30 at the age of 81.

The son of a Swedish Lutheran minister, LeVander was born Oct. 10, 1910, in Swede Home, Neb. LeVander's family moved to Minnesota when he was two years old. He later attended high school in Watertown and earned degrees from both Gustavus Adolphus College and the University of Minnesota Law School.

Although politically active in Dakota County for years, LeVander held no elective office until he ran for governor in 1966. It took 16 ballots, but he won the Republican endorsement, and then the governorship.

While LeVander assisted in establishing the Minnesota Pollution Control Agency, the state Department of Human Rights, and the Metropolitan Council during his single term as governor, he is most remembered for governing when the state's sales tax was adopted — despite his veto of the tax on two occasions.

Believing that public service was an honorary "but temporary" privilege, LeVander did not seek re-election when his term expired in 1971.



Former Gov. Harold LeVander

photo courtesy Minnesota Historical Society



Appropriations

Editor's note: The House omnibus appropriations bill (HF2694) is expected to come up for a vote on the House floor April 6. The March 27 issue of *Session Weekly* contained reports on action in four of the Appropriations Committee's five divisions. Two of those reports, however, were preliminary because final action wasn't taken until early this week. The final actions of the three divisions are listed below.

Economic Development, Infrastructure & Regulation Division

A division of the Appropriations Committee approved a state financing bill March 27 that trims spending by \$13.2 million and raises fees and other state revenues by \$3.8 million.

Together, the fee increases and spending cuts would mean \$16.9 million more in the state's general fund at the end of this biennium.

Although most state agencies would be cut, others such as the Peace Officers Standard and Training (POST) Board would actually receive an increase under the Economic Development, Infrastructure and Regulation Division funding bill approved March 27.

The POST Board would receive an extra \$718,000 in fiscal year 1993, with the bulk of those funds (\$490,000) designated for a proposed law enforcement school.

Funding for the school and POST Board activities will now come from the surcharge assessed to traffic fines — money that used to go to the state's general fund.

The surcharge was also increased to 15 percent — up from 12 percent — to pay for the school and other POST Board officer training programs.

One million in funding for the law enforcement school at Metropolitan State University, which was approved by the 1991 Legislature, was vetoed by the governor last summer.

The measure also would:

- Trim the operating expenses of the Minnesota State Lottery by about 3.4 percent.

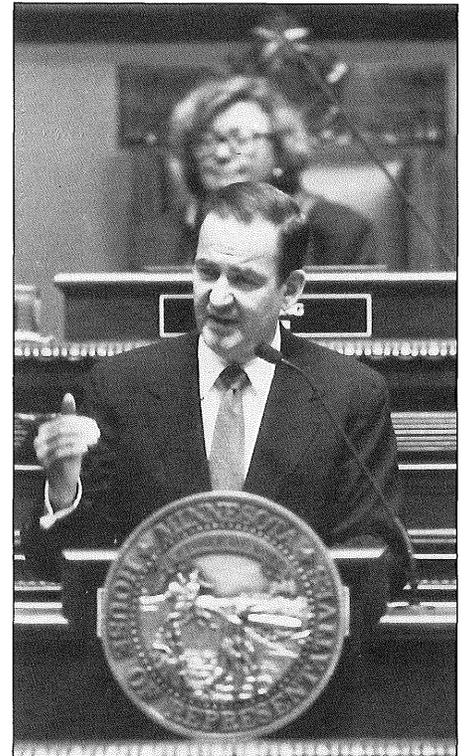


Presidential hopeful Eugene McCarthy addresses the House chamber March 27. This is his fifth run for the Oval Office.

- Cut state Board of the Arts funding by \$66,000 — far less than the \$426,000 cut the governor had recommended.
- Reduce the Minnesota Historical Society budget by \$180,000 — far short of the \$1.2 million in cuts the governor had recommended.
- Decrease to three years — from five years — the time in which unclaimed property in Minnesota bank accounts, insurance companies and stocks reverts to the state. Owners and heirs of abandoned property have the right to reclaim property at any time — even 50 to 100 years after it is turned over to the state's general fund — provided they can prove ownership.

The measure would also raise the following fees:

- Insurance brokers license fees in a variety of areas would double in many cases. An individual license would increase to \$100 from \$50. And an individual salesperson's license would rise to \$50 from \$25 (renewals would rise to \$20, up from \$10).
- "Expedited service" for information from the Secretary of State's Office would increase to \$10, up from \$5. The office is also directed to cut back its service to cope with a \$248,000 reduction in the office's fiscal year



Pat Buchanan, former pundit, White House aide, and current presidential hopeful, spoke April 2 in the House chamber.

1993 budget.

- Increase filing fees for a variety of elective offices. Candidates for governor, U.S. House, and judges would have to pay \$300 instead of \$200. State House and Senate candidates would have to pay \$100, up from \$75. The filing fee for the U.S. Senate would increase to \$400, up from \$300.

Although the division's spending cuts were \$165,000 less than what the governor had proposed, it also raised fees and other state revenues by \$291,000 over what the governor had recommended.

The omnibus appropriations bill now moves to the House floor.

State Government Division

The projected \$569 million deficit would be reduced by \$30.1 million over the next 15 months under a budget-cutting measure approved by the Appropriations Committee's State Government Division March 31.

The measure trims nearly \$20 million from the operating budgets of the constitutional offices, Legislature, state courts, and state agencies over the remainder of the current spending cycle.

It would shift more than \$5.2 million

from special state accounts — mostly pension fund surpluses — back into the general fund. And about \$4.5 million would be raised through higher court fees and the costs of certain legal transactions.

Even though most state agencies are targeted for cuts under the measure, most will receive more than they did during the previous budget cycle.

The panel trimmed \$3.6 million from the Legislature's budget for fiscal year 1993. It also reduced by \$8.4 million the state's contribution to the public employees insurance trust fund administered by the Department of Employee Relations.

The Commission on Reform and Efficiency (CORE) created last year to streamline state government received no 1993 funding in the bill despite identifying about \$2.8 million in cuts and \$3.3 million in added revenues that were incorporated into the division's budget package.

Many of the CORE's duties, however, have been shifted to a similar panel that will be under the Legislature's purview.

Several funding proposals vetoed last year by Gov. Arne Carlson are contained in the bill, including \$1.4 million for repaying bonds for parks in Minneapolis and St. Paul, and \$1.5 million for the Metropolitan Council to maintain parks throughout the region.

It also protects the Minnesota Film Board and the Environmental Quality Board from internal agency cuts. And it would provide \$200,000 for a pilot program for STARS, a statewide telecommunications system.

Human Resources Division

Human services spending is down while spending for prisons and inmate programs is up under a House package approved by the Appropriations Committee March 31.

Rep. Lee Greenfield (DFL-Mpls) said the package (HF2694) cuts \$41.5 million from current human resource spending — or about 1.1 percent of its \$3.5 billion biennial budget.

The governor had proposed an additional \$9 million in cuts, but the House rejected proposals to cut personal attendant care hours for the disabled by \$3 million and to reduce Medical Assistance grants to 45,000 Minnesotans by \$5.9 million.

Greenfield said that the measure does not decrease existing programs for seniors.

During the March 31 Appropriations meeting, Rep. Karen Clark (DFL-Mpls) attempted to amend the measure to restore \$9.6 million in cuts taken from the Work Readiness Program last year.

She suggested that a separate tax source could be found to restore the funding, or that a portion of the state's \$400 million budget reserve, or "rainy day" fund, could be used.

"For people out on the street, it's been raining for a very long time," said Clark.

The bill, however, includes emergency assistance for people who have exhausted their work readiness benefits and are unable to collect general assistance. Greenfield also said that the measure attempts to "buy back" about \$7 million of the previous cuts in work readiness.

The major corrections increase in the package is \$3.6 million for operating a prison in Faribault — provided state bonding authority is approved.



Government

Proposed fee increases

Legislators, reluctant to pass broad-based taxes, are looking to new or increased fees to help pay for state programs and federal mandates.

Although there are dozens of fee increases in the omnibus appropriations

bill (HF2694), only one — the drinking water connection fee — will affect most Minnesotans.

The proposed statewide drinking water connection fee of about \$5 per service connection would help pay for federal mandates requiring additional tests for drinking water. Minneapolis and St. Paul officials oppose the fee because they already do the additional testing.

Keep in mind, however, that the fees listed here and in the accompanying chart are still just proposals. They will have to be reconciled with fees proposed by the Senate, which is considering a tax on soda pop and on the service portion of auto repairs among many other fees.

People who use specific state services may no longer find bargain-rate fees. The House bill includes a number of fee increases intended to make the fee more accurately reflect the cost of a service.

The clinical specimen handling fee at the Department of Health would increase to \$15 from \$5. And expedited over-the-counter transactions at the Secretary of State's Office would increase to \$10 from \$5.

Many license fees would increase under the provisions of the bill to cover the cost of providing a license to a person or facility.

A four-fold increase in license fees for a number of health care facilities would pay for the cost of ongoing licensing functions and help wipe out a deficit associated with the collection of these fees. The measure



Bob Cummings, a St. Cloud physician, center, questioned Reps. Paul Ogren and Lee Greenfield at a meeting on the proposed HealthRight bill. Organized by the Minnesota Medical Organization, a lobbying blitz of 450 doctors from all corners of the state greeted lawmakers March 31.

increases license fees for hospitals, nursing homes, outpatient surgery centers, boarding care homes and supervised living facilities. (A license for an outpatient surgical center, for example, would increase to \$1,645 from \$450).

Annual liquor fees would increase substantially, with most license fees doubling. Liquor wholesalers would pay \$15,000 for a license (up from \$7,500), while brewers would pay \$2,500 (up from \$1,250). Even importers and sellers of sacramental wine would see a doubling of their license fees to \$50 from \$25.

Insurance fees and license fees for real estate appraisers, insurance adjusters, insurance brokers, all would be increased. Individual license fees for insurance brokers and real estate appraisers would double to \$100 from \$50, and license renewals would increase to \$50 from \$25.

Fees would also be used to help fund state programs. Increased pesticide fees would be used to fund a pesticide reduction program and the waste pesticide account. The Appropriations Committee's Environment and Natural Resources Division increased the minimum fee for pesticide product registration to \$250 per year from \$150 and increased the fee on gross sales of pesticides used in the state to 5 percent per year — up from 2 percent.

Proposed cuts to the state appropriation for the Minnesota Zoo would be offset by allowing the zoo to keep admission and parking receipts. An admission fee increase voted by the zoo board will also help offset the cuts.

Going to court will be more expensive if the filing fees for defendants and plaintiffs increase to \$105 from \$85. And conciliation court filing fees would increase between \$7 and \$12 depending on the amount demanded.

Not all proposed fee increases made it into an appropriations bill. A \$25 lobbyist registration fee was taken out of a spending proposal by one of the Appropriations Committee's divisions.

Some proposed fee increases are moving ahead in bills other than the appropriations bill. A transportation bill includes a \$1 increase in driver's license fees.

The omnibus crime bill, **HF1849**, increases penalty assessments on criminal fines to 15 percent — up from 12 percent — with the revenue deposited in a special peace officer training account in

FEE INCREASES PROPOSED IN APPROPRIATIONS BILL **

	Current	Proposed
STATE GOVERNMENT		
Conciliation court filing fee:		
Amount demanded over \$1,000	\$13	\$20
Amount demanded over \$4,000	\$13	\$25
Plaintiff, defendant civil filing fee	\$85	\$105
ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT, INFRASTRUCTURE & REGULATION		
Insurance broker license	\$50	\$100
Insurance salesperson's license	\$25	\$50
Real estate appraiser license	\$50	\$100
Secretary of State Information Expedited service information	\$5	\$10
Candidates for gov., U.S. House, and judges filing fee	\$200	\$300
State House and Senate candidates filing fee	\$75	\$100
U.S. Senate filing fee	\$300	\$400
Liquor control fees:		
Manufacturer of distilled spirits	\$7,500	\$15,000
Brewers	\$1,250	\$2,500
Liquor wholesalers	\$7,500	\$15,000
Traffic fine surcharge	12%	15%
ENVIRONMENT & NATURAL RESOURCES		
Pesticide registration (min. fee)	\$150	\$250
Wholesale food manufacturer (>70,000 lbs/yr of cultured dairy products)	0	\$30
Certain milk marketing organizations	0	\$50
HUMAN RESOURCES		
Safe drinking water connection	0	approx. \$5 /connection
Clinical specimen handling fee	\$5	\$15
JCAHO hospitals license fee	\$450	\$2,142
Non-JCAHO hospitals license fee	\$468 + \$29/bed	\$2,228+ \$138/bed
Nursing home license fee	\$68+ \$16/bed	\$324 + \$76/bed
Outpatient surgical centers license	\$450	\$1,645
Boarding care homes and supervised living facilities license	\$68+ \$16/bed	\$249+ \$58/bed
Licensed physician surcharge	0	\$400
Proposed fee increases not in appropriations bills		
Packaging tax — will go into effect if waste reduction goals aren't met (HF779)	0	1 cent /package*
Driver's license fees (HF2053)	\$15	\$16
Penalty assessment on criminal fines (HF1849)	12%	15%
Minimum fines on convicted criminals (HF1849)	no minimum	minimum is 20% of maximum

* would only apply to certain packages

**Not all new fees and fee increases are listed

the state's general fund. A similar surcharge increase is included in the appropriations bill for traffic fines.

Debate on the omnibus appropriations bill is expected to take place the week of April 6.

MTI/AURI slashed

Funding for the former Greater Minnesota Corporation and its various spin-offs would continue to diminish under a funding proposal approved by a division of the Appropriations Committee March 27.

The Economic Development, Infrastructure and Regulation Division authorized a \$7.9 million reduction in the budget of Minnesota Technology Inc., the new name for the Greater Minnesota Corporation. The proposed cut represents a 32.9 percent reduction in its \$24 million biennial budget.

Included in that reduction is a \$3.7 million cut in funding for the Agricultural Utilization Research Institute for the remainder of the biennium — a cut that represents nearly all of its \$4 million appropriation for fiscal year 1993.

The Greater Minnesota Corporation was created by the 1987 Legislature and was hailed as an important tool to help lead outstate Minnesota out of the economic doldrums.

At that time, the corporation was to receive 50 percent of the profits from the Minnesota State Lottery. That percentage was later whittled to 25 percent, which would have brought in \$32.4 million in the current biennium. But in 1991, that tie to the lottery was severed.

Funding for the programs is included in the omnibus appropriations bill that is to be considered April 6 on the House floor.

WTC funding approved

The World Trade Center Corp. would continue to operate through July 1, 1993, so it could be sold to a private company under a proposal approved March 27 by a division of the Appropriations Committee.

The center would receive \$1.15 million: "\$400,000 for the costs of privatization" and \$750,00 "for preservation of the assets and goodwill of the corporation for the purpose of enhancing the sale price of the corporation."

The center has had a bare-bones

existence since the governor vetoed its \$1 million appropriation authorized by the 1991 Legislature.

The center had sought \$1.4 million from the 1992 Legislature to avoid a "fire sale" of its assets, which include membership in a worldwide trade network and 30 years of rent-free space in the World Trade Center building in St. Paul. Those assets have been "conservatively estimated" at \$4 million by its president, Richard Nolan.

If the center closes, the rent-free arrangement in the World Trade Center building would be lost; that's one argument to continue funding for the center.

The center began operating in 1988, but frequently has been at the center of political infighting. Critics contend the office duplicates the function of the World Trade Office, which is under the wing of the Department of Trade and Economic Development. The governor had recommended no funding for the center.

The provision was approved by the Economic Development, Infrastructure and Regulation Division as part of its omnibus funding bill, which is to be voted on by the full House April 6.

Taste of (just) Minnesota

What festive spirits will be sold on the Capitol's doorstep this Fourth of July at the Taste of Minnesota?

Minnesota-brewed ones, if Rep. Rich O'Connor (DFL-St. Paul) has his way.

His bill requiring that vendors participating in the event sell beverages and food grown, produced, or prepared in Minnesota won final approval from the full House March 31 by a 90-to-42 margin.

Sponsorship of the event in past years by a Milwaukee-based brewing company has left a "bad, not a good taste for Minnesotans," said O'Connor.

The proposal would essentially prohibit the sale of out-of-state beer. While foods are also included in the measure, anything prepared by a Minnesota restaurant is authorized for sale. Likewise, national soft drink companies aren't excluded because most are bottled in Minnesota plants.

O'Connor said the event isn't a corporate sponsorship, and should "highlight and showcase" the products of Minnesota.

While some tagged the bill "protection-

Dancing and reading

A proposal to make the square dance the official state dance of Minnesota do-si-do'ed into legislative limbo March 30. Rep. Sidney Pauly (R-Eden Prairie) had more than enough support to have the square dancing bill removed from the Consent Calendar, where non-controversial bills are placed, and into a legislative holding pattern.

Four years ago, Pauly introduced a bill to have Laura Ingalls Wilder's *Little House on the Prairie* made the official state book. She said she was concerned that her proposal has not been considered, while the square dancing bill came through the process "like greased lightning." Pauly agreed to sponsor the bill at the request of a group of then-third-graders at Cornelia School in Edina.

She has since amended the bill to make Wilder's *On the Banks of Plum Creek* the official state book, the story of which took place in Minnesota — unlike *Little House on the Prairie*.

But Pauly conceded there are many other books, including Sinclair Lewis' *Main Street* and O.E. Rolvaag's *Giants in the Earth*, that would also be worthy choices.

The square dancing bill now is listed on the General Orders Calendar, where its fate remains uncertain. The Rules and Legislative Administration Committee would have to vote to place the bill on the Special Orders Calendar for it to be considered this session.



Rep. Sidney Pauly discusses *On the Banks of Plum Creek* with Rep. Steve Trimble. Pauly would like to see the novel, authored by Laura Ingalls Wilder, become the state book.

ist," O'Connor said several other states have the same guidelines for similar "taste" festivals.

Last year, Miller Brewing Co. paid \$60,000 to sponsor the event. In 1990, they paid \$30,000. The Stroh Brewing Co. borders O'Connor's legislative district.

St. Paul's Downtown Council coordinates the annual event held on the state Capitol grounds.

HF2108 now moves to the Senate.



Agriculture

Aiding dairy farms

A measure that is designed to increase by \$6,000 the average income of a typical Minnesota dairy farm was approved by a division of the Appropriations Committee April 2.

The measure would allow "Grade B" dairy farmers to receive low-interest loans of up to \$20,000 to upgrade their operations to "Grade A" farms.

The upgrade would allow farmers to receive higher milk prices. Grade A milk, which is subject to more stringent dairy regulations, receives about \$1 more per hundredweight (about 11 gallons).

Minnesota and Wisconsin have the largest concentration of Grade B dairy farms, representing 50 percent of all Grade B farms in the country.

"In Minnesota, we have the lowest price of milk anywhere in the United States," Rep. Jerry Bauerly (DFL-Sauk Rapids) told the Environment and Natural Resources Division. The measure would allow farmers to get loans with about 6-1/2 percent interest rates, he said, instead of "14 and 15 percent through lending institutions."

Loans under the program would be financed by up to \$5 million in existing bonds. The program would be administered by the Minnesota Rural Finance Authority.

Minnesota lost 500 dairy farms between 1990 and 1991, a trend that rural lawmakers would like to see reversed. Agriculture Committee Chair Rep. Steve Wenzel (DFL-Little Falls) has said that helping dairy farms is a priority for his committee this session.

The Agriculture Committee has passed several other bills this session that are designed to help dairy farmers, including:

LONGER PRISON SENTENCES



BUYING ON THE CREDIT CARD
OF OUR CHILDREN'S FUTURE.



Claudia Dengler of the Wilder Foundation and her daughter, Molly, encouraged lawmakers to fund violence prevention and education programs, instead of building more prisons, at a press conference March 30. Several proposals still under consideration include funds for such programs.

- **HF2733**, which would boost milk prices by roughly 13 cents per hundredweight for Grade A producers; and
- **HF2830**, which would authorize the use of \$50,000 in state money to assist the dairy industry in its lawsuit challenging the federal milk pricing system.

The farm loan bill (**HF2734**) now moves to the full Appropriations Committee.



Environment

Real recycling

Companies that for years used industry "scraps" in their products wouldn't be able to display the "recycled" label anymore under a measure approved by a division of the Appropriations Committee.

Products with the "recycled" label would now have to contain at least 10 percent "post-consumer" material — material already used by consumers — under a measure approved by the committee's Environment and Natural Resources Division March 27.

HF2150 also would strengthen Minnesota's waste management laws that seek to reduce the steady stream of garbage into landfills.

The measure would require that phone books be recycled and would prohibit them from being placed in the solid waste stream. It also would require publishers to collect phone books for recycling and to print on recycled paper with vegetable-based inks.

Other provisions of the bill require state agencies to use more recycled products, and to consider not only the cost of products but also how durable and reusable they are.

Sponsored by Rep. Jean Wagenius (DFL-Mpls), the bill prohibits "sweeping compound" sold in the state from being made with petroleum-based oil, and requires "public entities" to use loose packing "peanuts" made of renewable resources — unless it would add more than 10 percent to the cost. Starch-based packing peanuts, which are said to dissolve in landfills, are now made by two Minnesota firms from corn, wheat, and potatoes.

No money was requested to implement the bill, which soon will be heard by the full Appropriations Committee. A similar bill (**SF2199**) is pending on the Senate floor.



Health

HealthRight questioned

HealthRight, the bipartisan plan to reform Minnesota's health care system and offer health care to all Minnesotans, ran into the first signs of stiff opposition this week.

The package had smooth sailing a few weeks ago through four House policy committees, but now doctors are claiming that "HealthRight is wrong" and the Minnesota Medical Association (MMA) is strongly opposed to the bill.

The effect on legislators was evident April 2 as the Appropriations Committee's Human Resources Division took up the bill. Members spent hours questioning bill sponsor Rep. Paul Ogren (DFL-Aitkin).

Rep. Gloria Segal (DFL-St. Louis Park) said that imposing a statewide managed care system is no way to deal with an industry that is the best in the country.

"If our medical community is looked at as the national model and they are telling us that high-tech regulation is going to kill them, then we should listen," said Segal.

But Ogren said more than \$14 billion per year is now being spent on health care in Minnesota and that's too much. "The system is bankrupting us all — public and private," he said.

By changing economic incentives, he said, the plan will hopefully produce "decisions based on good medical practice and nothing else."

Ogren explained that the bill attempts to reduce the use of high-tech equipment, especially in cases where the referring doctor has an economic interest. In those cases, he said, doctors are three to four times more likely to order X-rays and Magnetic Resonance Imaging (MRI) tests.

In addition, said Ogren, health providers will not have the option of treating patients on high-paying public programs such as workers' compensation and refusing to treat those on lower-paying programs such as medical assistance.

"You take one, you take all — you don't cherry pick," said Ogren.

Rep. Peter Rodosovich (DFL-Faribault) said that parts of the bill may do more harm than good. He said that if enrollment in the state-sponsored HealthRight plan remains voluntary, we may end up with a greater number of uninsured Minnesotans.



Members of Minnesotans for Affordable Health Care held a "die in" March 31 on a state Capitol staircase, calling attention to the number of people who die each year due to the lack of affordable care.

Because of insurance premium reforms that move toward community rating, where everyone pays the same rate, Rodosovich said young males, who will be expected to pay more, may simply choose to be uninsured.

Rodosovich is also concerned about how the proposed state health care commission and regional boards will work with existing hospital boards and other public bodies that currently make local health policy decisions.

Ogren said they will be forced to integrate.

But Rep. Lee Greenfield (DFL-Mpls) said the real issue is that the current system is too expensive and that Minnesota needs to develop a new one.

"If we can't control costs, the system will break and we will be stuck with models that are nothing like we have

today," said Greenfield.

The HealthRight package proposes to control costs through major insurance reform, the establishment of practice guidelines for doctors, and protections against medical malpractice claims for doctors who follow the guidelines.

Hearings on HF2800 will continue before the division on April 3. The bill is expected to reach the full Appropriations Committee April 6.



Insurance

Insurance window shopping

Businesses that repair automobile windows are hoping a measure approved by the House this week will help them stay in business.

Car insurance companies will no longer be able to refer policyholders to a single glass repair shop when their customers need windows fixed — a practice, says the Minnesota glass repair industry, that has cut its business by more than half.

Last year, Minnesota's largest auto insurance company began referring all of its auto glass repairs to a low-bidding Wisconsin company. Now several of Minnesota's largest insurers have followed suit and also limit referrals to a single glass repair shop.

As a result, glass business in the metropolitan area fell between 50 and 80 percent in the past year and has resulted in several hundred lost jobs or jobs with shorter hours, according to the Minnesota Glass Association.

The measure, sponsored by Rep. Dave Bishop (IR-Rochester), prohibits insurance companies from using intimidation or inducement to steer customers to their chosen glass repair shops. Currently, say glass repair dealers, insurance companies are warning policyholders that their costs may not be fully reimbursed — unless they contract for services with the insurance company's "preferred" vendor.

Insurance agents would now be required to ask customers if they have a preferred auto glass dealer — a provision intended to allow smaller independent companies to be in the bidding process.

A bill passed last year — and sought by the insurance industry — allowed companies to set price agreements with glass repair firms. But rather than having agreements with several businesses, some insurers signed contracts with a single company. Because of the volume of business, the "preferred" glass company sometimes charged the insurer only 40 percent of the typical repair cost.

HF2346, which was approved on a 132-0 vote in the House, now moves to the governor for his consideration.



Transportation

Gas tax bill approved

Motorists could be paying between 4 and 5 cents more at the pumps for a gallon of gas under a measure approved March 31 by the House Transportation Committee.

The bill (**HF2605**) would generate an estimated \$80.8 million a year to pay for highway and transit projects. It would bump gas tax to 22 cents per gallon beginning in June — a 2-cent per gallon increase — and also would impose a 2.6 percent sales tax on gasoline, most of which is expected to be collected at the wholesale level starting in September.

The sales tax on diesel fuel also would rise to 23.6 cents per gallon, up from the current 20 cents per gallon.

The measure — which passed on a narrow voice vote — would raise a projected \$18.6 million a year for transit programs, and would provide that each of the state's 87 counties have some form of public transit by 1995. The state trunk highway fund would receive about \$42.4 million per year, with about \$19 million earmarked for county and local road projects.

Transportation Committee Chair Rep. Henry Kalis (DFL-Walters) said the bill forges a workable compromise for funding both transit and highway repairs, and new construction. But several members on the panel opposed the bill, questioning whether a sales tax on gasoline could withstand a legal challenge.

"It's just too flawed to support," said Rep. Jean Wagenius (DFL-Mpls).

A highways bill has been delayed for several weeks as legislators and the governor jockeyed over who would initiate the gas tax increase, which some believe is necessary so the state can take full advantage of federal highway construction funds.

Metropolitan-area lawmakers are concerned that some of the taxes on gas be used for transit programs, not just roads. Because the state Constitution requires that gas and diesel excise taxes be used only for road projects, transit funding would have to come from sales taxes — provided that is constitutional.

The House bill differs significantly from a state Senate highways package.

The Senate bill boosts the gas and diesel tax 5 cents per gallon. A separate proposal would extend the state's 6-1/2-cent sales tax to vehicle repair labor costs, with roughly two-thirds of the new revenue targeted for transit.

Carlson suggested raising the gas tax a penny per gallon each year through 1995, with a 2 percent sales tax on gasoline purchases.

Improved bus service

Bus service in the metropolitan area would be improved over the next three years. But metro property taxes would also increase to pay for the service.

The Taxes Committee March 31 approved a bill that would allow the Metropolitan Council and Regional Transit Board (RTB) to issue \$62 million in bonds to update the metro area bus fleet and to develop a suburban hub system over the next three years.

If approved, the measure would mean a significant increase on metro area property taxes that are dedicated for mass transit. The tax in the seven-county metro area would at least double for a home valued at \$100,000 — compared to the current \$4 assessment.

The RTB had sought a \$116.5 million bonding proposal to pay for improvements over a five-year period, but members said they wanted to see if bus ridership really increases under the scaled-back plan before they sink more money into the program.

"We are in a period of significant change for transit planning," said Rep. Bill Schreiber (IR-Brooklyn Park). "As we get more experience with these hubs, we might see that the [proposed] mix is not right."

The \$62 million proposal includes \$44 million for the Metropolitan Transit Commission (MTC) to be used mainly for bus replacement and \$18 million for the RTB to develop a metro-wide hub system, to build new park-and-ride lots, and to increase small-bus services to outlying areas.

The idea behind the hub system is to create a network of service centers as far south as Burnsville Center, as far west as Ridgedale, as far north as Northtown Shopping Center, and as far east as Sunray Shopping Center and Maplewood Mall.

Each hub would have circular routes extending into adjoining communities. The hubs would also be interconnected to allow suburban residents to ride from one suburb to another.

The first hub has already been built at Rosedale and RTB Chair Michael Ehrlichmann said that ridership should begin to increase by the end of this year.

Rep. Wayne Simoneau (DFL-Fridley), author of the proposal, said that within eight years, freeways will need to be expanded unless other options are supported.

"We should not have wiped out all that housing in our core cities for freeways," said Simoneau, "It's a tragedy."

HF2191 now moves to the House floor.

In the Legislature . . .

Politics kindle differences in leader positions

The positions of House speaker and Senate president look very similar.

Both stand at the front of their respective chambers, pound the gavel with authority, and appear to be in firm control of the legislative process.

But most similarities end there. The House speaker is considered the second most powerful person in state government, while the Senate president acts mainly as the parliamentary leader of the Senate and does not exercise leadership over the majority caucus.

Why the difference?

Politics, of course — specifically, the meteoric rise of the Farmer-Labor Party in the early 1930s and the Conservatives' effort to stem its influence.

In January 1931, Farmer-Labor Gov. Floyd B. Olson and his Lt. Gov. Henry Arens faced a Senate controlled by Conservatives who feared the populist lieutenant governor would usurp their power.

At that time, the lieutenant governor presided over the Senate and had the authority to make all committee appointments — just as the House speaker does today.

But Conservative members, who claimed to hold a two-to-one majority in the Senate, weren't about to let Arens appoint a majority of Farmer-Laborites to the Rules Committee. They changed the rules to limit Arens' influence, and the Senate has never been the same since.

Minnesota, like most states, had modeled the lieutenant governor's role as president of the Senate after the federal practice of having the U.S. vice president preside over the U.S. Senate.

But since there was nothing in the Minnesota Constitution or law to outline that arrangement, all Senate leaders had to do was change its rules. The change, however, didn't come without a fight.

On Jan. 6, 1931, the opening day of the legislative session and the day the new administration was to take office, Senate Liberals sensed something was afoot and immediately attempted to adopt the rules that had governed the previous session.



Lt. Gov.-elect Henry Arens, right, takes his oath of office in 1931.

photo courtesy Minnesota Historical Society

That would have allowed the lieutenant governor to retain his power, but the motion failed on a 38-29 vote. Then, the Conservatives, as Republicans were called then, sprung into action.

By a similar margin, they approved a resolution that stacked the all-powerful Senate Rules Committee with their own members. Sen. Christian Rosenmeier of Little Falls then immediately moved to suspend rules that pertained to the duties of the president. They then elected a president pro tem, Conservative Sen. Adolph S. Larson of Sandstone, to preside over the Senate — a move that effectively replaced the lieutenant governor.

Farmer-Laborites called the actions "a ruthless seizure of unwarranted power" and accused the Conservatives of ignoring their efforts to reach a compromise.

In the days following that tumultuous opening day of the 1931 Session, Conservatives insisted they had a high respect for Gov. Olson and would not block his programs. They sought to soften their actions by having Arens appoint the rest of the committees, but the damage was done.

The Senate functioned without committees for two weeks until the Rules Committee changed "Permanent Rules of

the Senate No. 2." The new rule created the Committee on Committees to be made up of five members, appointed by the chair of the Rules Committee and confirmed by the Senate.

Power was officially stripped from the president of the Senate and given to the chair of the Rules Committee and consequently the chair of the Committee on Committees. The lieutenant governor continued to be available for the next 40 years to break tie votes and to ensure that rules of debate were followed. But his role was essentially limited to standing on the sidelines.

The Senate maintained its tradition of unofficial leadership through the chairs of the Rules Committee and the Committee on Committees, also allowing the strong personalities of Sens. Chris Rosenmeier and his son, Gordon, to exert control up through the late 1960s.

During that time, Conservative Sen. Stanley Holmquist from Grove City was chair of the Rules Committee, which had always included the position of majority leader. Considered to be mainly administrative, majority leader was not the highly sought after position it is today.

But toward the end of the Rosenmeier era, Holmquist skillfully began to assert his authority, expanding the power of the majority leader position.

During that time, in 1971, the lieutenant governor was bumped altogether from the Senate. Again, the issue was control of the Senate — just as it was 40 years earlier.

Then Lt. Gov. Rudy Perpich attempted to block the seating of Sen. Richard Palmer, which would have given the Conservatives a one-vote majority.

Current Senate President Jerome Hughes (DFL-Maplewood) said Perpich's action was "the straw that broke the camel's back."

The Minnesota Supreme Court ruled against Perpich's action and established the lieutenant governor as a full-time member of the executive branch.

The Conservatives once again organized the Senate, and, in 1972, Minnesota voters approved a constitutional amendment that removed the lieutenant governor as the presiding officer of the body.

Hughes said that the Senate could have formed a position equal to that of the House speaker, but didn't want members beholden to one leader. The Senate president conducts the business of the Senate without the responsibility of pushing partisan legislation, he added.

"In my opinion this has strengthened the Senate and made it more egalitarian," said Hughes.

But that assumption is subject to debate.

After the establishment of the Senate president as a leader of the more non-partisan business of the Senate, power was further consolidated in the majority leader position.

In 1973, the Democratic-Farmer-Labor party took control of the Senate for the first time in decades. Majority Leader Nick Coleman (DFL-St. Paul) battled with Sen. Jack Davies (DFL-Mpls) who chaired the Committee on Committees and also sat on the Rules Committee.

The two positions functioned more or less "as co-equal powers" for a time, said Davies, until "Coleman won that fight."

In 1977, Coleman eliminated the Committee on Committees and made it a subcommittee of the Rules Committee — which Coleman chaired as majority leader. That further consolidated power with the majority leader and limited Davies' influence.

This was the final move leading to the modern-day perception that the House speaker and Senate majority leader hold equal positions.

In truth, there never have been equal positions between the two houses because leadership powers have evolved very differently in each body.

But there's little doubt that once

outside their respective chambers, similarities between the Senate president and the House speaker come to an end.

— Bob DeBoer

House speaker's authority

Although third in line to become governor — behind both the lieutenant governor and the Senate president — the House speaker is regarded as the second most powerful person in state government.

This measure of power largely stems from the speaker's authority to appoint all standing committees in the House, including the Rules and Legislative Administration Committee which makes the key decisions on how the House is run.

The speaker also assigns all bills and resolutions to committees that she has created and names all members to conference committees.

These appointments and referrals are not subject to amendment nor appeal, giving the speaker final authority over the state's largest representative body.

The speaker also has control of all the physical, fiscal, and legal aspects of operating the House and, of course, controls the actual proceedings when the House is in session.

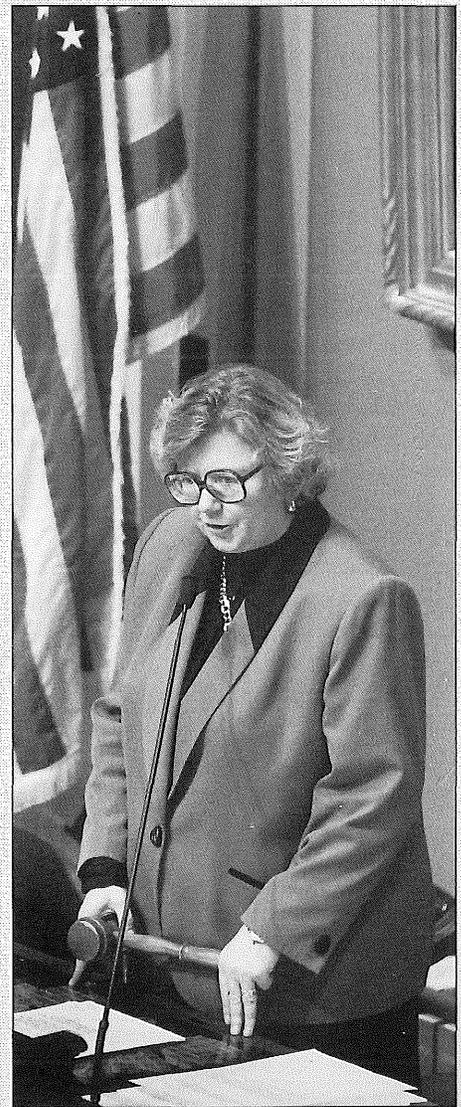
Although not specified in any law or rule, the speaker also traditionally chairs the Ways and Means Committee, which has the authority to suspend rules that can kill legislation in a session's waning days.

All of these powers, taken as a whole, can greatly influence the outcome of legislation. That's why the position is generally considered to be the second most powerful in state government.

Interestingly, the Minnesota Constitution doesn't specify that the speaker of the House be a member of the House. That provision was added in statute in 1894, 37 years after adoption of

the constitution.

Also, the speaker was not third in line to succeed the governor until 1961. The constitution only specifies that the lieutenant governor and Senate president would succeed the governor.



House Speaker Dee Long

Committee, Floor & Final Action

How a bill becomes a law in Minnesota

The bill status tracking sheets on the following pages are designed to give you the latest information on bill action during the week (Thursday to Thursday) preceding each issue. Since it is impossible to provide a cumulative list of all bills due to space limitations, we urge you to save each issue of the *Session Weekly* and mark the bills you want to follow.

The bill status tracking sheet provides you with the bills under current consideration, their chief authors, and titles to indicate content. They are organized first by committee or division; then, numerically by House File number. Most bills have companions in both the House and the Senate.

If certain bills are not listed during a particular week, it means that no further action has taken place on them.

Abbreviations are used throughout the bill tracking sheets to save space. Though they may seem baffling at first, a glance at the key which appears at the top of each page can quickly remedy the problem. The boldfaced terms in this introduction appear as column headings on the bill tracking sheets.

The major section headings on the bill tracking sheets are divided into three stages that parallel the lawmaking process, namely: **committee** action, **floor** action, and **final** action.

Committee action

Under committee action, bills are **introduced** in written form and **referred** to an appropriate committee for consideration. A bill on farming, for example, would most likely be sent to the Agriculture Committee. Each committee chair decides which bills will be taken up during the session.

The committee or division holds hearings and discussions on the bill, and then sends a **committee report** citing the committee's recommendation for action to the floor of the House (or Senate). Typical actions include "recommended to pass (rp)," "recommended to pass as

amended (rpa)," "not recommended to pass (nrp)," and "**re-referred** (re) to another committee or division."

Floor action

When the committee report reaches the floor, the full body debates the bill and considers amendments. All legislators then **vote** on the bill in its final form.

Final passage requires at least 68 "yes" votes in the House; 34 in the Senate.

Since companion bills are processed through both bodies concurrently, there comes a point where the House and Senate must agree on the bill. Therefore, the first body to pass a bill sends it to the other body for a **first reading** where the bill is **substituted** for its companion and replaces it in the process.

If the bills the House and Senate pass differ, either the first body agrees to accept the second body's version, or a **conference committee** is appointed to work out the differences. Typically, either three or five members of each body are named to such committees.

Once the conference committee reaches a compromise, the bill is sent back to the full House and the full Senate for approval. Sometimes the bill differs from the ones members in each body approved. But if both bodies **concur and repass** the bill, it is given a **chapter number** and sent on to the **governor** for action — approval or disapproval.

Final action

If the governor disapproves or vetoes (v) the bill, it cannot become law unless two-thirds of the members in both the House and the Senate vote to override the veto. If the governor approves or **signs** the bill, it becomes law.

Copies of bills are available through the Chief Clerk's Office, 211 State Capitol, St. Paul, MN 55155. (612) 296-2314.

AG	AGRICULTURE
AGR	AGRICULTURE & RURAL DEVELOPMENT
AP	APPROPRIATIONS
AP/ecir	Ec. Dev., Infra. & Reg. Div.
AP/ed	Education Div.
AP/enr	Environ. & Nat. Res. Div.
AP/hr	Human Resources Div.
AP/sg	State Government Div.
CO	COMMERCE
EC	ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT
EC/itt	Int'l Trade & Tech. Div.
ED	EDUCATION
ED/edfin	Education Finance Div.
ED/high	Higher Education Div.
ED/ef	Education Funding Div.
EE	ELECTIONS & ETHICS
EG	ENERGY
EH	ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT & HOUSING
EM	EMPLOYMENT
EN	ENVIRONMENT & NATURAL RESOURCES
EP	ENERGY & PUBLIC UTILITIES
ET	ETHICS
FI	FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS & INSURANCE
FI/bk	Banking Div.
FN	FINANCE
FN/atr	Ag., Tr., & Reg. Div.
FN/esa	Ec. & State Affairs Div.
FN/ed	Education Div.
FN/enr	Environ. & Nat. Res. Div.
FN/hh	Health & Hum. Res. Div.
GL	GENERAL LEGISLATION, VETERANS AFFAIRS & GAMING
GL/vet	Veterans Affairs Div.
GO	GOVERNMENTAL OPERATIONS
GO/gs	Government Structures Div.
GR	GAMING REGULATION
HH	HEALTH & HUMAN SERVICES
HH/hca	Health Care Access Div.
HO	HOUSING
JU	JUDICIARY
JU/cl	Civil Law Div.
JU/crjus	Criminal Justice Div.
JU/crl	Criminal Law Div.
LA	LABOR-MANAGEMENT RELATIONS
LG	LOCAL GOVERNMENT & METROPOLITAN AFFAIRS
LO	LOCAL GOVERNMENT
MA	METROPOLITAN AFFAIRS
RA	RULES AND ADMINISTRATION
RE	REDISTRICTING
RI	REGULATED INDUSTRIES
RU	RULES & LEGISLATIVE ADMINISTRATION
TA	TAXES
TR	TRANSPORTATION
TT	TAXES & TAX LAWS
TT/ised	Inc., Sales & Dev. Div.
TT/ptlga	Prop. Taxes & LGA Div.
VG	VETERANS & GENERAL LEGISLATION
WM	WAYS & MEANS

1992 MINNESOTA LEGISLATURE BILL STATUS TRACKING SHEET Bill action between March 26 - April 2			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)
		AGRICULTURE										
HF1391	Girard	Animals allowed to eat nonmeat	4/4/91 AG	AG	4/17 rp		5/20/91	134-0		5/20/91	3/25	
SF1300	Beckman	by-products of food processing	4/8/91 AGR	AGR	4/24 rpa		5/9/91	65-0	5/13/91	5/20/91	5/20/91	
HF2125	Tunheim	Seed potato growing area—	2/27 AG	AG	3/13 rp		3/30	133-0				
SF2069	Stumpf	counties added	2/27 AGR	AGR	3/17 rp		3/24	62-0	3/26			
		APPROPRIATIONS										
HF1903	Simoneau	Bonding—statewide capital	1/15 AP	AP	3/24 rpa		3/26	90-40		3/31		
SFnone		projects funded								4/1		
HF2121	Nelson	Education Finance—omnibus bill	2/27 ED	AP	3/31 rpa							
SF2326	Dicklich		3/4 ED	FN	4/2 rpa†							
HF2694	Greenfield	Appropriations—omnibus bill	3/9 HH	AP	3/31 rpa†							
		Econ. Dev., Infrastructure & Reg. Div. APPROPRIATIONS										
HF0769	Krueger	Farm products—central	3/11 AG	AP/ecir	4/2 rpa	reAP						
SF0850	Beckman	filing system established	3/21/91 AGR	AGR	3/27 rpa	reFN						
HF2134	Jacobs	Petroleum, oil fired plants—	2/27 EN	AP/ecir	4/2 rpa	reAP						
SF2030	Novak	inspection fee increased	2/27 EP	EP	3/5 rpa	reFN						
HF2723	Heir	Fuels—inspections provided	3/9 RI	AP/ecir	3/31 rpa	reAP						
SF2509	Gustafson		3/9 EP	CO	3/19 rpa	reFN						
HF2950	Dawkins	Realtors—	3/16 CO	AP/ecir	4/2 rpa	reAP						
SF2662	Pappas	license renewal fees increased	3/12 CO	CO	3/18	reFN						
		Environment & Natural Resources Division APPROPRIATIONS										
HF1453	Trimble	Wastewater treatment—	4/8/91 EN	AP/enr	4/2 rp	reAP						
SF1292	Morse	funding modified	4/8/91 EN	EN	3/24 rpa	reFN						
HF1838	Cooper	Municipal litigation—	1/10 AP	AP/enr	3/27 rp	reAP						
SF1894	Bernhagen	pilot project loans forgiven	2/20 FN	FN	3/30 rpa							
HF1985	Wagenius	Land recycling act adopted	2/20 EN	AP/enr	3/27 rpa	reAP			3/17			
SF1866	Mondale		2/20 EN	JU	3/11 rp	reFN						
HF1991	Begich	Waste tires—	2/20 EN	AP/enr	3/31 rpa	reAP						
SF1829	Dahl	grants for new products	2/20 EN	EN	2/27 rpa	reFN			3/19			
HF2150	Wagenius	Waste Management Act—	2/27 EN	AP/enr	3/27 rpa	reAP						
SF2199	Merriam	amendments	3/2 EN	EN	3/27 rpa							
HF2381	McPherson	Washington County—	3/2 EN	AP/enr	3/31 rp	reAP						
SF2205	Laidig	state land sale authorized	3/2 EN	EN	3/23 rpa	reFN						
HF2489	Dille	Well placement rule—	3/5 AG	AP/enr	4/2†							
SFnone		waiver provided										
HF2716	Bauerly	Nursery dealer, pesticide, dairy	3/9 AG	AP/enr	4/2†							
SFnone		provisions altered										
HF2717	Dille	Nitrate data advisory task force,	3/9 EN	AP/enr	4/2 rpa	reAP						
SF2102	Morse	data base established	2/27 EN	GO	3/18 rpa	reFN			3/17			
HF2719	Peterson	Fish, wildlife habitat—	3/9 EN	AP/enr	3/31 rp	reAP						
SFnone		matching funds										
HF2734	Bauerly	Ag improvement loan program	3/9 AG	AP/enr	4/2 rpa	reAP						
SF2710	Sams	for Grade B producers established	3/16 AGR	AGR	3/26 rpa	reFN						
HF2885	Thompson	Agricultural chemical response—	3/12 AG	AP/enr	4/2 rpa	reAP						
SF2655	Sams	eligibility extended	3/12 AGR	AGR	3/23 rpa	reFN						

**1992 MINNESOTA LEGISLATURE
BILL STATUS TRACKING SHEET**
Bill action between March 26 - April 2

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

			COMMITTEE				FLOOR					FINAL
			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)
File No.	Author	Committee/Division/Bill Title										
		Human Resources Division APPROPRIATIONS										
HF2193	Wejoman	Child custody—	3/27 JU	AP/hr	4/1 rpa	reAP						
SF2229	Spear	parentage recognition altered	3/2 HH	JU	3/18 rpa	reFN						
HF2213	Greenfield	Health, home services—	2/27 HH	AP/hr	4/1 rpa	reAP						
SF1857	Berglin	licensing requirements modified	2/20 HH	FN	3/27 h†							
HF2643	Dawkins	Energy, emergency assistance—	3/9 EG	AP/hr	4/1 rp	reAP						
SF2692	Piper	policy council, fund established	3/16 EP	RA†	3/26 rp	reFN						
HF2800	Ogren	Health care— coverage for	3/10 JU	AP/hr	4/2 h							
SF2603	Berglin	uninsured, underinsured	3/10 HH	GO	3/20 rpa	reTT						
HF2913	Rodosovich	HIV minimum standards—	3/12 HH	AP/hr	4/1 rp	reAP						
SF2523	Piper	chemical dependency treatment	3/9 HH	GO	3/18 rpa		4/2	67-0				
		State Government Division APPROPRIATIONS										
HF1989	Brown	Traverse County—	2/20 LG	AP/sg	4/1 rpa	reAP						
SF1953	Berg	legal fees exempted	2/24 FN									
HF2335	Peterson	State departments—	3/2 GO	AP/sg	4/1 rpa	reAP						
SF2699	Riveness	administration bill	3/16 GO	GO	3/19 rpa	reFN						
HF2432	Krueger	Economic development accounts—	3/5 EC	AP/sg	4/1 rpa	reAP						
SF1896	Dahl	use of funds	2/20 EH	EH	3/4 rpa	reFN						
HF2634	Winter	Export finance authority renamed	3/9 EC	AP/sg	4/1 rpa	reAP						
SF2634	Davis		3/9 EH	EC	3/19 rpa	reFN						
HF2848	Reding	State employees—	3/12 LA	AP/sg	4/1 rpa	reAP						
SF2505	Waldorf	labor, salary plans ratified	3/9 GO	GO	3/12 rpa	reFN						
		COMMERCE										
HF2108	O'Connor	State-produced foods—sales	2/24 CO	CO	3/5 rpa		3/31	90-42	4/1			
SF2100	Bertram	at Taste of Minnesota Festival	2/27 AGR									
		ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT										
HF1249	Hausman	St. Paul—Housing redevelopment	4/2/91 EC	EC	4/8/91 rp		4/29/91	121-10	4/30/91		3/31	
SF1172	Kelly	redevelopment program created	4/30/91EH	EH	3/23 rpa		3/26	63-1				
HF1862	Jefferson	Mpls. small business loans—	1/14 EC	EC	2/18 rp		3/5	125-0	3/9		3/31	
SF1721	Kroening	cap removed	1/15 LO	EH	3/2 rpa		3/23	62-0				
		EDUCATION										
HF1969	Blatz	Liquor sales allowed near	2/20 ED	ED	3/9 rpa		3/24	132-1	3/25		3/31	
SF2175	Belanger	school at Mall of America	3/2 CO	CO	3/11 rpa		3/27	56-0				
HF2013	Sparby	Technical college board authorized	2/20 ED	ED	3/16 rp		3/30	130-0				
SF1991	Stumpf	to contract for housing services	2/24 ED	ED	3/12 rpa		3/24	58-0	3/26			
HF2377	Uphus	School consolidation law changed	3/2 ED	ED	3/9 rpa		3/16	132-0	3/16		3/31	
SF1968	Johnson, D.E.		2/24 ED	ED	3/18 rpa		3/27	61-0				
		ENVIRONMENT & NATURAL RESOURCES										
HF1976	Bishop	Olmsted County—	2/20 LG	EN	3/5 rp		3/30	131-0				
SF2208	Brataas	courthouse sale authorized	3/2 LO	LO	3/11 rp		3/24	62-3	3/26			
HF2267	Steensma	Petrofund reimbursement provided	3/2 EN	EN	3/19 rpa		3/31	132-0				
SF2001	DeCramer	to cities, towns	2/27 EN	EN	3/18 rpa		3/24	65-0	3/25			
HF2483	Anderson, I.	Timber permit extensions provided	3/5 EN	EN	3/12 rp		3/30	131-0				
SF2421	Lessard		3/9 EN	EN	3/16 rpa		3/31	58-0	3/26		3/31	

1992 MINNESOTA LEGISLATURE BILL STATUS TRACKING SHEET Bill action between March 26 - April 2			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 rpa -- recommended to pass as amended nrp -- not recommended to pass re -- re-referred to another cmte./div.			a -- amended h -- heard v -- vetoed by governor † -- footnote									
HF2543	Munger	RIM project land—	3/5 EN	EN	3/19 rpa		3/31	131-0				
SF2301	Price	eligibility requirements modified	3/4 EN	EN	3/16 rpa		3/24	64-0	3/19			
HF2593	Welle	Kandiyo County—tax-forfeited	3/5 LG	EN	3/13 rp		3/30	128-0				
SF2308	Johnson, D.E.	property exchanged	3/4 EN	EN	3/16 rp		3/24	64-0	3/26			
HF2702	Munger	Board of Water and Soil—	3/9 EN	EN	3/19 rp		3/30	130-0				
SF2310	Price	dispute resolution committee	3/4 EN	EN	3/12 rp		3/24	65-0	3/26			
FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS & INSURANCE												
HF1948	Carruthers	Insurance—charity donations	2/18 FI	FI	2/18 rpa		2/27	128-0	3/4	3/30		
SF1855	Metzen		2/20 CO	RA†	3/4 rp		3/24	63-0		4/1		
HF1980	Pugh	Auto insurance—technical changes	2/20 FI	FI	3/18 rpa		3/31	133-0	4/1			
SF1922	Solon		2/24 CO	CO	2/27 rpa							
HF2346	Bishop	Insurance—auto glass, replacement	3/2 FI	FI	3/18 rpa		3/31	132-0				
SF1997	Hottinger	replacement coverage modified	2/27 CO	CO	3/18 rpa		3/24	65-0	3/26			
GENERAL LEGISLATION VETERANS AFFAIRS & GAMING												
HF0748	Osthoff	Safety—amusement rides inspected.	3/11/91 GL	GL	4/2/91 rpa		5/15/91	130-0		5/17/91	3/25	
SF0764	Dahl	liability insurance required	3/14/91 EM	EM	4/23/91	reCO	5/10/91	61-4	5/13/91	5/16/91	3/26	3/31 (382)
HF2465	Frederick	Veterans—property, room searches	3/5 GL	GL	3/10 rpa		3/16	133-0	3/16		3/31	
SF2029	Pariseau		2/27 VG	VG	3/9 rp		3/27	62-0				
HF2535	Uphus	Elections—ward system abolition	3/5 GL	GL	3/24 rp		3/26	131-0				
SF2307	Johnson, D.E.	deadlines changed for certain cities	3/4 EE	EE	3/12 rp		3/16	65-0	3/18			3/31 (388)
HF2585	Jefferson	Elections—special school	3/5 ED	GL	3/18 rpa		3/24	133-0				
SF2385	Spear	district exemption	3/5 EE	EE	3/12 rpa		3/16	66-0	3/19			3/31 (378)
HF2658	Peterson	Counties—Yellow Medicine	3/9 GL	GL	3/10 rp		3/30	124-5				
SF2514	Frederickson, D.J.	hospital district elections	3/9 LG	LG	3/12 rp		3/19	66-0	3/24			
GOVERNMENTAL OPERATIONS												
HF0419	Johnson, R.	Retirement— tax shelter	2/21/91 GO	GO	3/13 rpa		3/30	131-0	4/1			
SF0410	Pogemiller	annuity payments allowed	2/21/91 GO	GO	3/18 lo							
HF1763	Rodosovich	Public Lands—Faribault County:	1/7 GO	GO	2/27 rp		3/12	129-0	3/16			3/31 (387)
SF1772	Neuville	certain lands released	2/18 EN	EN	3/24 rp		3/26	64-0				
HF1873	Reding	Retirement—retired public employees	1/14 GO	GO	3/3 rp		3/31	133-0	4/1			
SF1731	Solon	cont'd health coverage provided	1/15 GO	RA	3/30 rp†							
HF2250	Carruthers	Peace officers—"killed in line	2/27 GO	GO	3/12 rpa		3/31	133-0	4/1			
SF2120	Bertram	of duty" clarified	2/27 GO	GO	3/24 rpa	reFN						
HF2251	Olson, K.	State Government—	2/27 GO	GO	3/17 rp							
SF2013	Adkins	square dance adopted	2/27 VG	VG	3/11 rp		3/24	53-8	3/26			
HF2257	Jefferson	Pensions— specific employee	3/2 GO	GO	3/13 rp		3/31	123-10				
SF2764	Pogemiller	granted buyback	3/20 GO	RA†	3/24 rp				4/2			
HF2313	Jaros	Retirement—Duluth teachers	3/2 GO	GO	3/9 rpa		3/30	126-6				
SF2182	Solon	allowed lump sum adjustment	3/2 GO	GO	3/18 rpa		3/24	63-0	3/26			
HF2435	Wejzman	PEIP—various modifications	3/5 GO	GO	3/12 rp		3/30	132-0	4/1			
SF2700	Waldorf		3/16 GO	GO	3/24 rp							
HF2704	Clark	State councils—Asian-Pacific	3/9 GO	GO	3/13 rp		3/18	132-0	3/19		3/31	
SF2597	Pappas	membership increase	3/10 GO	GO	3/24 rpa		3/26	63-0				
HF2756	Rukavina	Retirement— Virginia fire	3/9 GO	GO	3/13 rpa		3/30	131-0	4/1			
SF2530	Dicklich	survivor benefit increased	3/9 GO	GO	3/18 rpa							

1992 MINNESOTA LEGISLATURE BILL STATUS TRACKING SHEET Bill action between March 26 - April 2			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)
HEALTH & HUMAN SERVICES												
HF2060	Cooper	Intermediate care facilities—	2/24 HH	HH	3/13 rpa		3/31	131-0	4/1			
SF1965	Vickerman	rules exemption	2/24 HH	HH	3/27 rpa	reRA						
HF2415	Kelso	Child care services—	3/2 HH	HH	3/12 rpa		3/31	129-2	4/1			
SF2707	Piper	residential property restriction	3/16 HH	HH	3/16 rpa	reFN						
HF2499	Orenstein	Medical assistance coverage—	3/5 HH	HH	3/19 rpa		3/30	132-0				
SF2337	Flynn	personal care services provided	3/4 HH	HH	3/18 rpa	reFN	3/30	67-0	3/30			3/31 (391)
HF2962	Cooper	Health care review powers	3/16 HH	HH	3/19 rpa		3/30	133-0				
SF1900	Finn	provided for nursing homes	3/10 JU	JU	3/18 rpa		3/24	65-0	3/26			
HF2967	Clark	Residential facility resident	3/18 HH	HH	3/19 rpa		3/30	133-0				
SF2117	Berglin	savings accounts regulated	2/27 HH	HH	3/16 rp		3/24	63-0	3/26		3/31	
JUDICIARY												
HF1738	Vellenga	Child custody—non-parental	1/6 JU	JU	3/11 rpa		3/31	132-0	4/1			
SF1700	Ranum	visitation rights modified	1/13 JU	RA†	3/24 rp							
HF1803	Bishop	Crime—pistol permits denied	1/8 JU	JU	3/16 rpa		3/31	132-1		4/2		
SF1619	Marty	in certain cases	1/6 JU	JU	1/10 rpa		2/18	61-0	2/24	4/2		
HF1823	Milbert	Statutes—session laws,	1/10 JU	JU	3/20 rp		3/31	132-0				
SF1671	Luther	numbering clarified	1/13 JU	JU	3/11 rp		3/24	63-0	3/25			
HF2000	Macklin	Probate proceedings— trust,	2/20 JU	JU	3/13 rp		3/31	132-0	4/1			
SF1859	Merriam	powers of attorney modified	2/20 JU	JU	3/18 rpa							
HF2181	Carruthers	Data practices—omnibus bill	2/27 JU	JU	3/13 rpa		3/31	132-0	4/1			
SF1974	Ranum		2/24 JU	JU	3/31 rpa	reFN						
HF2211	Bauerly	Firearms—pistol possession	2/27 JU	JU	3/11 rpa		3/31	133-0	4/1			
SF1847	Kelly	eligibility modified	2/20 JU	JU	3/26 rpa							
HF2647	Milbert	Statutes— revisor's bill	3/9 JU	JU	3/13 rp		3/31	133-0	4/1			
SF2622	Neuville		3/11 JU	JU	3/11 rp							
HF2750	Bishop	Human rights—	3/9 JU	JU	3/13 rpa		3/31	131-2	4/1			
SF2468	Reichgott	disabled persons clarified	3/9 JU	JU	3/30 rp							
HF2896	Brown	Law enforcement—	3/12 JU	JU	3/20 rp		3/31	131-0				
SF2124	Spear	inmate transfers modified	2/27 JU	JU	3/16 rp		3/19	64-0	3/26			
LOCAL GOVERNMENT & METROPOLITAN AFFAIRS												
HF0107	Janezich	Town supevisor election	1/24/91 LG	LG	4/25/91 rpa		5/8/91	132-0		3/2		
SF0081	Hottinger	provisions clarified	1/24/91 GO	LO	3/4/91 rp		3/11/91	62-0	3/13/91	2/27		
HF1825	Bodahl	Local government contracts—	1/10 LG	LG	2/27 rpa		3/24	132-0				
SF1666	Chmielewski	conflict provisions modified	1/13 LG	LG	1/15 rpa		2/24	55-5	2/27			3/31 (380)
HF2190	McGuire	Ramsey County—	2/27 EC	LG	3/19 rpa		3/31	130-1	4/1			
SF2110	Kelly	economic development authority	2/27 EH	EH	3/13 rpa	reTT						
HF2305	Blatz	Bloomington—city allowed	3/2 LG	LG	3/19 rp		3/25	131-0				
SF1633	Belanger	to join port authority	1/7 EH	EH	2/27 rp		3/12	62-0	3/16			3/31 (384)
REGULATED INDUSTRIES												
HF1488	Dawkins	Electric cooperatives—	4/8/91 RI	RI	2/25 rpa		3/30	69-60				
SF1298	Dicklich	reapportionment	4/8/91 JU				3/24	63-1	3/26			
HF2431	Jacobs	Public utilities—	4/29/91 RI	RI	3/12 rpa		3/24	128-3		3/30		
SF1399	Benson, J.E.	reconciliation date change	4/10/91 EP	EP	4/15/91 rp		4/29/91	59-0	4/29/91	3/25		
HF2505	Stanisus	Telephone companies—	3/5 RI	RI	3/12 rpa		3/31	117-14	4/1			
SF1802	Knaak	caller identification services	2/18 EP	EP	3/12 rpa	reJU						

**1992 MINNESOTA LEGISLATURE
BILL STATUS TRACKING SHEET**

Bill action between March 26 - April 2

rp -- recommended to pass
rpa -- recommended to pass as amended
nrp -- not recommended to pass
re -- re-referred to another cmte./div.
a -- amended
h -- heard
v -- vetoed by governor
† -- footnote

1992 MINNESOTA LEGISLATURE BILL STATUS TRACKING SHEET Bill action between March 26 - April 2			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)
HF2709	Jacobs	Liqueur-filled candy—	3/9 RI	RI	3/12 rpa		3/30	129-3	4/1			
SF2483	Solon	sales authorized	3/9 CO	CO	3/18 rpa							
HF2749	Clark	Telecommunications—	3/9 RI	RI	3/12 rpa		3/30	132-0				
SF2503	Marty	communication-impaired access	3/9 EP	EP	3/19 rp	reFN						
		TAXES										
HF1002	Clark	Housing—omnibus bill	3/21/91 HO	TA	4/25/91 rpa	reAP	5/18/91	68-61		5/20/91	3/24	
SF0720	Metzen		3/11/91 EH	FN	5/13/91 rpa		5/15/91	67-0	5/17/91	3/18	3/23	
HF1910	Rest	Legal—limited liability	2/18 JU	TA	3/19 rpa		3/31	126-5	4/1			
SF1740	Reichgott	company act created	1/15 JU	JU	3/2 rpa	reTT						
HF1967	Carruthers	Arts—dedicated fund established	2/20 TA	TA	3/31 h							
SF2197	Cohen	for non-profits	3/2 VG	TT†	3/26 h							
HF2191	Simoneau	Transit bonding authority extended	2/27 TR	TA	3/31 rpa							
SF2144	Merriam		2/27 TR	TT	3/27 rpa							
HF2219	Johnson, A.	Traffic congestion reduction	2/27 TR	TA	3/31 rpa							
SF1993	Flynn	program established	2/24 TR	TT	3/27 rpa		4/2	57-8				
HF2773	Morrison	General obligation bonds—	3/9 HO	TA	3/31 rpa							
SF2626	Kelly	permitted for housing projects	3/11 EH	EH	3/16 rpa	reTT						
		TRANSPORTATION										
HF0155	Bishop	Towing of unlawfully parked	1/31/91 JU	TR	3/7/91 rpa		3/18/91	128-1	3/18/91	3/16		
SF0816	Brataas	vehicles authorized	3/18/91 TR	TR	4/17/91 rpa		5/7/91	58-6		3/19		
HF1933	Anderson, R.	Fergus Falls— Hwy. 297 redefined	2/18 TR	TR	3/18 rp		3/30	132-0				
SF1767	Larson		2/18 TR	TR	3/10 rp		3/24	65-0	3/26			
HF2355	Johnson, A.	Courier services regulated	3/2 TR	TR	3/4 rpa		3/31	133-0				
SF2637	Pappas		3/11 TR	TR	3/16 rpa		3/24	59-6	3/25		4/1	
HF2605	Kalis	Transit, highways funding—	3/5 TR	TR	3/31 rpa	reRU						
SF1750	Langseth	gasoline tax increased	1/15 TR	FN/atr	3/31 rpa†	reFN						

AP
†HF2694-Article 1 (Higher Education) AP/ed
3/26 rpa; Art. 2 (State Gov't) AP/sg 3/31 rpa;
Art. 3 (Econ. Dev., Infra., & Regulation) AP/
ecir 3/27 rpa; Art. 4 (Environment Natural
Resources) AP/enr 3/25 rpa; Art. 5 (Human
Resources) AP/hr 3/30 rpa
†SF2326-ED/ef 3/25 rpa reED; ED 3/27 rpa
TT, TT 4/1 rpa reFN

AP/hr
†SF1857-HH 3/18 rpa reFN
†SF2692-EP 3/16 rpa reGO, GO 3/24 rpa
reRA

AP/enr
†HF2489-incorporated into HF2717
†HF2716-incorporated into HF2734

FI
†SF1855-CO 2/27 rpa

GO
†SF1731-GO 3/24 rpa reRA
†SF2764-GO 3/24 rp

JU
†SF1700-JU 3/24 rpa reRA

TA
†SF2197-VG 3/11 rpa reTT

TR
†SF1750-TR 3/15 rpa reFN



Capitol lobbyists dodged a bullet late last week when, at the last minute, a division of the Appropriations Committee yanked a provision from its spending bill that would have required lobbyists to pay a \$25 registration fee. The Minnesota Ethical Practices Board, which oversees lobbyists, unanimously opposed the fee. Its decision reached members of the Economic Development, Infrastructure and Regulation

Division on March 27, just before the panel voted on the spending bill. The board, according to Minnesota Government Relations Council President Douglas Ewald, felt the fee "represents an infringement upon citizens' ability to petition government." It also feared that the fee could cause many lobbyists to "go underground" and not register with the board.

Some might say that St. Cloud State University campus, like other college campuses, becomes a wild and crazy place sometimes — particularly during

homecoming. How times have changed. The St. Cloud Normal School, as the university was called back at the turn of the century, went to great lengths to keep its student body on the straight and narrow. The St. Cloud Normal Catalogue of 1901 told students that "the demands of the schools are so pressing . . . students cannot be permitted to engage during term time in any employment or pleasure — as taking private music lessons or attending parties or entertainments — which is not directly connected with their work."

1992 MINNESOTA LEGISLATURE: House action on all bills through March 26, 2:30 p.m.

Committee Action

HF — House File
 SF — Senate File
 CH — Chapter
 * — version under consideration
 rp — recommended to pass
 rpa — recommended to pass as amended

nrc — not recommended to pass
 re — re-referred to another cmte./div./sub. cmte.
 a — amended
 h — heard
 w — withdrawn
 lo — laid over
 inc — incorporated into HF _____
 † — footnote

Floor Action

fp — final passage
 r — first reading in other body
 sub — substitution
 CC — Conference Committee
 cr — concurrence and repassage

Final Action

g — governor signed bill
 v — governor vetoed bill
 liv — governor line-item vetoed the bill
 ret — returned to committee of last action
 t — laid on table

AG	AGRICULTURE
AGR	AGRICULTURE & RURAL DEVELOPMENT
AP	APPROPRIATIONS
AP/ecir	Ec. Dev., Infra. & Reg. Div.
AP/ed	Education Div.
AP/enr	Environ. & Nat. Res. Div.
AP/hr	Human Resources Div.
AP/sg	State Government Div.
CO	COMMERCE
EC	ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT
EC/itt	Int'l Trade & Tech. Div.
ED	EDUCATION
ED/edfin	Education Finance Div.
ED/high	Higher Education Div.
ED/ef	Education Funding Div.
EE	ELECTIONS & ETHICS
EG	ENERGY
EH	ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT & HOUSING
EM	EMPLOYMENT
EN	ENVIRONMENT & NATURAL RESOURCES
EP	ENERGY & PUBLIC UTILITIES
ET	ETHICS
FI	FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS & INSURANCE
FI/bk	Banking Div.
FN	FINANCE
FN/atr	Ag., Tr., & Reg. Div.
FN/esa	Ec. & State Affairs Div.
FN/ed	Education Div.
FN/enr	Environ. & Nat. Res. Div.
FN/hh	Health & Hum. Res. Div.
GL	GENERAL LEGISLATION, VETERANS AFFAIRS & GAMING
GL/vet	Veterans Affairs Div.
GO	GOVERNMENTAL OPERATIONS
GO/g	Government Structures Div.
GR	GAMING REGULATION
HH	HEALTH & HUMAN SERVICES
HH/hca	Health Care Access Div.
HO	HOUSING
JU	JUDICIARY
JU/cl	Civil Law Div.
JU/crjus	Criminal Justice Div.
JU/crl	Criminal Law Div.
LA	LABOR-MANAGEMENT RELATIONS
LG	LOCAL GOVERNMENT & METROPOLITAN AFFAIRS
LO	LOCAL GOVERNMENT
MA	METROPOLITAN AFFAIRS
RA	RULES AND ADMINISTRATION
RE	REDISTRICTING
RI	REGULATED INDUSTRIES
RU	RULES & LEGISLATIVE ADMINISTRATION
TA	TAXES
TR	TRANSPORTATION
TT	TAXES & TAX LAWS
TT/ised	Inc., Sales & Dev. Div.
TT/ptlga	Prop. Taxes & LGA Div.
VG	VETERANS & GENERAL LEGISLATION
WM	WAYS & MEANS

Editor's note: This section, which is organized chronologically by House file number, shows the last House action on every bill that has had a hearing in the House from the beginning of the 1992 session through March 26 at 2:30 p.m. This, coupled with the current week's bill tracking chart in the preceding section, should provide an accounting of every bill that has been heard in the House.

If you find a bill in this section and want to know if it has been acted on this week, look to the weekly bill tracking chart in the preceding section, which has bills organized by committee subject.

Keys to the abbreviations for both the committee names and House actions appear on this page; the action key appears on each page.

HF/SF	Action Date	House Action	HF/SF	Action Date	House Action
HF0123/SF0043	3/2	HO rp	HF1731/SF1598	2/20	v override fails 77-49
HF0149/SF1013	3/11	LG nrc	HF1736/SF1712	2/26	TR rp reAP
HF0176/SF0168	3/17	GL/vet rp reGL	HF1738/SF1700	3/31	fp 132-0, sub
HF0217/SF0394	3/19	GO rpa	HF1740/SF1621	1/14	SF g CH360
HF0285/SF0897	3/9	JU h, a, inc HF2574	HF1742/SFnone	2/19	JU/crjus h, a
HF0295/SF0199	2/27	HH rpa reGO	HF1744/SF1710	3/9	GO rpa
HF0355/SF1015	3/11	TR rpa	HF1750/SF1605	1/6	GL h
HF0376/SF0429	3/19	HH a, nrc	HF1751/SF1919	3/12	RI rpa, SFsub
HF0419/SF0410	3/13	GO rpa	HF1756/SF1622	2/18	SF g CH362
HF0442/SF0273	3/2	JU h, a	HF1757/SF1704	3/10	LG rpa
HF0443/SF0422	3/11	GO/gs rp	HF1761/SF1696	3/16	fp 130-0, sub
HF0487/SF0304	3/19	CO rpa	HF1763/SF1772	2/27	GO rp
HF0490/SF0633	3/4	ED/edfin h	HF1776/SF1706	3/25	AP/ed h
HF0607/SF0450	2/19	ED h	HF1777/SF1623	3/13	LG rpa reAP, SFsub
HF0667/SF0735	3/19	GO rp, SFsub	HF1778/SF1656	3/12	LG rpa
HF0699/SF0684	3/13	GO rpa	HF1781/SF1632	3/12	GL h, a
HF0730/SF0784	3/13	ED/edfin h	HF1783/SF1679	3/12	GL h, a
HF0756/SF0975	2/24	LA rpa	HF1784/SF1646	3/10	ED/edfin h
HF0769/SF0850	3/9	AG rpa reAP	HF1787/SF1776	3/18	ED/edfin rp, inc HF2121
HF0779/SF0731	3/11	GO rpa reTA	HF1788/SFnone	1/9	ED nrc
HF0802/SF0651	3/11	FI rpa	HF1791/SFnone	3/10	FI rpa
HF0804/SF0695	3/4	TR h, a	HF1797/SF1615	3/12	EN rpa reAP
HF0829/SF0512	3/20	AG rpa, SFsub	HF1801/SF1736	3/12	GL h, a
HF0905/SF0522	3/12	EN rpa	HF1803/SF1619	3/16	JU rpa, SFsub
HF0917/SF1109	3/3	CO rp	HF1811/SF1641	2/26	ED rp reAP
HF1133/SF2037	3/12	GO rpa	HF1817/SF1698	3/13	JU rp
HF1196/SF0979	3/20	JU rpa	HF1818/SF1668	3/16	fp 133-0, sub
HF1235/SF1070	3/4	ED/edfin h	HF1823/SF1671	3/20	JU rp
HF1313/SF1568	3/13	TR rpa reAP	HF1825/SF1666	3/24	fp 132-0, SFsub
HF1334/SF1230	3/19	GO rpa	HF1826/SF1684	3/4	ED/edfin h
HF1347/SF1252	3/17	EN rp	HF1827/SF1681	3/2	AG rpa
HF1350/SF1139	3/25	fp 132-0, sub	HF1829/SF1791	2/28	JU/crjus rp reJU
HF1357/SF1386	3/12	HH rp reGO	HF1833/SF1674	3/9	fp 113-17
HF1416/SF1243	3/11	CO rpa	HF1840/SF0011	1/17	SF g CH359
HF1441/SF1319	3/20	JU rpa	HF1842/SF1788	2/26	JU/crjus rpa reJU
HF1453/SF1292	3/12	EN rpa reAP	HF1843/SFnone	3/10	GL rpa
HF1479/SFnone	2/20	LG h	HF1848/SF1705	2/20	LG rp reTA
HF1489/SF1297	3/24	fp 104-26, sub	HF1849/SF1687	3/19	JU rp
HF1494/SF1899	3/17	HH rpa reAP	HF1850/SF1663	3/18	ED/edfin rpa, incHF2121
HF1513/SF2011	3/19	EN rp, subSF	HF1852/SF1717	3/2	fp 119-12
HF1531/SF1323	3/12	LG rpa	HF1853/SF1716	2/20	LG rpa
HF1567/SF2354	3/12	fp 131-0	HF1860/SF1638	3/10	GL rp
HF1573/SF1534	2/27	CO nrc, a	HF1861/SF1722	3/17	EN rp, SFsub
HF1597/SF1240	2/19	ED/high h	HF1865/SF1733	3/2	ED h
HF1652/SF1502	3/16	cr, R 9	HF1868/SF2166	3/13	GO rp reTA
HF1667/SF1505	3/10	ED/edfin h	HF1875/SF1761	3/10	EC rp
HF1680/SF2213	3/18	FI rpa	HF1876/SF1701	3/20	HH rp reAP
HF1681/SF2212	3/25	fp 112-19	HF1884/SF1729	3/18	FI rpa
HF1692/SF1558	3/9	GO rpa	HF1886/SF1739	2/26	JU/crjus rp reJU
HF1693/SF1562	1/17	SF g CH363	HF1888/SF1838	3/10	ED/edfin h
HF1701/SF1575	3/24	fp 133-0, sub	HF1889/SF1747	3/5	fp 130-0
HF1702/SF1581	2/27	HO rpa reAP	HF1892/SF1644	3/11	JU rpa
HF1709/SF1588	2/19	TR h, re-subcom.	HF1893/SF1864	3/11	ED/high rp reED
HF1720/SF1591	2/25	JU/crjus rp reJU	HF1895/SF1718	3/3	GO rpa reAP
HF1726/SF1596	1/10	SF v 2/20 v overridden	HF1896/SF1757	2/19	JU/crjus h, a
HF1728/SF1597	1/10	SF v 2/20 v overridden	HF1897/SF2687	3/24	ED rpa reAP
			HF1901/SF1689	3/24	fp 122-11, SFsub

1992 MINNESOTA LEGISLATURE: House action on all bills through March 26, 2:30 p.m.

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Final Action

g — governor signed bill
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 liv — governor line-item vetoed the bill
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HF/SF	Action Date	House Action	HF/SF	Action Date	House Action	HF/SF	Action Date	House Action
HF1903/SFnone	3/26	fp 90-40	HF2061/SF2606	3/17	ED/edfin rpa, inc HF2121	HF2211/SF1847	3/11	JU rpa
HF1910/SF1740	3/19	TA rpa	HF2063/SF1819	3/18	fp 133-0, sub	HF2213/SF1857	3/11	HH rpa reAP
HF1911/SF1766	3/25	g CH370	HF2065/SF1942	3/17	HH rpa reAP	HF2218/SF2147	3/9	JU/crjus rpa reJU
HF1913/SF1785	3/12	ED/edfin h	HF2066/SF1608	3/2	LA rpa reAP	HF2219/SF1993	3/11	TR rpa reLG
HF1914/SF1771	3/18	ED/edfin rpa, inc HF2121	HF2069/SF1920	3/10	GL rpa reAP	HF2221/SF1990	3/13	ED/edfin h
HF1916/SFnone	3/9	JU/crjus rpa reJU	HF2070/SF1812	3/25	ED h	HF2225/SF2412	3/25	fp 132-0, sub
HF1917/SF1884	3/13	ED/edfin h, a	HF2071/SF2291	3/17	EC rpa reTA, SFsub	HF2226/SF2418	3/13	GO rp
HF1921/SF1749*	3/11	JU h *inc HF1738	HF2073/SF1983	2/28	JU/crjus h	HF2229/SFnone	3/2	EN rpa reTA
HF1929/SF1635	3/16	ED rp reAP	HF2076/SF1938	3/13	JU rp	HF2230/SF1862	3/13	ED/edfin h
HF1931/SF1774	3/4	EG rpa reTA	HF2078/SF1967	3/10	ED/edfin h	HF2231/SF2282	3/19	GO rpa
HF1933/SF1767	3/18	TR rp	HF2080/SF2062	3/11	TR rpa reAP	HF2236/SF2226	3/4	ED/edfin h
HF1934/SF1790	3/25	TA rpa reAP	HF2081/SF1903	3/18	fp 133-0	HF2238/SF2040	3/13	HH rpa reAP
HF1938/SF1856	3/13	JU rp	HF2082/SF2320	3/19	fp 134-0, sub	HF2242/SF1987	3/12	GO rp
HF1939/SF1786	3/13	ED/edfin h	HF2084/SFnone	2/27	GO rpa	HF2249/SFnone	3/12	GO nrc
HF1940/SF1976	3/19	HH rp reAP	HF2086/SF1815	3/25	ED h	HF2250/SF2120	3/12	GO rpa
HF1941/SF1821	3/20	JU rpa	HF2089/SFnone	3/4	EG rpa reTA	HF2251/SF2013	3/17	GO rp
HF1943/SF2017	3/9	RI rpa	HF2090/SF2012	3/11	JU rpa reAP	HF2254/SF2049	3/18	fp 134-0
HF1945/SF2492	3/9	JU/crjus h reJU	HF2093/SF1898	3/16	ED rpa	HF2257/SFnone	3/13	GO rp
HF1946/SF1647	3/12	ED/edfin h, inc HF2121	HF2096/SF1801	3/3	CO rp	HF2259/SF2239	3/20	g CH368
HF1951/SF2065	3/12	LA rp reAP	HF2099/SF2374	3/24	fp 133-0, sub	HF2260/SF2260	3/13	GO h
HF1952/SF2107	3/12	LA rpa, incl. HF2336	HF2101/SF1813	3/16	ED/edfin rpa, inc HF2121	HF2261/SF2402	3/11	FI rpa
HF1954/SF2091	2/27	HO rpa	HF2103/SF2033	3/9	RI rpa	HF2265/SF2249	3/17	HH rpa
HF1957/SF1966	3/2	fp 132-0, sub	HF2105/SF2656	3/18	ED/edfin rp, incHF2121	HF2267/SF2001	3/19	EN rpa
HF1958/SF1946	3/11	HH rpa reAP	HF2106/SF1836	3/24	fp 113-20, sub	HF2269/SF2271	3/10	LG rpa
HF1960/SF1910	3/12	GO rpa	HF2109/SF2058	3/12	ED/edfin h, inc HF2121	HF2273/SF2084	3/24	fp 126-6, sub
HF1965/SF1959	3/11	EN rp reAP	HF2110/SF2200	3/12	ED/edfin h, inc HF2121	HF2280/SF2193	3/13	EN rpa
HF1968/SF2167	2/26	JU/crjus rpa reJU	HF2113/SF1999	3/24	fp 122-10, sub	HF2282/SF2233	3/20	JU rp
HF1969/SF2175	3/24	fp 132-1, sub	HF2115/SF2461	3/24	fp 131-0, sub	HF2283/SF2272	3/13	GO rp reAP
HF1971/SF1932	3/10	LG rp reTA	HF2117/SF2020	3/12	HH rpa reAP	HF2285/SF2263	3/12	LA rp
HF1975/SF1846	3/11	JU rpa reAP	HF2121/SF2326	3/25	TA rpa reAP	HF2286/SF1805	3/13	HH rpa, incl. HF2868
HF1977/SF1958	3/3	EN rp reLG	HF2125/SF2069	3/13	AG rp	HF2287/SF1970	3/25	fp 127-0, sub
HF1978/SF1824	3/24	fp 131-2, sub	HF2126/SF1978	3/24	AP/ed h	HF2294/SF2641	3/9	LA rpa
HF1979/SFnone	3/3	GO rpa	HF2128/SF1994	3/12	HH rp reAP	HF2296/SF2264	3/9	RI w
HF1980/SF1922	3/18	FI rpa	HF2130/SF1926	3/10	ED/edfin h	HF2298/SF2729	3/13	GO rp reAP
HF1982/SF1822	3/20	JU rpa	HF2132/SF1901	3/12	CO rpa	HF2299/SFnone	3/2	HO h, lo
HF1985/SF1866	3/17	EN rpa reAP, sub	HF2133/SF1939	3/9	RI nrc	HF2300/SF2306	3/12	CO h
HF1986/SF1840	3/18	ED/edfin rpa, incHF2121	HF2134/SF2030	3/11	EN rpa reAP	HF2302/SF2314	3/2	EC rpa
HF1988/SF2241†	3/24	fp 131-0, sub	HF2135/SF2092	3/12	RI rpa	HF2305/SF1633	3/25	fp 131-0, SFsub
HF1991/SF1829	3/19	EN rpa reAP	HF2137/SF2048	3/25	fp 118-14, sub	HF2309/SF2231	3/11	EN rp
HF1992/SF2093	3/13	EN rp reRU	HF2139/SF2051	3/9	fp 118-14, sub	HF2312/SF2115	3/19	GO rp
HF1994/SF2417	3/13	AG rpa reAP	HF2141/SF1807	3/9	JU/crjus rpa reJU	HF2313/SF2182	3/9	GO rpa
HF1996/SF2023	3/24	fp 132-0, sub	HF2142/SF2393	3/2	LA rpa	HF2316/SF2111	3/20	JU rp
HF1997/SF1837	3/13	GO rpa	HF2144/SF2211	3/12	HH rp reAP	HF2318/SF2556	3/10	ED rpa
HF2000/SF1859	3/13	JU rp	HF2147/SF2042	3/13	EN rpa reAP	HF2319/SF2210	3/19	fp 132-0, SFsub
HF2001/SF1934	3/13	GO rpa	HF2149/SF2157	3/12	HH rp reAP	HF2320/SF2298	3/19	EN rpa, SFsub
HF2002/SF1908	3/20	g CH369	HF2150/SF2199	3/6	EN rpa reAP	HF2322/SF2259	3/13	ED/edfin h, a
HF2004/SF1944	2/27	HO rpa reAP	HF2151/SF2738	3/13	h	HF2324/SF1787	3/13	EN rpa
HF2005/SF2059	2/27	HO rpa reAP	HF2152/SF2529	3/12	LA rpa	HF2334/SFnone	3/12	EN rpa
HF2009/SF1937	3/4	ED/edfin h	HF2159/SFnone	3/11	JU rpa	HF2335/SFnone	3/3	GO rpa
HF2013/SF1991	3/16	ED rp	HF2160/SF2000	3/13	HH w/o r reAP	HF2336/SFnone	3/12	LA h, inc HF1952
HF2014/SF2352	3/13	GO rpa	HF2161/SF1825	3/12	HH rp reAP	HF2339/SF2080	3/9	AG rpa reAP
HF2017/SF2219	3/5	GO rp reAP	HF2167/SF2055	3/9	JU/crjus rp reJU	HF2341/SF1914	3/25	fp 131-0, sub
HF2018/SF2750	3/13	GO rpa	HF2168/SF1979	3/17	HH rpa reAP	HF2342/SF2186	3/18	HH rp
HF2023/SFnone	3/4	TR re-subcom.	HF2170/SF2158	3/12	CO rpa	HF2343/SF2236	3/19	GO rpa
HF2025/SF1916	3/17	GO rpa	HF2174/SF2146	3/3	EN rp AP	HF2345/SF2573	3/10	GO rpa
HF2028/SF1935	3/13	GO rpa	HF2180/SF2160	3/10	LG rpa reGO	HF2348/SF2262	3/18	ED/edfin rp, incHF2121
HF2029/SF1778	3/4	TR rp	HF2181/SF1974	3/13	JU rpa	HF2349/SF2520	3/11	TR rpa reAP
HF2030/SF2057	3/24	fp 132-1, sub	HF2183/SF1893	3/13	LG rpa	HF2351/SFnone	3/13	ED h reED/edfin
HF2031/SF1949	3/2	fp 131-0	HF2185/SF2136	3/9	LA rp	HF2352/SF2292	3/24	fp 86-46, sub
HF2032/SF1881	3/13	TR rpa reAP	HF2186/SF1780	3/24	fp 126-6	HF2355/SF2637	3/4	TR rpa
HF2033/SF1849	3/11	LG rpa reTA	HF2187/SF2315	3/9	RI rp	HF2358/SF2294	3/13	ED/edfin h, a
HF2034/SF1724	3/11	HH rp	HF2189/SF2380	3/10	EC rpa	HF2359/SFnone	3/4	ED/edfin h
HF2041/SF1909	3/20	JU rpa reAP	HF2190/SF2110	3/20	LG rpa	HF2360/SF1590	3/18	LA rpa
HF2042/SFnone	3/11	ED rp reAP	HF2191/SF2144	3/18	TR rpa reTA	HF2365/SF2424	3/13	ED/edfin h, a
HF2043/SF1841	3/11	CO rpa	HF2192/SF1950	3/17	EN rpa reTA, SFsub	HF2367/SF2246	3/17	HH rpa reAP
HF2044/SF1830	3/10	g, sub (366)	HF2193/SF2229	3/20	JU rpa reAP	HF2368/SF2665	3/13	GO rpa reAP
HF2046/SF2437	3/25	fp 131-0, sub	HF2194/SF2340	3/16	ED/edfin rpa, inc HF2121	HF2369/SF2242	3/18	fp 133-0
HF2050/SF2732	3/24	AP/hr rpa reAP	HF2196/SF2139	3/10	ED/edfin rpa reED	HF2371/SF1975	3/25	ED h
HF2051/SF1794	3/19	GO rp	HF2198/SF2361	3/11	ED/high rpa reED	HF2373/SFnone	3/11	ED rp reGL
HF2053/SF1921	3/18	TR rpa reAP	HF2205/SF1972	3/18	nrc	HF2375/SF1770	3/24	fp 131-0, sub
HF2060/SF1965	3/13	HH rpa	HF2206/SF1691	3/20	JU rpa	HF2377/SF1968	3/16	fp 132-0, sub

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HF/SF	Action Date	House Action	HF/SF	Action Date	House Action	HF/SF	Action Date	House Action
HF2379/SFnone	3/11	JU rpa reAP	HF2561/SF2678	3/13	EN nrp	HF2727/SF2565	3/12	LA rpa
HF2382/SF2506	3/13	ED/edfin h	HF2563/SF2458	3/18	HH rp reAP	HF2732/SF2660	3/24	fp 132-0, sub
HF2388/SF2170	3/24	fp 119-13, sub	HF2564/SF2273	3/13	EN w/o r reAP	HF2733/SF2728	3/13	AG rpa
HF2389/SF2221	3/24	AP/ed h	HF2565/SF2382	3/13	GO rp	HF2734/SF2710	3/13	AG rpa reAP
HF2393/SF2220	3/18	AP h reED/edfin	HF2566/SF2321	3/13	AG rpa	HF2741/SF2489	3/11	HO rpa
HF2394/SF2222	3/25	AP/ed h	HF2567/SF2183	3/24	AG/ed h	HF2742/SF2501	3/13	ED/edfin h
HF2396/SF2131	3/13	JU nrp	HF2569/SFnone	3/10	LG rp reTA	HF2744/SF2566	3/18	fp 134-0
HF2397/SF2484	3/16	fp 132-0, sub	HF2572/SF2309	3/16	fp 132-1	HF2746/SF2311	3/19	EN rpa
HF2402/SF2088	3/13	JU rpa	HF2574/SFnone	3/11	JU rpa	HF2749/SF2503	3/12	RI rpa
HF2404/SF2194	3/13	GO rpa	HF2577/SF2353	3/13	TR rp	HF2750/SF2468	3/13	JU rpa
HF2413/SF2195	3/16	ED h	HF2578/SF2185	3/12	EN rp	HF2752/SF2551	3/25	fp 131-0, sub
HF2415/SF2707	3/12	HH rpa	HF2579/SF2234	3/13	HH rpa	HF2754/SF2599	3/13	GO rpa
HF2417/SF2156	3/13	GO rpa reAP	HF2584/SF2401	3/10	LG rp reTA	HF2756/SF2530	3/18	GO rpa
HF2419/SF2442	3/9	RI nrp	HF2585/SF2385	3/24	fp 133-0, SFsub	HF2757/SFnone	3/11	LG rpa
HF2420/SF2411	3/20	HH rpa reAP	HF2586/SF2323	3/19	GO rpa	HF2759/SF1933	3/20	EN lo
HF2421/SF2319	3/20	EN rp, SFsub	HF2587/SF2737	3/13	GO rpa	HF2766/SFnone	3/13	ED/edfin h
HF2422/SF2325	3/18	HH rpa reAP	HF2588/SF2118	3/17	ED/edfin rp, inc HF2121	HF2767/SF2643	3/13	GO nrp
HF2423/SF2409	3/11	GO/gs rpa reGO	HF2589/SFnone	3/11	LG nrp	HF2768/SFnone	3/11	ED/high rp reED
HF2423/SF2409	3/13	GO rpa	HF2590/SF2659	3/18	ED/edfin rp, inc HF2121	HF2769/SF2531	3/25	fp 132-0, sub
HF2426/SF2451	3/13	LG rpa	HF2592/SF2162	3/12	EN rp	HF2772/SF2554	3/18	ED/edfin rpa, sec 1-15, 19, 21-26, 30-38, 40-42, 43-46 incHF2121
HF2430/SF2615	3/11	ED/high rp reED	HF2593/SF2308	3/13	EN rp	HF2773/SF2626	3/11	HO rpa reTA
HF2431/SF1399	3/12	RI rpa, SFsub	HF2594/SF2316	3/11	TR rpa	HF2776/SF2485	3/19	GO rpa reAP
HF2431/SF1399	3/24	fp 128-3, SFsub	HF2596/SF2617	3/12	EC rpa reAP	HF2783/SF2693	3/13	AG rp reAP
HF2432/SF1896	3/10	EC rpa reAP	HF2598/SF2466	3/10	ED/edfin h	HF2784/SF2547	3/13	GO rpa
HF2435/SFnone	3/12	GO rp	HF2601/SF2434	3/13	GO rp	HF2785/SF2394	3/13	ED rpa reAP
HF2437/SF2095	3/10	EN rp reGO	HF2603/SF1898	3/20	HH rpa	HF2787/SFnone	3/13	ED h reED/edfin
HF2437/SF2095	3/13	GO rp reAP	HF2606/SF2493	3/13	ED rp reAP	HF2788/SF2598	3/13	ED h ED/edfin
HF2437/SF2095	3/25	AP/env rpa	HF2608/SF1649	3/26	fp 129-0, sub	HF2791/SFnone	3/13	GO rpa
HF2438/SF2367	3/9	GO rpa	HF2610/SF2383	3/20	JU rpa	HF2792/SF2581	3/18	fp 134-0
HF2438/SF2367	3/25	fp 132-0, sub	HF2612/SF2389	3/17	EN rpa, SFsub	HF2793/SF2685	3/13	AG h, a, lo
HF2443/SF2363	3/11	ED/high rp reED	HF2618/SFnone	3/13	GO h	HF2800/SF2603	3/13	GO rp reAP
HF2445/SF2336	3/18	LA rpa	HF2619/SF2392	3/17	EN rpa, SFsub	HF2801/SF2604	3/25	AP/ed h (art. 6)
HF2446/SF2332	3/10	LG rpa reTA	HF2621/SF2407	3/11	EG rp	HF2802/SF2602	3/16	FI rpa reAP
HF2449/SF2317	3/13	ED/edfin h, a	HF2623/SF2344	3/20	EN rp	HF2804/SF2572	3/20	AG rpa
HF2450/SF2253	3/11	CO h, w	HF2624/SF2430	3/20	EN rpa, SFsub	HF2813/SF2746	3/13	GO rp
HF2455/SF2605	3/10	EC rpa reAP	HF2631/SF2481	3/18	ED/edfin rpa, inc HF2121	HF2822/SF2497	3/17	CO rp reJU
HF2463/SF2086	3/15	LG h, w	HF2632/SF2222	3/16	EC rp reAP	HF2823/SF2576	3/13	EN rp
HF2463/SF2086	3/19	LG rpa reTA	HF2633/SF2257	3/20	AG rpa	HF2827/SF2628	3/13	GO rpa
HF2465/SF2029	3/16	fp 133-0, sub	HF2634/SFnone	3/12	EC rpa reAP	HF2829/SF2444	3/12	LG rpa reTA
HF2472/SF2196	3/13	HH rpa reAP	HF2635/SFnone	3/16	EC rpa reGO	HF2830/SF2640	3/13	AG rpa reAP
HF2475/SF2227	3/9	HO rpa	HF2640/SF2408	3/25	fp 131-0, sub	HF2832/SF2645	3/20	EN lo
HF2480/SF2429	3/13	AG rpa reAP	HF2642/SF2286	3/20	GL rpa	HF2842/SFnone	3/13	EN rp
HF2482/SF2066	3/17	EC rpa reTA, SFsub	HF2643/SFnone	3/11	EG rp	HF2848/SF2505	3/17	GO rpa
HF2483/SF2421	3/12	EN rp	HF2645/SF2274	3/19	CO rpa	HF2849/SF2101	3/24	fp 133-0, sub
HF2488/SF1693	3/20	JU rpa	HF2647/SF2622	3/13	JU rp	HF2853/SF2028	3/20	AG rp
HF2489/SFnone	3/13	AG rp	HF2649/SF2384	3/20	JU rpa	HF2854/SF2649	3/24	fp 132-0, sub
HF2492/SFnone	3/11	ED rp reGL	HF2650/SF2450	3/12	EC rp reAP	HF2855/SF2432	3/20	EN rpa reAP, SFsub
HF2497/SF2441	3/5	HO rp reTA	HF2657/SF2595	3/12	RI rpa	HF2858/SF2704	3/13	HH rpa reAP, incl HF2857
HF2499/SF2337	3/19	HH rpa	HF2658/SF2514	3/10	GL rp	HF2878/SF2499	3/20	EN rp, SFsub
HF2501/SF2496	3/5	HO rpa reTA	HF2664/SF2679	3/13	EN rpa	HF2879/SFnone	3/19	CO h re-subcom.
HF2502/SF2324	3/13	EN rpa reAP	HF2669/SFnone	3/11	EG rp	HF2884/SF2648	3/19	TA rpa
HF2504/SF1858	3/19	EN rpa	HF2676/SF2477	3/13	ED/edfin h	HF2885/SF2655	3/13	AG h, w/o r reAP
HF2505/SF1802	3/12	RI rpa	HF2680/SF2235	3/13	GO rp reAP	HF2891/SF2658	3/19	CO rp
HF2508/SF2654	3/11	EN rp	HF2683/SF2467	3/13	GO rp	HF2896/SF2124	3/20	JU rp, SFsub
HF2509/SF2414	3/13	ED/edfin h	HF2683/SF2467	3/24	fp 133-0, sub	HF2904/SF2475	3/19	CO rpa
HF2510/SF2510	3/13	LG rpa	HF2684/SF2473	3/24	AP/hr rpa reAP/enr	HF2906/SF2684	3/13	ED/edfin h
HF2514/SF2322	3/20	GL rpa reAP	HF2685/SF2428	3/18	EG rpa	HF2910/SF2705	3/13	EN rpa
HF2518/SF2365	3/18	ED/edfin h, inc HF2121	HF2688/SF2463	3/11	FI rpa reAP	HF2913/SF2523	3/13	HH rpa reAP
HF2520/SF2601	3/16	EC rpa	HF2690/SF2558	3/18	ED/edfin rpa, HF2121	HF2924/SF2486	3/25	fp 130-0, sub
HF2526/SF1694	3/19	LG nrp	HF2694/SF1945	3/17	HH rp reAP	HF2927/SF2686	3/20	HH rpa reAP
HF2530/SF2600	3/16	EC rpa	HF2696/SF2137	3/13	HH rpa	HF2928/SF1782	3/19	HH rp
HF2532/SF2247	3/20	HH rpa	HF2702/SF2310	3/19	EN rp, SFsub	HF2939/SF2173	3/19	CO h, a, lo
HF2535/SF2307	3/26	fp 131-0, SFsub	HF2704/SF2597	3/13	GO rp	HF2940/SF2755	3/26	TA h
HF2539/SFnone	3/12	EN rpa reTA	HF2707/SF2511	3/26	fp 129-1, sub	HF2944/SF2741	3/19	CO rpa
HF2541/SF2368	3/13	JU rp	HF2708/SF2584	3/16	EC rp reAP	HF2948/SFnone	3/18	TR h
HF2543/SF2301	3/19	EN rpa, SFsub	HF2709/SF2483	3/12	RI rpa	HF2950/SF2662	3/17	CO rpa
HF2544/SF2376	3/12	EN rpa	HF2712/SF2630	3/11	LG rp reTA	HF2962/SF1900	3/19	HH rpa
HF2545/SF1793	3/13	GO rp reAP	HF2716/SFnone	3/13	AG rpa reAP	HF2967/SF2117	3/19	HH rpa
HF2548/SF1753	3/13	ED/edfin h	HF2717/SF2102	3/19	EN rpa reAP, SFsub	HF2987/SF2766	3/20	EN rp reRU
HF2551/SF2413	3/16	fp 133-0, sub	HF2718/SFnone	3/12	EN rp reAP			
HF2553/SF2350	3/9	HO rpa reAP	HF2719/SFnone	3/16	EN rpa reAP			
HF2556/SF1669	3/19	EN nrp	HF2723/SF2509	3/12	RI rpa reAP			

Bill Introductions

HF3013 — HF3026

Monday, March 30

HF3013—O'Connor (DFL)

Taxes

Manufacturing opportunity districts created, and tax credits and exemptions provided.

HF3014—Long (DFL)

Taxes

Minneapolis allowed to extend the duration of the Laurel Village tax increment financing district.

HF3015—Wenzel (DFL)

Agriculture

Milk over-order premium milk price established for dairy farmers.

HF3016—Bertram (DFL)

Judiciary

Death penalty authorized for first degree murder and constitutional amendment proposed.

HF3017—Omann (IR)

Rules & Legislative Administration

Budget balancing resolution; Congress to adopt a constitutional amendment requiring a balanced federal budget.

HF3018—Skoglund (DFL)

Financial Institutions & Insurance

No-fault automobile insurance medical expense benefits allowed through managed care plans.

Tuesday, March 31

HF3019—Johnson, V. (IR)

Rules & Legislative Administration

Budget balancing resolution; Congress to adopt a constitutional amendment requiring a balanced federal budget.

HF3020—Steensma (DFL)

Appropriations

Claims against the state appropriated money.

HF3021—Girard (IR)

Rules & Legislative Administration

Budget balancing resolution; Congress to adopt a constitutional amendment requiring a balanced federal budget.

HF3022—Thompson (DFL)

Rules & Legislative Administration

Budget balancing resolution; Congress to adopt a constitutional amendment requiring a balanced federal budget.

Thursday, April 2

HF3023—Pelowski (DFL)

Rules & Legislative Administration

Recall of elected officials provided and constitutional amendment proposed.

HF3024—Thompson (DFL)

Taxes

Resort property tax classification provided.

HF3025—Limmer (IR)

Gen'l Leg., Vet's Affairs & Gaming

Presidential primary delegates to support their candidate for at least 10 ballots, and counties

reimbursed for presidential primary costs.

HF3026—Dawkins (DFL)

Housing

Real estate agents imposed a gross revenue tax, housing assistance account created, housing revitalization grants provided, and money appropriated.

Coming Up Next Week . . . April 6 - 10, 1992

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, April 6

8 a.m.

Economic Development, Infrastructure, & Regulation Division/APPROPRIATIONS
400S State Office Building

Chr. Rep. Jim Rice

Agenda: HF2032 (Kalis) County state-aid highway system conflict resolution procedures provided; and county state-aid highway fund distribution formula to include lane-miles.

Complete agenda to follow.

8:30 a.m.

Human Resources Division/APPROPRIATIONS

200 State Office Building

Chr. Rep. Lee Greenfield

Agenda: To be announced.

10 a.m.

APPROPRIATIONS

200 State Office Building

Chr. Rep. Wayne Simoneau

Agenda: HealthRight.

1 p.m.

The House will meet in Session.

Tuesday, April 7

8 a.m.

Economic Development, Infrastructure, & Regulation Division/APPROPRIATIONS
400S State Office Building

Chr. Rep. Jim Rice

Agenda: To be announced.

APPROPRIATIONS

200 State Office Building

Chr. Rep. Wayne Simoneau

Agenda: HF1849 (Vellenga) Life imprisonment and mandatory sentences provided for certain violent and repeat sex offenders; good time reductions and conditional releases modified; psychopathic personality determinations expanded; and treatment programs modified.

HF2768 (Carlson) Higher education board established and transferred duties and responsibilities of the Higher Education Coordinating Board; advisory groups and regional and student advisory councils created; and technical and community colleges merged. HF2042 (Pelowski) Higher Education Board abolished.

1 p.m.

The House will meet in Session.

Wednesday, April 8

1 p.m.

The House will meet in Session.

Thursday, April 9

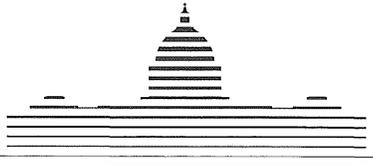
1 p.m.

The House will meet in Session.

Friday, April 10

1 p.m.

The House will meet in Session.



MINNESOTA HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
PUBLIC INFORMATION OFFICE
175 STATE OFFICE BUILDING
ST. PAUL, MN 55155-1298

Speaker of the House: Dee Long
Majority Leader: Alan Welle
Minority Leader: Terry Dempsey

MINNESOTA INDEX

Farming in Minnesota

Number of Minnesota farms, 1991:	88,000
Number of Minnesota farms, 1976:	104,000
Number of Minnesota dairy farms lost since 1981:	11,000
Number lost 1990-1991:	500
Number lost since January 1992:	180
Estimated number of farms in the U.S., 1991:	2,100,000
Minnesota farm cash receipts, 1990:	\$7,000,000,000
Average net income per Minnesota farm, 1990:	\$28,000
Value of Minnesota farm exports, 1990:	\$1,980,000,000
State rank in farm exports, 1990:	7
Percent of cash receipts from exports, 1990:	33
1990 Minnesota farm debt, excluding households:	\$6,500,000
Estimated value of state farmland, 1991, per acre:	\$873
Percent increase over previous year:	8
State rank in sugar beet production, 1991:	1
State milk production, 1991 in pounds:	10,000,000,000
State share of national milk production, 1991, by percent:	7
Number of years state milk output has declined:	6
State rank in corn production, 1991:	4
Turkeys raised in state, 1991:	44,000,000
Eggs produced in state, 1991:	2,700,000,000
State fertilizer consumption, 1990, in tons:	2,300,000

Sources: Minnesota Agriculture Statistics 1991, Minnesota Agricultural Statistics Service, Minnesota Department of Agriculture

For more information . . .

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

FAX: (612) 296-1563

To obtain a copy of a bill, call:
Chief Clerk's Office
(612) 296-2314

To find out about bill introductions or
the status of a specific bill, call:
House Index Office
(612) 296-6646

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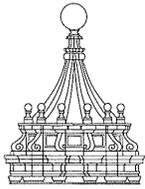
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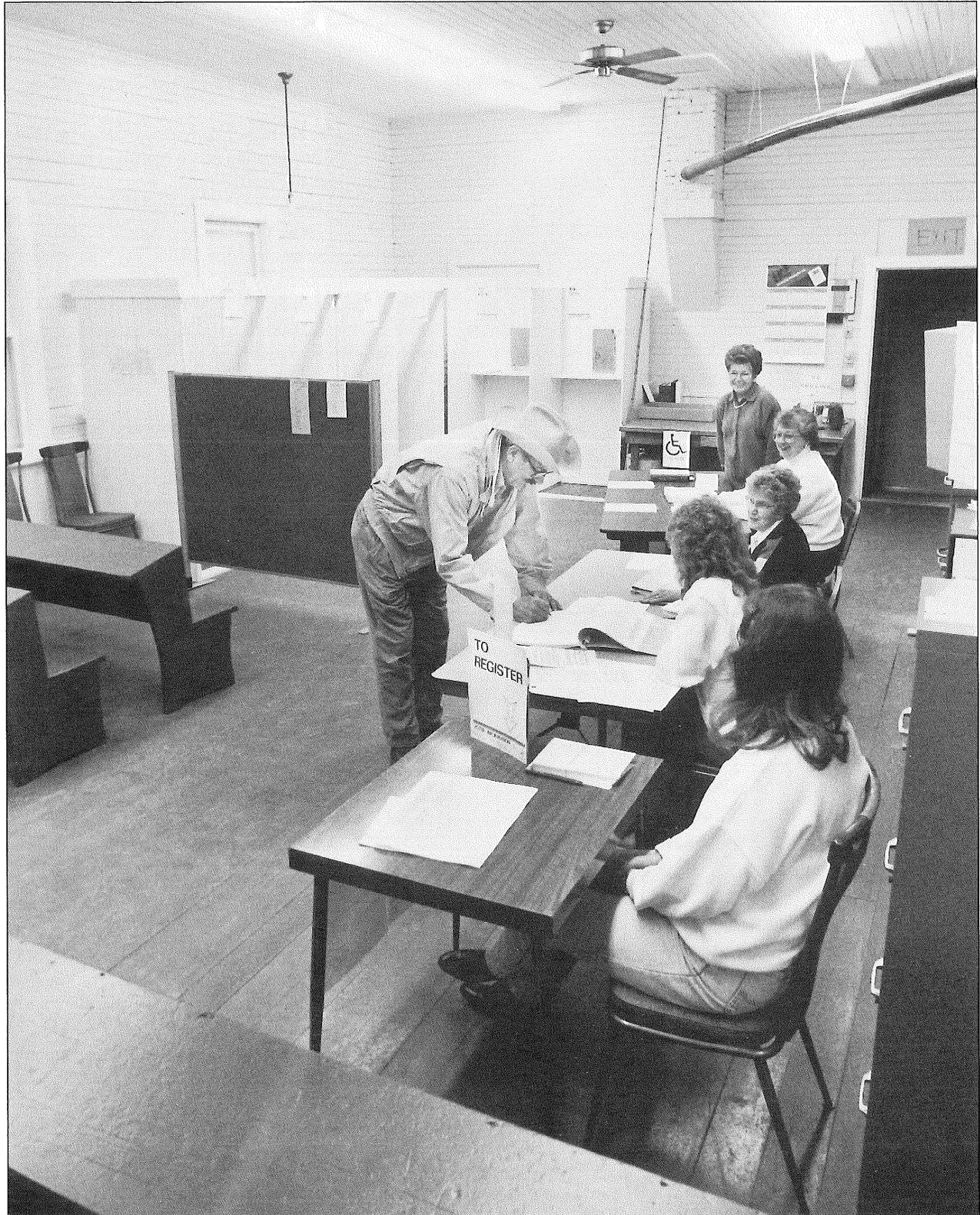
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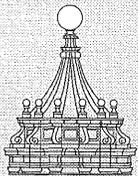
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Session Weekly

Minnesota House of Representatives • April 10, 1992 • Volume 9, Number 10





Session Weekly
is a publication of the
Minnesota House of
Representatives Public
Information Office.

During the 1992 Legislative Session, each issue reports daily House action between Thursdays of each week, lists bill introductions and upcoming committee meeting schedules, and provides other information. The publication is a service of the Minnesota House. No fee.

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Session Weekly (ISSN 1049-8176) is published weekly during the legislative session by the Minnesota House of Representatives Public Information Office, 100 Constitution Ave., St. Paul, MN 55155-1298. Second Class postage paid at St. Paul, MN, and at additional mailing offices. POSTMASTER: Send address changes to *Session Weekly*, Public Information Office, Minnesota House of Representatives, St. Paul, MN 55155-1298.

Session Weekly

Minnesota House of Representatives • April 10, 1992 • Volume 9, Number 10

Flashback

Before the IDS and Foshay towers graced the Minneapolis skyline, the Stone Arch Bridge that connects downtown with the old warehouse district was the Mill City monument of choice.

"Paris has her Eiffel Tower; London, the Houses of Parliament along the Thames; and New York, the Statue of Liberty," wrote historian Albro Martin in his biography of railroad baron James J. Hill, who had the bridge built. "For years the bridge, emblazoned on countless business letterheads, was Minneapolis' landmark."

While it's often said that all politics is local, the state Legislature is often criticized for meddling in what some view as picayune affairs. But that certainly hasn't been the case with a proposal authored by Rep. John Sarna (DFL-Mpls) to have the state buy the landmark Stone Arch Bridge in Minneapolis for \$1,001 — quite a deal considering J.J. Hill paid \$660,000 to build it. Sarna wants the bridge turned into a bike and hiking path to complete the St. Anthony Falls Heritage Trail, which would wind through what was once the bustling hub of Minneapolis.

The one paragraph amendment tucked into both the House and Senate omnibus appropriations bills has brought Sarna hundreds of letters and phone calls of support, he said. "You can see your whole history right there," said Sarna, referring to the view of St. Anthony Falls and Minneapolis from the bridge.

If approved, the amendment would wrest control of the bridge from Hennepin County and turn it over to the Minnesota Department of Transportation (MnDOT). Sarna and others had objected to a Hennepin County proposal to use the bridge for light rail transit and to construct pedestrian catwalks on the outside of the bridge.

That, the preservationists argued, would destroy the natural beauty of the bridge that was completed in 1883 — a structure that has been designated as a national historic civil engineering landmark. The presence of J.J. Hill, or "Empire Builder," is clearly felt in his home base of St. Paul, where both the J.J. Hill Library and his home are local landmarks.

But it was the Stone Arch Bridge in Minneapolis that was of special importance to Hill. Martin wrote that the bridge "was the only structure on the railroad upon which he permitted his name to be placed."

— Grant Moos

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The May Township Hall held more election workers than voters when Gunnar Balstad cast his ballot April 7 in Minnesota's presidential primary. Just 10.4 percent of those eligible to vote cast ballots in the state's first primary in 36 years.

—photo by Tom Olmscheid

Highlights



Health

HealthRight agreement unravels

The fate of a health care access and reform measure was in doubt this week after a full-fledged lobbying effort by health care providers left the HealthRight bill with a new tax and without some of its cost-containment measures.

Intense opposition by the Minnesota Medical Association and the Minnesota Hospital Association led to a rough ride through the appropriations and taxes committees for the bill (**HF2800**).

The 2 percent tax on health care provider revenues was removed in the House Taxes Committee April 8 on a 17-15 vote and replaced with an income tax surcharge that would mainly effect wealthier Minnesotans.

A family of four with an income of \$50,000 would pay an extra \$20 in 1993, \$52 in 1994, and \$104 in 1995 under the proposal, while a family of four making \$100,000 would pay \$95 in 1993, \$200 in 1994, and \$403 in 1995.

The proposed income tax surcharge, offered by Rep. Jerry Janezich (DFL-Chisholm), would raise \$264 million over the next three years while the HealthRight plan is expected to cost \$288 million over the same period.

A 5-cent per pack tax on cigarettes would raise an additional \$26 million over the first two years to keep the plan in the black.

The new surcharge, however, throws the negotiated agreement between the governor, the Senate, and the House into disarray.

Rep. Dave Gruenes (IR-St. Cloud), one of the sponsors of the bill, said that the tax on providers was also important for cost-containment because it gave providers an incentive to keep their costs down and, therefore, pay less in taxes. He said that using an income tax is like "giving the checkbook back to the people who control the system."

Senate sponsors of the bill held a press



Debby Jewett and son David rally in the Capitol rotunda April 9 in support of HealthRight, a bill to provide health care for uninsured Minnesotans.

conference after the House Taxes Committee action April 8 to say that they were sticking to the negotiated agreement.

Minority Leader Duane Benson (IR-Lanesboro) said that by changing the tax, the House was breaking the agreement and caving in to "the medical-industrial complex."

Senate Majority Leader Roger Moe (DFL-Erskine) said that members of the

Legislature have been subjected to a great deal of inaccurate information by lobbyists about the effects of the HealthRight bill.

In a separate blow to the proposal, the Appropriations Committee April 7 eliminated the one-year freeze on major high-technology purchases and spending on new specialized services.

Rep. Don Frerichs (IR-Rochester) said that it would be "rather arrogant" for the state to tell health care providers how to invest their money.

Rep. Jim Rice (DFL-Mpls) said the freeze could stop the introduction of technology that could help patients and control costs.

But Rep. Lee Greenfield (DFL-Mpls), another sponsor of the bill, said lifting the one-year freeze will allow health care providers to "be building like crazy," knowing that the state may impose a freeze in the future.

Rep. Paul Ogren (DFL-Aitkin), chief sponsor of the bill, said that the change "guts the central cost-containment measure in the bill. . . . They're [health providers] bleeding us dry. It [the health industry] is the only sector of the economy that makes any money anymore."

The HealthRight bill (**HF2800**) now moves to the House floor, but was still in the Senate Finance Committee the evening of April 9. The major differences in how to fund the plan leaves agreement with the governor in doubt.

Lead cleanup program

A program to clean up lead in older Minnesota neighborhoods would be funded through a 75-cent surcharge added to metro car owners annual \$8 vehicle emission inspection fee under a measure approved by an Appropriations Committee division April 6.

The 75-cent surcharge would raise a maximum of \$1 million for the cleanup program — a fraction of the \$7 million that bill author Rep. Karen Clark (DFL-

Mpls) had originally sought.

It also marked the second time the funding source for the program had been changed. It was originally to be funded through a tax on paint and petroleum storage tank fees; that was later scrapped in favor of an increase in the deed tax on property transfers, which has since been amended in favor of the 75-cent surcharge on inspection fees.

The Minnesota Department of Health would administer the program and award grants to community organizations for training "swab teams" in safe lead abatement techniques. Lead abatement contractors would have to be licensed.

Lead removal or "containment" would be focused on older neighborhoods, and in heavy traffic areas where lead reaches unsafe levels. Pregnant women and children under age six would receive priority attention under the proposal.

Projects would include covering bare soil with wood chips or sod to make play areas safer, painting over leaded paint, and removing loose paint and lead dust inside homes.

An estimated 125,000 housing units in Minneapolis and 83,000 units in St. Paul have lead levels that exceed current state standards for paint, drinking water, dust, or soil.

The new lead standards would be statewide, but funding for the specific projects in the bill would be limited to the metro area. The Minnesota Department of Health would use \$750,000 in the metro area for home assessments, temporary relocation housing, public education, testing, and cleanup projects. The Minnesota Department of Jobs and Training would receive \$250,000 to train and hire swab teams to clean up the contaminated areas.

Licensing and training for contractors would be required statewide, and would be paid for through contractor fees.

HF1934, which was approved by the Environment and Natural Resources Division, now moves to the full Appropriations Committee.

Protecting patients from AIDS

A bill designed to limit the risk of patients acquiring the AIDS virus from health care workers cleared its final committee hurdle in the House April 9 and now moves to the House floor.

The measure (**HF2050**) establishes reporting and monitoring procedures through the state Department of Health for physicians, nurses, dentists, and other health care personnel who carry the human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) or hepatitis B (HBV).

In most circumstances, health workers carrying either of the viruses would be required to voluntarily report their condition to the department within 30 days after they first learn they have either of the diseases.

"The bill very clearly does not require mandatory testing," said author Rep. Dave Bishop (IR-Rochester). It would, however, give the health department and licensing boards more power to restrict the types of procedures infected health care workers could perform.

Bishop said his bill shields health care providers who report infected co-workers from lawsuits, while it also protects the privacy of physicians and others who have either of the diseases.

Funding for added health department personnel to monitor those with AIDS or hepatitis was included in the omnibus appropriations bills that were approved earlier this week in both the House and Senate.

A similar bill (**SF2732**) is pending before the Senate Finance Committee.



Taxes

Taxes conference committee

The House and Senate taxes conference committee began meeting April 9 to work out differences between the House and Senate versions of their tax bills — neither of which may be acceptable to the governor.

Both bills include tax increases, something Revenue Commissioner Dorothy McClung reminded conferees that the governor doesn't support. She said the governor doesn't have a preference for either bill.

Both bills opt for increasing taxes

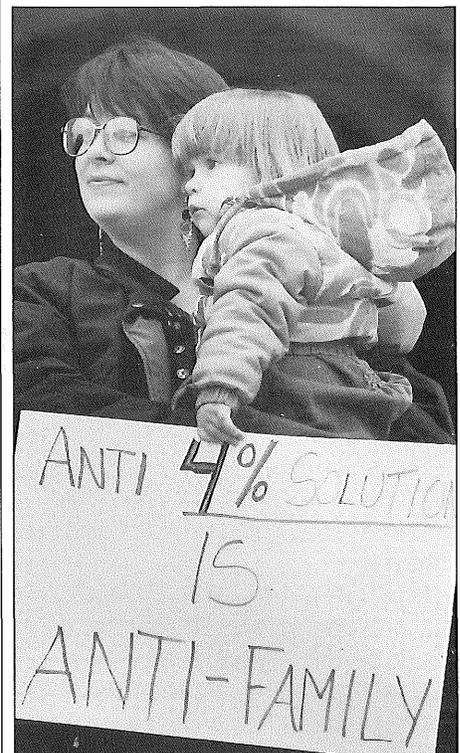
rather than accepting the governor's proposal to cut aid to Minnesota cities by \$71.6 million.

The House bill (**HF2940**) extends the state sales tax to purchases by city and county governments and is expected to raise \$68.2 million in 1993. The House plan would also raise an additional \$19.1 million by increasing the income tax on individuals making more than \$56,500 and joint-married filers making more than \$100,000. The measure would phase out the personal exemption for those filers.

The Senate package, after a surprising floor amendment, calls for a major income tax increase on individuals earning more than \$102,600 and married-joint filers earning more than \$150,000 annually.

The tax rate for these people would be raised to 10 percent from 8.5 percent. In addition, the Senate plan also would phase out the personal exemption on wealthy Minnesotans.

The total raised would be \$140 million in 1993; \$70 million of that revenue would be used to offset the governor's proposed local government aid cuts and another \$70 million would be used to



Kelly Pitts and daughter, Savannah, gathered with others outside the Capitol April 8, urging lawmakers to adopt an income tax increase for the wealthiest 4 percent of Minnesota citizens.

reduce income taxes for low and middle-income Minnesotans.

The House plan would specifically use the phase-out of the personal exemption to fund \$18 million in tax credits to employers in the MEED jobs program, while the Senate version would not.

Both bills maintain property tax relief for homeowners through Homestead and Agricultural Credit Aid (HACA) in the Local Government Trust Fund, which is funded by 2 cents of the state's 6.5-cent per dollar sales tax.

The Senate bill does not include a formula to reimburse local governments for primary election expenses as the House bill does.

The House proposes to use \$165 million of the budget reserve, while the Senate wants to use \$160 million. The governor had proposed to use \$140 million of the \$400 million budget reserve.

The taxes conference committee will continue to meet this week and next week.

'Super majority' for tax bills?

A proposal to raise the margin by which tax bills must be approved to 60 percent was defeated in the Rules and Legislative Administration Committee April 7.

The proposal would have required a tax bill to be approved by 81 votes in the House — up from the current simple majority standard of 68. Because DFLers hold a 78-56 advantage in the House, they would have needed three Independent-Republicans to approve a tax bill had the proposal been adopted.

The measure was sponsored by Rep. Warren Limmer (IR-Maple Grove), who originally offered the proposal as an amendment to the tax bill on the House floor April 2.

But the amendment was referred to the Rules and Administration Committee for discussion.

Limmer said seven states have "super majority" provisions to approve a tax bill, including Arkansas, California, Delaware, Florida, Louisiana, Mississippi, and South Dakota.

He said raising the approval threshold to 60 percent — the same standard required for state bonding bills — would ensure that tax bills have a "broader consensus" before they are adopted. Limmer said the measure

was intended to apply to general taxes, not fees.

But several legislators, including committee Chair Alan Welle (DFL-Willmar), questioned what effect the proposal would have on fees.

Welle said it could cause them to rise astronomically because it would be harder to obtain the 60 percent vote to approve a general tax increase.

The idea was quashed when a proposal to turn the amendment into bill form — which the committee could have acted on — was defeated on a voice vote.



Government

Balanced budget resolution

Rep. Bob Vanasek (DFL-New Prague) has added a slight twist to his call to have the U.S. Congress adopt a balanced budget amendment to the U.S. Constitution.

He also wants all eight Minnesota congressmen and its two U.S. senators to hold a discussion on the topic in the Minnesota House chamber — and to have the public sit in members' chairs to listen to what he said could be "a real nice forum."

Vanasek made his remarks April 7 before the Rules and Legislative Adminis-

tration Committee, which approved his resolution asking the U.S. Congress to approve a constitutional amendment requiring a balanced budget.

"My own feeling is that enough is enough," said the former House speaker.

But Vanasek's proposal is merely a resolution asking Congress to initiate the adoption of a budget balancing amendment — something that Rep. Gene Hugoson (IR-Granada) said will promptly be deposited in "that circular file" in Washington, D.C.

Hugoson and several other members urged Vanasek to amend his resolution by formally requesting that Congress call a constitutional convention to adopt a balanced budget amendment.

Congress would be required to call a convention if 34 states request it, but Congress could also propose a constitutional amendment on its own. Any proposed amendment, however, would need to be ratified by at least 38 states.

"You can achieve more with a soft voice and a loaded gun than you can with a soft voice," said Rep. Gil Gutknecht (IR-Rochester), quoting Depression-era mobster Al Capone.

So far, 30 states have requested that a constitutional convention be held (there were 32 but Florida and Alabama voted to repeal their legislation), according to a 1989 report from the Legislative Office for Research Liaison Office in Harrisburg, Pa.



Matt Byrne of St. Paul sits among dolls positioned on the State Capitol steps April 9 to call attention to the low wages paid to child care workers. Each doll was later given to a legislator, who were each paid \$5.40 per hour to care for the "child." The "Worthy Wage Day" activities were organized by local child care professionals who are members of the Minnesota Worthy Wage Coalition.

But many fear what could happen to the Bill of Rights and other key portions of the Constitution if right- and left-wing zealots had their way.

"Doesn't it scare you?" asked Rep. Willard Munger (DFL-Duluth).

"No, not a bit," replied Gutknecht.

"It scares the hell out of me," said Munger.

HF3003 now moves to the House floor for consideration.



House Minority Leader Terry Dempsey enjoyed a brief stint presiding over the House April 8. Speaker Dee Long passed the gavel to Dempsey and congratulated him on his recent appointment to the Fifth Judicial District bench. Dempsey will be sworn in sometime in May.



Crime

Crime prevention bill approved

Responding to critics who argue tax dollars spent on prisons far exceed those allotted for crime intervention, the House approved a \$28.7 million anti-crime package April 7, with all but \$5.3 million of that money targeted for assisting victims, funding treatment programs, and preventing juveniles from becoming future offenders.

In addition, the bill increases prison terms for a number of criminal offenses.

In her 12 years at the Legislature, bill

sponsor Rep. Kathleen Vellenga (DFL-St. Paul) told a House panel April 6 that the measure marked the first time that a "comprehensive" plan — incorporating prison terms, prevention, education, and victim services — has been adopted.

The final vote on the measure was 125-9.

"This asks the state to make the same long-term commitment to prevention that it's making for incarceration, dollar for dollar," added Rep. Howard Orenstein (DFL-St. Paul).

The measure includes \$19 million in state authorized bonds — the same amount included for prison construction and expansion in the House's separate \$314.5 million bonding bill.

Of the \$19 million in "prevention" bonds, \$6 million would be for construction or capital improvements for Head Start or other early childhood intervention facilities, \$5 million for the state's local government housing account to be used in conjunction with youth employment and homeless adult training programs, \$5 million for grants to the Department of Natural Resources and local governments to support a youth conservation corps to improve park lands, and \$3 million for facilities serving battered women or other crime victims.

The remainder of the bill will cost the state \$9.7 million in fiscal year 1993, with anticipated added costs of \$20.2 million for the 1994-95 biennium.

Of the \$9.7 million, Vellenga said \$5.3 million is for corrections programs and the court systems, with \$4.4 million in funding for prevention and victims programs. Most of those prevention programs came from seven bills that were folded into **HF1849** during Appropriations meetings late last week. Of those seven, four bills were approved by the Health and Human Services Committee and two won approval from the Education Committee.

Big ticket items in the incorporated bills include \$1 million to assist school districts in implementing violence prevention programs, and \$719,000 to establish the sex offender treatment fund for community-based treatment for both juvenile and adult offenders.

Other new programs included in the proposal are two children's safety centers, a program for troubled Asian youth and their families, a 24-hour victim's services hotline, and youth employment pro-

grams. Combined, these initiatives would cost \$630,000.

Proponents of the bill say the costs of all these programs would be nearly offset by a "revenue recapture" provision, which would allow the state to deduct unpaid criminal fines from a convicted offender's tax return. Current law allows this practice for felony offenses. The bill would extend this to both misdemeanor and gross misdemeanor offenses, which could bring in an extra \$4.3 million per year.

As passed by the House, the bill includes most of the provisions approved by the Judiciary Committee March 19 (see *March 20 Session Weekly*, p. 13).

Dropped from that version is a legal procedural change that would have created a presumption that co-defendants be tried together rather than separately. The motion to delete the provision, sponsored by Rep. Jim Farrell (DFL-St. Paul), who is also a public defender, was approved by a 72-61 margin.

Also added to the bill during floor debate was an amendment sponsored by Rep. Sally Olsen (IR-St. Louis Park) that would require certain convicted offenders moving into Minnesota to register with the state. The Bureau of Criminal Apprehension estimates they would need an additional \$56,000 per year to register an additional 550 offenders.

Another amendment, adopted 127-to-6 and sponsored by Rep. Rich Krambeer (IR-Brooklyn Park), would make those convicted of DWI with a child in the car also guilty of child endangerment.

An attempt by Rep. Sylvester Uphus (IR-Sauk Centre) to resurrect the death penalty for those convicted of first-degree murder with a prior conviction for a heinous crime was defeated. While Uphus said a "majority of people in the state of Minnesota have stated time and time again they want the death penalty reinstated," most lawmakers disagreed. The amendment was voted down 108-to-25.

A conference committee will soon be named to work out substantial differences between **HF1849** and the Senate version of the bill, which was unanimously approved April 8.

Highlights of House crime bill

- Life, with no possibility for parole, for those convicted of first-degree murder involving forcible criminal sexual conduct.
- Life, with no possibility for parole, for those convicted of first-degree murder where dismemberment of the victim's body occurred before death.
- Increases the statutory maximum for first-degree criminal sexual conduct from 25 to 30 years.
- Increases the statutory maximum for second-degree criminal sexual conduct from 20 to 25 years.
- Imposes life, with eligibility for parole after 30 years, for those convicted of first-degree criminal sexual conduct with a prior offense for the same crime committed on or after Aug. 1, 1989.
- Imposes life, with eligibility for parole after 30 years, for those convicted of first- or second-degree criminal sexual conduct where offender was previously sentenced as a dangerous or patterned sex offender.
- Imposes life, with eligibility for parole after 30 years, for those convicted of first- or second-degree criminal sexual conduct where offender has two or more priors for first-, second-, or third-degree criminal sexual conduct, where at least one offense occurred on or after Aug. 1, 1989.
- People convicted of third- or fourth-degree criminal sexual conduct would no longer be eligible for early prison release under the intensive community supervision program.
- Extends the probation period for an offender convicted of obscene/harassing phone calls, indecent exposure, or a surreptitious crime (i.e. window peeping), from one to two years.
- Makes the supervised release period five years for all convicted sex offenders.
- Makes it a gross misdemeanor to assault certain public employees (agricultural inspector, child protection worker, public health nurse, or probation or parole officer) while the employee is carrying out mandated duties.
- Makes repeat "harassment" crimes (i.e. stalking offenses) a three-year felony.
- Creates a new category of second-degree murder where a person who unintentionally causes the death of a person where the victim had an order for protection (OFP) against the offender.
- Creates a new felony crime within the current trespassing statute for a person violating an OFP by entering the home of the person who solicited the protection order, while that person is present.
- First-time violator of an OFP must be sentenced to at least three days in jail and to participate in treatment. If the jail sentence is stayed, and the offender refuses treatment, the jail time must be served.
- Second-time violators of an OFP within two years must be sentenced to 30 days in jail. Prior out-of-state convictions do count under this provision.



Appropriations

Budget bill clears floor

The House omnibus appropriations bill that cuts state spending by about \$104 million and raises fees and other revenues by about \$28 million was approved by the House April 6.

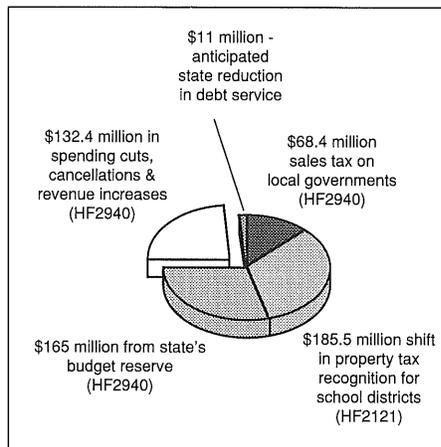
The vote was 68-64 on the bill that is designed to help the state eliminate its projected \$569 million deficit through the end of the current biennium.

The House plan maintains state spending about \$21.6 million above Gov. Arne Carlson's recommended \$154.2 million budget remedies. The largest differences were in higher education and human services spending.

The House bill would spend about \$17.1 million more for higher education than the governor had recommended and about \$3 million more for human service programs.

Under the bill, state spending would be trimmed about 8 percent over current levels during the remaining 15 months of the budget cycle.

House budget solution



Coupled with provisions in separate education and tax legislation approved last week in the House — including using \$160 million from the state \$400 million budget reserve fund and delaying \$185.5 million in state payments to local school districts — the House bills now come close to closing the state's \$569 million projected budget shortfall.

Several amendments were added to the package during April 6 floor debate, including a provision blocking Carlson from paying his staff through the payrolls of other state departments. Several

lawmakers last week accused the governor of dodging budget cuts for his office by listing some of his personnel as employees of the state transportation and administration departments.

Another amendment, adopted on a 73-56 vote, limits the salaries of county commissioners to those of state legislators. House and Senate members now make \$29,658 per year; in Hennepin County, commissioners earn as much as \$66,840 annually.

Differences between **HF2694** and the Senate's omnibus appropriations bill (**SF2788**) are expected to be worked out in a conference committee, whose members were chosen April 9.



Environment

Eurasian milfoil control

Minnesota boaters would pay an extra \$2 — over and above the \$2 surcharge that was added last year to boating licenses — to control the spread of Eurasian water milfoil that is now found in 47 Minnesota lakes.

The House Appropriations Committee approved the \$4 surcharge as a way to allow the Department of Natural Resources (DNR) to spend at least 10,000 hours every year in random inspections of boats, trailers, and weed harvesters. The inspections would be conducted between May 1 and Oct. 15 starting this summer.

Last year, in a random road check north of the Twin Cities, the DNR found that 3 percent of the boats and trailers heading north were contaminated with Eurasian water milfoil. The \$4 surcharge would be added to the \$12, three-year license for most boats that are under 19 feet long.

The measure would also give the DNR the authority to close public water access sites when Eurasian water milfoil, zebra mussels or other harmful "exotic species" are found in the access area. Sites could be closed for up to seven days for treatment. DNR officials say treatments take from one to three days.

The DNR would be required to post signs at access points notifying the public about "infested" waters by May 1, 1993.

The bill, sponsored by Rep. Wesley Skoglund (DFL-Mpls), also requires

commercial weed harvesters to remove all aquatic vegetation before launching in another body of water. These water "lawn mowers" are thought to be one of the causes of the spread of milfoil from one lake to another.

The DNR has identified Eurasian milfoil in 47 Minnesota lakes — up from 32 lakes one year ago. Minnehaha Creek and four pools of the Mississippi River also are infested. DNR officials expect the number to grow significantly this summer.

Some \$430,000 would be appropriated for exotic species containment, public awareness programs, law enforcement, and research. License fees for motorboats, canoes, kayaks, and rowboats would be subject to the surcharge on license fees.

The legislation also requires the DNR to help lake associations, local groups, and local governments in their efforts to increase awareness of the problem. Organized water "events" would be required to include inspection of boats and equipment if staged in contaminated waters.

The measure would also regulate live bait that is harvested in water infested with zebra mussels or other exotic species.

HF1965 now moves to the House floor. A similar measure is pending in the Senate Finance Committee.

Blufflands trail system

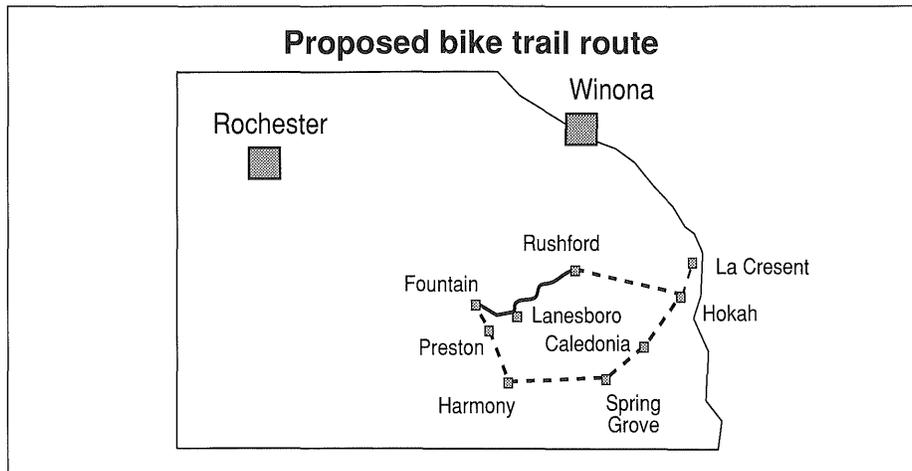
Southeastern Minnesota communities are a little closer to having a 158-mile hiking, biking, and cross country ski trail with two measures approved by the House this week.

The bills authorize the Department of Natural Resources (DNR) to plan a 130-mile trail system that would connect the Root River Trail to a number of towns in the area. Funding for the trail network would have to be secured in future legislative sessions.

The 28-mile Root River Trail currently runs from Fountain, Minn., through Lanesboro to Rushford.

The proposed trail, which would be called the blufflands trail system, would connect LaCrescent, Hokah, Caledonia, Spring Grove, Harmony, and Preston to the Root River Trail. The trail would use abandoned railroad beds wherever possible.

HF2842, sponsored by Rep. Gene



There are plans to connect several cities in southeastern Minnesota with a bike and hiking path that would link up with the existing Root River Trail. This map depicts the cities to be included in the blufflands trail system, but the exact route of the proposed trail has not yet been determined.

Pelowski (DFL-Winona), was approved by the House April 8. A similar measure authored by Rep. Virgil Johnson (R-Caledonia) was folded into the House omnibus appropriations bill (**HF2694**), which the House passed April 6.

Some 19,000 hikers and bikers use the Root River Trail annually, according to a 1990 DNR survey. The trail also is used for cross country skiing.

The Senate approved a companion bill March 26, so the measure now awaits the governor's action.

Mercury disposal

A measure that requires companies and institutions to be more careful about how they use and discard mercury was given final approval by the House April 9 on a 130-0 vote.

The bill prohibits mercury from being dumped in solid waste or wastewater and would impose a statewide ban on toys and games which contain the liquid metal. The measure also limits the use of the mercury to the medical, dental, instructional, research, and manufacturing fields.

Mercury is used in fluorescent light bulbs, appliances, industrial batteries, dental fillings, thermostats, medical instruments, and in latex paint and on golf courses as a fungicide.

The Minnesota Pollution Control Agency says that some 14,000 pounds of mercury, which is extremely volatile, is released into the air in Minnesota each year. (see *March 20 Session Weekly*, page 11).

The level of mercury in Minnesota

lakes has been increasing by 3 to 5 percent per year, causing fish consumption advisories on more than 90 percent of the lakes tested in northeastern Minnesota.

HF2147 now moves to the Senate for consideration.

Protection for 'living' rocks

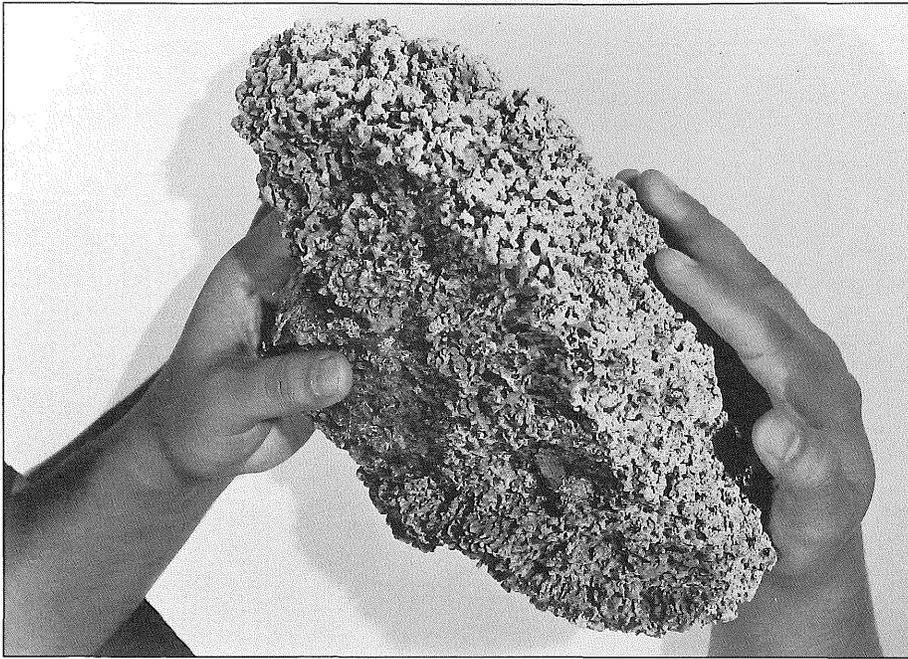
A rare "living" rock found in only a few places in the world — including three Minnesota lakes — would be protected by law under a measure passed by the House April 8.

Stromatolites, which are 99 percent rock and 1 percent algae, are formed under water when algae traps limestone in water and cements it into rock. The rocks are extremely sensitive and require clear water that is rich in minerals and free from predatory snails.

Stromatolites were discovered in 1983 in about 30 feet of water in Eagle Lake in western Minnesota. While most lakes are not clear enough to allow the sun to reach the algae, Eagle Lake is. Other living stromatolites have since been found in two other western Minnesota lakes. The only other areas in the world known to have living stromatolites are in a lake in New York and Shark's Bay in Australia.

The Department of Natural Resources (DNR) has prohibited people from disturbing or removing stromatolites since 1984, but has issued limited permits for "bona fide scientific research."

The bill approved by the House would



Western Minnesota is one of the few places in the world where living stromatolites can be found. Fossils of stromatolites that are more than 400 million years old have been found in southeastern Minnesota.

give the DNR rule the force of law and prohibit the disturbance of stromatolites without a DNR permit. The measure also allows the department to adopt rules for issuing permits for research.

The living stromatolites in Eagle Lake and Lake Lydia are probably less than 10,000 years old, according to Richard Lively, a scientist with the Minnesota Geological Survey.

Stromatolites virtually disappeared from the earth with the development of snails, which eat the algae that cements the rocks together.

The measure, sponsored by Rep. Charlie Weaver (IR-Champlin), also clarifies the DNR's authority to set seasons and areas for wild ginseng and wild rice harvesting. Another provision allows bow hunters to get "bonus" archery licenses immediately after getting their first deer, rather than the current five-day waiting period requirement.

SF2389 now moves to the Senate for reconsideration.



Agriculture

Ag central filing system

Farm elevator operators would have an easier time tracking down those who have a financial interest in the crops farmers bring to market if a bill approved by the Appropriations Committee April 9 becomes law.

The measure would establish a central filing system within the Secretary of State's Office that would list the farmers whose lending institutions have an interest in the farmers' crops.

The burden now rests with individual elevators and lending institutions, which have to sort through the various notices of liens against the crops that have been filed.

Farm elevator representatives say the process is time-consuming and is not always foolproof. On occasion, an elevator that buys crops has been required to pay both the farmer and a lending institution — after learning that the lending institution had a lien against the crops.

"This will be a harder system to defraud," said bill sponsor Rep. Richard Krueger (DFL-Staples).

The measure appropriates \$100,000 from the state's general fund to pay for part of the program.

The proposal would also increase the

surcharge on all uniform commercial code transactions by \$1 — to \$5 from \$4 — to pay for the remainder of the program. The increase would be for one year only, beginning July 1 of this year.

The hiring of the five extra people within the Secretary of State's Office is expected to cost about \$375,000 in fiscal year 1993.

The program would begin July 1, 1993. **HF769** now moves to the House floor for consideration.

Boosting milk prices

Minnesota dairy farmers would get a better price for their milk — but the cost of a gallon of milk could jump 6 cents at the supermarket — if a measure approved by the House April 8 becomes law.

The measure would boost the minimum price paid to Minnesota farmers who produce milk and cream (Class I milk) by adding a state dairy price support system on top of the federal one.

The bill is designed to mitigate the effect of the federal dairy price support system, which Midwestern farmers say is unfair to them. Federally-set milk prices allow higher prices for milk in states outside the Midwest.

The bill requires dairy processors to pay dairy farmers at least \$1.50 per hundredweight (about 11 gallons) more than the federally-set price for Class I milk, which is currently at \$13.30. That would bring the total price per hundredweight to \$14.80.

The processors are already paying farmers about 74 cents more per hundredweight for their milk over federal levels, but those additional "over-order premiums" are less than those paid in neighboring states. The average paid in Wisconsin, for example, is about \$1.66 per hundredweight.

Wenzel's proposal would add about 75 cents more to those payments.

It is not clear whether milk processors will pass the extra cost along to consumers. Because retail milk prices vary widely in the state, it is possible that processors have enough room in their profit margins to absorb the costs.

Bill sponsor Rep. Steve Wenzel (DFL-Little Falls) said the measure will help Minnesota dairy farmers compete with "corporate milk factories" in Florida,

Texas, and California.

Minnesota has lost 11,000 dairy farms since 1981, and 180 since last January. The state ranks fifth in milk production in the nation, behind Wisconsin, California, New York, and Pennsylvania.

Because an amendment to the bill was added by the House, SF2728 now returns to the Senate for reconsideration.

Higher Education

Financial aid changes

Part-time students may get a little more financial aid than they expect in the fall of 1992 under changes included in both the House and Senate omnibus appropriations bills.

The provisions require the Higher Education Coordinating Board to prorate the "cost of attendance" on a credit-by-credit basis rather than on the "credit band" system currently in effect.

The credit-by-credit system is aimed at making the state grants more accurately reflect the number of credits a student is taking.

Under this system, students taking 12 to 14 credits, for example, would see the cost of attendance prorated at different levels, rather than at the 80 percent flat rate called for in the 1991 law.

The cost of attendance would be prorated in the following way: 14 credits, 93 percent; 13 credits, 87 percent; 12 credits, 80 percent.

Many students testified before legislative committees that the 1991 law would adversely affect "non-traditional" students and students who work a large number of hours to finance their education. They said that the changes would reduce their annual state grant awards and make it more difficult to continue their education.

The 1991 law increases the number of credits required for students to maximize their state grants. It changes the definition of "full-time" student from the current level of 12 credits per quarter to 15 credits per quarter — a change to which many students had objected.

Although the appropriations bills don't change the 15-credit requirement for full-time status, they do address some student concerns by eliminating the credit bands.

The current credit bands for prorating attendance cost for the state award



To help tote the mounds of paperwork generated by the Appropriations Committee's Education Division, Kerry Kinney Fine, legislative analyst for the House Research Department, recently received a little red wagon from Kent Plumley, director of the Technical College Student Association.

calculation are: 12 or more credits, 100 percent; nine to 11 credits, 75 percent; six to eight credits, 50 percent.

The 1991 law changes how attendance cost is prorated by setting up the following credit bands: 15 or more credits, 100 percent; 12 to 14 credits, 80 percent; nine to 11 credits, 60 percent; eight credits, 40 percent.

The proposed change is expected to add about \$4 million to the state's cost for student financial aid.

Anti-merger bills advance

Measures that would either repeal or amend a 1991 law that calls for three of the state's four public college systems to merge by 1995 are moving ahead on a number of fronts in the House.

An amendment to repeal the merger of the community college, state university, and technical college systems was added to the omnibus appropriations bill (HF2694), which was given final approval April 6.

And on April 8, the House approved a bill (HF2768) to amend the merger law on a 126-5 vote.

These actions could give House education leaders more options to quash the merger when it meets with the Senate

to work out differences between their differing versions of omnibus higher education appropriations bills.

But they will have a hard time repealing or amending the law because its chief proponent is Senate Majority Leader Roger Moe (DFL-Erskine), who pushed the merger last year.

All of the House measures would avoid the potential high costs of merging the systems. Estimates range as high as \$99 million for one time costs and \$22 million for annual ongoing costs. "If bigger government is better government, then support the merger," said Rep. Gene Pelowski (DFL-Winona), an opponent of the merger.

HF2768, sponsored by Rep. Lyndon Carlson (DFL-Crystal), is designed to keep some of the coordinating functions of the merger without incurring the potential costs. It makes the newly created Higher Education Board (HEB) a strong coordinating board but takes away its governing authority over the three systems. The makeup of the reorganized board would change to include the head of all four public higher education systems, the president of the Private College Council, and seven public members, including a student.

The new HEB would be responsible for developing and implementing a new

statewide master plan. It would also take over the current duties of the Higher Education Coordinating Board, which would be abolished.

In another action, the Appropriations Committee approved a separate bill (HF2042) April 7 that would repeal the merger — essentially the same language that is incorporated in the omnibus appropriations bill.

Sponsored by Pelowski, HF2042 was placed on General Orders, where its fate remains uncertain. The Rules and Legislative Administration Committee would have to vote to have it considered yet this session.



Business

Who's calling?

A bill that would allow telephone companies to offer caller identification services was approved March 31 on a 117-to-14 vote in the House.

The tracing service would allow paid subscribers to identify the origin of an incoming call without answering the phone. A screen provided by the phone company would display the phone number of the party placing the call. Telephones with ID compatibility are also expected to hit the market soon. The cost of the service would be determined by the telephone company.

The bill also mandates that companies offering the tracing service also offer a blocking service. This would allow people placing calls to hide their identity from those possessing identification services. On a call-by-call basis the blocking would be free of charge. But on a "blanket" block of all calls from a particular number, a "reasonable fee" would be charged.

Rep. Brad Stanius (IR-White Bear Lake), chief sponsor of the proposal, said the identification service is designed to protect against harassing phone calls, but Rep. Phil Carruthers (DFL-Brooklyn Center) disagrees.

Carruthers fears that commercial interests will use the identification services to track consumer inquiries and use the information for direct marketing campaigns.

"The real 'customer' here is marketing companies — if I want to protect my privacy with a blocking service, I have to

pay for it," said Carruthers. "This is a great deal for the phone companies — they make money both ways."

Stanis said there would be a paper trail leading to those who use the block as "protection" to harass others, and noted the ability to track these types of offenders is available and in use today. The services offered in the bill "wouldn't change that," said Stanis.

HF2505 now moves to the Senate.



Transportation

Monitoring gasoline

There may be a greater chance consumers will get what they pay for at Minnesota gas pumps

The Appropriations Committee approved a measure April 9 that will fund five additional positions within the Department of Public Service to monitor octane levels and fuel additives in gasoline.

Approval for the measure follows a department investigation released in December that showed that 17 percent of gas samples taken from across Minnesota were of a lower grade than labeled.

At that time, Public Service Commissioner Kris Sanda called the alleged mislabeling "consumer fraud on a grand scale."

Although the Appropriations Committee approved the measure (HF2723), \$283,000 in funding for fiscal year 1993 for the program was included in the separate omnibus appropriations bill.

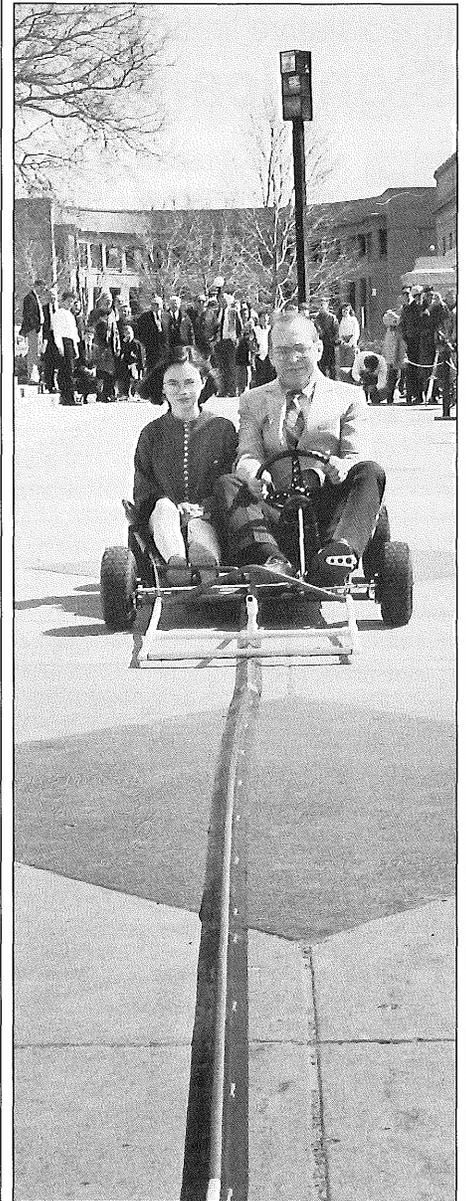
The bill's sponsor, Rep. Phil Heir (IR-Blaine), said the measure also brings the state into compliance with a variety of federal Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) rules.

Many of those regulations will go into effect this fall in 11 Minnesota counties — primarily those in the metropolitan area — to reduce carbon monoxide emissions during winter months.

The EPA is requiring states to test gasoline — including its levels of ethanol and other oxygenates that are designed to reduce carbon dioxide emissions.

Failure to create a state monitoring program could result in the loss of federal highway and sewer funds.

HF2723 now moves to the House floor.



Cathy Perrizo, a student from Blue Earth Area School, rides with Rep. Henry Kalis in an electric car manufactured by the E-Tran Corporation. The E-Tran system, which was displayed at the Capitol April 2, is just one alternative to light rail transit to be investigated by transportation officials for possible funding.

In legislative limbo —

Significance of 'working papers' still murky

The governor believed he had the authority to veto them. Many legislators say they're merely intended to provide insight and detail to their spending decisions. Some legislative staff say their importance is overemphasized, and others aren't really sure what they are or even where they're kept.

"They" are legislative working papers. In the broadest sense, they are exactly what their name implies: documents used during committee meetings and conference negotiations to assist lawmakers in fashioning spending bills. They usually resemble accounting ledgers or computer spreadsheets, and detail where appropriated money is supposed to go.

The increased use of working papers has led to verbal sparring over their significance. This week, Rep. Ron Abrams (IR-Minnetonka) argued that working documents from each of the five appropriations divisions should be included as part of the omnibus appropriations package before the House.

Given the sheer size of the 1992 spending bill (well over 300 pages), Abrams said adding the working papers would not make the bill more unwieldy. Abrams hinted that by keeping the working papers separate from the bill, DFLers in control of the House were trying to protect favored programs from possible line-item vetoes by Gov. Arne Carlson, an Independent-Republican.

In recent years, spending bills have become more explicit in how funding is allocated to — and within — various state programs. But even the most detailed bill likely will not include instructions on how much a particular state agency should spend on paper clips, nor at what level the state should help underwrite the cost of hosting a Superbowl, for example.

"In using them, we're spelling out exactly what the committee intends," said Vic Thorstenson, an administrative aide for the House Appropriations Committee's Health and Human Services Division. "The spreadsheets provide more clarity."

For example, the 1991 transportation and semi-states spending bill listed only

the total appropriation that was allocated to Minnesota Technology Inc. (formerly the Greater Minnesota Corporation). But it also included instructions that Minnesota Technology Inc. spend its funding "in accordance with the working papers of the appropriate Senate and House of Representatives standing committees, a true copy of which is on file with the Secretary of State."

Not all appropriations bills, however, contain a "working papers" clause. Lawmakers never have adopted any uniform guidelines for their spending bills; how the legislation is developed and the language they use is largely left to the discretion of its authors.

Other funding divisions, such as the higher education panels in the Senate and House, instead choose to list the component allocations for a particular agency or program, which in turn, are totaled to determine the overall appropriation.

Internal rules for both the House and Senate do not set a minimum level of detail necessary to be included in appropriations bills. Nor do the rules even specify a centralized place to keep

and technical college systems from the higher education omnibus bill. The allocations he tried to line-item veto, however, were not specifically spelled out in the bill. Instead, they were listed in the "working papers."

Carlson accused lawmakers of "hiding" the appropriations in the working papers in order to escape his line-item veto. The vetoes were challenged by faculty and students in the three systems, and eventually overturned.

The court ruled, in part, that because the state Constitution limits the governor's veto authority to spending items specifically listed in a bill, he didn't have the authority to veto provisions that could only be found in the working papers.

"... These documents [working papers] have not been enacted into law or incorporated by reference into the bill itself and we decline to study them or attach any more significance to them . . .," stated the Minnesota Supreme Court in *Inter Faculty Organization v. Carlson*. "In our view, while the specific sums may well be ascertainable by

"... These documents [working papers] have not been enacted into law or incorporated by reference into the bill itself and we decline to study them or attach any more significance to them . . ."

—Minnesota Supreme Court in *Inter Faculty Organization v. Carlson*

working papers.

Some are on file in the Secretary of State's Office, but usually only in those cases where the law specifically states that they be kept there. In many cases, the papers remain with the administrator of the appropriations division that crafted the bill.

The ambiguity in using legislative working papers as a tool in the state funding process has led to some recent legal challenges in Minnesota, as well as in other states.

Gov. Arne Carlson last June tried to strike about \$30.5 million in funding for the state university, community college,

reference to unrecorded documents, they are not *identifiable* from examination of the bill itself."

Rep. Wayne Simoneau (DFL-Fridley), chair of the House Appropriations Committee, admits spending bills last year were structured "to make it as difficult as possible" for Carlson to veto, but said no deception was used by sneaking controversial spending items into the working papers.

The Minnesota case, in some respects, mirrors a 1989 Florida decision which overturned the governor's attempt to cross out a number of appropriations included in the Legislature's "intent

documents.”

In that case, the Florida Supreme Court nixed the vetoes, but also held that since “those documents have not been entered into law . . . [they] cannot have the force of law. . . . Although persuasive, the statement of intent and working papers are directory, not mandatory.”

Although the Minnesota Supreme Court hinted that working papers have little significance, it did not rule specifically on their legal status, said Joel Michael, coordinator of legal services for the House. The court, he said, limited itself to the spending contained in that bill and did not make a broader statement on the validity of all

working papers.

“There’s still not a lot of case law on this,” Michael said, noting it could be a subject the courts revisit in the future.

—Dave Price

Conference committees iron out differences

A conference committee is the vehicle through which a compromise is reached when the House and Senate pass different versions of a bill dealing with the same topic. To become law, bills passed by both the House and the Senate must be identical.

Conference committees, with either three or five members from each body, are named to work out a compromise between the House and the Senate positions on specific bills.

House conferees are appointed by the speaker. The author of the bill and usually the chair of the committee that first approved the bill are automatically chosen. In addition, at least one and as many as two supporters of the bill, or opponents, are chosen.

In the Senate, the Rules and Administration Committee appoints members to conference committees, but the Senate majority leader also influences those decisions. Generally, the author of a bill in dispute and members of the standing committees which helped craft the bill are considered first.

The House and Senate conferees then meet, much like a regular committee, and decide on a final version of the bill. The bill is then sent back to each body to be voted upon. No amendments can be made to the conference committee’s final bill.

If one or both bodies reject the conference committee report, the bill — provided there is enough time — is sent back to another conference committee which attempts to reach a more palatable compromise.

The following conference committees have been named as of April 9.

HF155*/SF816

Towing of unlawfully parked vehicles authorized
Conferees: House - Bishop, Kalis, Wagenius;
Senate - Brataas, Novak, Flynn
Passage:

HF1903*/SFnone

Bonding—omnibus bill (Statewide capital projects funded)

Conferees: House - Simoneau, Kalis, Carlson, Kelso, Anderson, R.; **Senate** -Merriam, Vickerman, Johnson, D.E. Stumpf, Morse
Passage:

HF1948*/SF1855

Insurance—charity donations (Charity or fraternal benefit society allowed as life insurance beneficiary or policy holder)

Conferees: House - Carruthers, Skoglund, Dempsey; **Senate** - Metzen, Solon, Larson
Passage:

HF2031*/SF1949

Vacant property—assessments delayed (Vacant platted property valuation and assessment, and sales ratio studies not to include unimproved land)

Conferees: House - Olson, E., Schreiber, Jacobs; **Senate** -Reichgott, Flynn, Price
Passage:

HF2121*/SF2326

Education Finance—omnibus bill

Conferees: House - Nelson, K., Bauerly, McEachern, Hausman, Weaver; **Senate** - Dicklich, Dahl, DeCramer, Pappas, Laidig
Passage:

HF2608*/SF1649

Credit card companies required to file reports with state treasurer

Conferees: House - O’Connor, Sarna, Anderson, R.; **Senate** - Solon, Metzen, Larson
Passage:

HF2694*/SF1945

Appropriations—omnibus bill

Conferees: House - Kahn, Battaglia, Greenfield, Carlson, L., Rice; **Senate** - Luther, Kroening, Samuelson, Langseth, Frederickson, D.R.
Passage:

HF2940*/SF2755

Taxes—omnibus bill

Conferees: House - Ogren, Olson, E., Rest, Jacobs, Schreiber; **Senate** - Johnson, D.J., Pogemiller, Frederickson, D.J., Brataas, Reichgott
Passage:

HF107/SF81*

Town supervisor election provisions clarified

Conferees: House - Janezich, Anderson, I., Pellow; **Senate** - Hottinger, Adkins, Day
Passage:

HF920/SF687*

Recycled CFCs standards—compliance requirement

Conferees: House - ; **Senate** - Dahl, Merriam, Novak
Passage:

HF1002/SF720*

Housing—omnibus bill

Conferees: House - Clark, Jefferson, Morrison; **Senate:** Metzen, Kelly, Bernhagen
Passage: House - 3/24; **Senate** - 3/23

HF748/SF764*

Safety—amusement rides inspected, liability insurance required

Conferees: House - Osthoff, Scheid, Gutknecht; **Senate** - Dahl, Dicklich, Metzen
Passage: House - 3/25; **Senate** - 5/20/91

HF1391/SF1300*

Animals allowed to eat nonmeat products of food processing (Products exempted from definition of garbage)

Conferees: House - Girard, Steensma, Omann; **Senate** - Beckman, Davis, Frederickson, D.J.
Passage: 3/25; **Senate:** 5/20/91

HF2431/SF1399*

Public utilities—reconciliation date changed

Conferees: House - Jacobs, O’Connor, Boo; **Senate** - Benson, J.E., Novak, Waldorf
Passage:

HF1803/SF1619*

Crime—pistol permits denied in certain cases (felony, fifth-degree assault, or child punishment conviction)

Conferees: House - Bishop, Vellenga, Solberg; **Senate** - Marty, Spear, Knaak
Passage:

HF2658/SF2514*

Counties—Yellow Medicine hospital district elections

Conferees: House - Peterson, Brown, Knickerbocker; **Senate** - Frederickson, D.J., DeCramer, Renneke
Passage:

Committee, Floor & Final Action

How a bill becomes a law in Minnesota

The bill status tracking sheets on the following pages are designed to give you the latest information on bill action during the week (Thursday to Thursday) preceding each issue. Since it is impossible to provide a cumulative list of all bills due to space limitations, we urge you to save each issue of the *Session Weekly* and mark the bills you want to follow.

The bill status tracking sheet provides you with the bills under current consideration, their chief authors, and titles to indicate content. They are organized first by committee or division; then, numerically by House File number. Most bills have companions in both the House and the Senate.

If certain bills are not listed during a particular week, it means that no further action has taken place on them.

Abbreviations are used throughout the bill tracking sheets to save space. Though they may seem baffling at first, a glance at the key which appears at the top of each page can quickly remedy the problem. The boldfaced terms in this introduction appear as column headings on the bill tracking sheets.

The major section headings on the bill tracking sheets are divided into three stages that parallel the lawmaking process, namely: **committee** action, **floor** action, and **final** action.

Committee action

Under committee action, bills are **introduced** in written form and **referred** to an appropriate committee for consideration. A bill on farming, for example, would most likely be sent to the Agriculture Committee. Each committee chair decides which bills will be taken up during the session.

The committee or division holds hearings and discussions on the bill, and then sends a **committee report** citing the committee's recommendation for action to the floor of the House (or Senate). Typical actions include "recommended to

pass (rp)," "recommended to pass as amended (rpa)," "not recommended to pass (nrp)," and "**re-referred** (re) to another committee or division."

Floor action

When the committee report reaches the floor, the full body debates the bill and considers amendments. All legislators then **vote** on the bill in its final form.

Final passage requires at least 68 "yes" votes in the House; 34 in the Senate.

Since companion bills are processed through both bodies concurrently, there comes a point where the House and Senate must agree on the bill. Therefore, the first body to pass a bill sends it to the other body for a **first reading** where the bill is **substituted** for its companion and replaces it in the process.

If the bills the House and Senate pass differ, either the first body agrees to accept the second body's version, or a **conference committee** is appointed to work out the differences. Typically, either three or five members of each body are named to such committees.

Once the conference committee reaches a compromise, the bill is sent back to the full House and the full Senate for approval. Sometimes the bill differs from the ones members in each body approved. But if both bodies **concur and repass** the bill, it is given a **chapter number** and sent on to the **governor** for action — approval or disapproval.

Final action

If the governor disapproves or vetoes (v) the bill, it cannot become law unless two-thirds of the members in both the House and the Senate vote to override the veto. If the governor approves or **signs** the bill, it becomes law.

Copies of bills are available through the Chief Clerk's Office, 211 State Capitol, St. Paul, MN 55155. (612) 296-2314.

AG	AGRICULTURE
AGR	AGRICULTURE & RURAL DEVELOPMENT
AP	APPROPRIATIONS
AP/ecir	Ec. Dev., Infra. & Reg. Div.
AP/ed	Education Div.
AP/enr	Environ. & Nat. Res. Div.
AP/hr	Human Resources Div.
AP/sg	State Government Div.
CO	COMMERCE
EC	ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT
EC/itt	Int'l Trade & Tech. Div.
ED	EDUCATION
ED/edfin	Education Finance Div.
ED/high	Higher Education Div.
ED/ef	Education Funding Div.
EE	ELECTIONS & ETHICS
EG	ENERGY
EH	ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT & HOUSING
EM	EMPLOYMENT
EN	ENVIRONMENT & NATURAL RESOURCES
EP	ENERGY & PUBLIC UTILITIES
ET	ETHICS
FI	FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS & INSURANCE
FI/bk	Banking Div.
FN	FINANCE
FN/atr	Ag., Tr., & Reg. Div.
FN/esa	Ec. & State Affairs Div.
FN/ed	Education Div.
FN/enr	Environ. & Nat. Res. Div.
FN/hh	Health & Hum. Res. Div.
GL	GENERAL LEGISLATION, VETERANS AFFAIRS & GAMING
GL/vet	Veterans Affairs Div.
GO	GOVERNMENTAL OPERATIONS
GO/gs	Government Structures Div.
GR	GAMING REGULATION
HH	HEALTH & HUMAN SERVICES
HH/hca	Health Care Access Div.
HO	HOUSING
JU	JUDICIARY
JU/cl	Civil Law Div.
JU/crjus	Criminal Justice Div.
JU/crl	Criminal Law Div.
LA	LABOR-MANAGEMENT RELATIONS
LG	LOCAL GOVERNMENT & METROPOLITAN AFFAIRS
LO	LOCAL GOVERNMENT
MA	METROPOLITAN AFFAIRS
RA	RULES AND ADMINISTRATION
RE	REDISTRICTING
RI	REGULATED INDUSTRIES
RU	RULES & LEGISLATIVE ADMINISTRATION
TA	TAXES
TR	TRANSPORTATION
TT	TAXES & TAX LAWS
TT/ised	Inc., Sales & Dev. Div.
TT/ptlga	Prop. Taxes & LGA Div.
VG	VETERANS & GENERAL LEGISLATION
WM	WAYS & MEANS

1992 MINNESOTA LEGISLATURE BILL STATUS TRACKING SHEET Bill action between April 2 - 9			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												
HF1391	Girard	Animals allowed to eat nonmeat	4/4/91 AG	AG	4/17 rp		5/20/91	134-0		5/20/91	3/25	
SF1300*	Beckman	by-products of food processing	4/8/91 AGR	AGR	4/24/91 rpa		5/9/91	65-0	5/13/91	5/20/91	5/20/91	4/1 (381)
HF1827*	Dille	Cattle testing—	1/10 AG	AG	3/2 rpa		3/9	131-0	3/10		4/2	
SF1681	Decramer	brucellosis, anaplasmosis	1/13 AGR	AGR	3/4 rpa		3/12	61-0				
HF2125	Tunheim	Seed potato growing area—	2/27 AG	AG	3/13 rp		3/30	133-0				
SF2069*	Stumpf	counties added	2/27 AGR	AGR	3/17 rp		3/24	62-0	3/26			4/3 (397)
HF2633	Winter	Agricultural business enterprise—	3/9 AG	AG	3/20 rpa		4/8	134-0				
SF2257*	Renneke	defined	3/2 AGR	AGR	3/12 rp		3/25	61-0	3/30			
HF2733	Wenzel	Dairy fund established	3/9 AG	AG	3/13 rpa		4/8	113-17				
SF2728*	Sams		3/16 AGR	AGR	3/24 rpa		3/26	50-11	3/31			
HF2853	Cooper	Pesticide registration application	3/12 AG	AG	3/20 rp		4/2	131-0				
SF2028*	Morse		2/27 AGR	AGR	3/12 rp		3/26	63-0	3/31			
APPROPRIATIONS												
HF0443	Murphy	Chemical dependency counselors—	2/21/91 HH	AP	4/9 h							
SF0422	Solon	licensing, regulation	2/25/91 HH	HH	3/4 rpa	reGO						
HF0769	Krueger	Farm products—central	3/11 AG	AP	4/8 rp							
SF0850	Beckman	filing system established	3/21/91 AGF	AGR	3/27 rpa	reFN						
HF1453	Trimble	Wastewater treatment—	4/8/91 EN	AP	4/8 rpa							
SF1292	Morse	funding modified	4/8/91 EN	FN	4/7 rpa							
HF1838	Cooper	Municipal litigation—	1/10 AP	AP	4/8 rp							
SF1894	Bernhagen	pilot project loans forgiven	2/20 FN	FN	3/30 rpa							
HF1849	Vellenga	Crime—omnibus bill	1/13 JU	AP†	4/6 rp††							
SF1687	Spear		1/13 JU	FN	4/7 rpa	reRA	4/8	62-0				
HF1895	Cooper	Pensions—EMS personnel	1/15 GO	AP	4/8 rpa							
SF1718	Frederickson, D.J.	plan amended	1/15 GO	GO	3/10 rpa	reFN						
HF1965	Skoglund	Exotic species—	2/18 EN	AP	4/8 rpa							
SF1959	Luther	management, funding	2/24 EN	FN/en	4/2 rpa	reFN						
HF1977	Trimble	Water—emergency plans,	2/20 EN	AP	4/8 rpa							
SF1958	Price	lake level prohibitions	2/24 EN	FN/enr	4/1 rpa	FN						
HF1989	Brown	Traverse County—	2/20 LG	AP	4/8 rpa							
SF1953	Berg	legal fees exempted	2/24 FN									
HF2042	Pelowski	Higher education board—	2/24 ED	AP	4/7 rpa							
SFnone		abolished										
HF2050	Bishop	Diseases—HIV, hepatitis B	2/24 HH	AP	4/9 rp							
SF2732	Piper	monitoring, reporting	3/16 HH	HH	3/18 rpa†	reFN						
HF2121	Nelson	Education Finance—omnibus bill	2/27 ED	AP	3/31 rpa†							
SF2326	Dicklich		3/4 ED	FN	4/2 rpa†							
HF2134	Jacobs	Petroleum, oil fired plants—	2/27 EN	AP	4/9 rpa							
SF2030	Novak	inspection fee increased	2/27 EP	EP	3/5 rpa	reFN						
HF2150	Wagenius	Waste Management Act—	2/27 EN	AP	4/8 rpa†							
SF2199	Merriam	amendments	3/2 EN	EN	3/27 rpa							
HF2283	Johnson, A.	Children, youth, families	3/2 ED	AP	4/9 rp							
SF2272	Traub	commission—duties clarified	3/2 HH	HH	3/18 rpa	reFN						
HF2335	Peterson	State departments—	3/2 GO	AP	4/8 rpa							
SF2699	Riveness	administration bill	3/16 GO	GO	3/19 rpa	reFN						
HF2437	McGuire	Clean Air Act amendments—	3/5 EN	AP	4/8 rpa							
SF2095	Morse	business assistance program	2/27 EN	FN/en	4/1 rpa	reFN						

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HF2643	Dawkins	Energy, emergency assistance—	3/9 EG	AP	4/8 rpa							
SF2692	Piper	policy council, fund established	3/16 EP	RA	3/26 rp	reFN						
HF2694	Greenfield	Appropriations—omnibus bill	3/9 HH	AP	3/31 rpa†		4/6	68-64		4/8		
SFnone										4/8		
HF2717	Dille	Nitrate data advisory task force,	3/9 EN	AP	4/8 rp							
SF2102*	Morse	data base established	2/27 EN	FN/nr	4/2 rpa	reFN			3/17			
HF2718	Peterson	Waterfowl breeding grounds—funds	3/9 EN	AP	4/8 rpa							
SFnone												
HF2719	Peterson	Fish, wildlife habitat—	3/9 EN	AP	4/8 rp							
SFnone		matching funds										
HF2723	Heir	Fuels—inspection provided	3/9 RI	AP	4/9 rpa							
SF2509	Gustafson		3/9 EP	FNag	4/1 rpa	reFN						
HF2734	Bauerly	Ag improvement loan program	3/9 AG	AP	4/8 rpa							
SF2710	Sams	for Grade B producers established	3/16 AGR	AGR	3/26 rpa	reFN						
HF2768	Carlson	Higher Education Board's function	3/9 ED	AP	4/7 rpa		4/8	126-5				
SFnone		changed; HECB abolished										
HF2848	Reding	State employees—	3/12 LA	AP	4/9 rp							
SF2505	Waldorf	labor, salary plans ratified	3/9 GO	FN	4/8 rpa							
HF2950	Dawkins	Realtors—	3/16 CO	AP	4/9 rp							
SF2662	Pappas	license renewal fees increased	3/12 CO	FN	4/8 rpa							
HF3020	Steensma	Claims against state—	3/31 AP	AP	4/8 rpa							
SF2781	Beckman	funding provided	3/27 FN	FN	4/8 rpa							
		Econ. Devel., Infrastructure & Reg. Div. APPROPRIATIONS										
HF2032	Kalis	Highways—county-state aid	2/24 TR	AP/ecir	4/6 rpa	reAP						
SF1881	Langseth	formula amended	2/20 TR	TR	2/24†							
HF2349	Dauner	Automobiles—license plate fee	3/2 TR	AP/ecir	4/6 rpa	reAP						
SF2520	Mehrkens	changed; funds redistributed	3/9 TR	TR	3/16 laid over							
HF2368	Lasley	Trucking—	3/2 TR	AP/ecir	4/8 rpa	reAP						
SF2665	Vickerman	route permit conversion regulated	3/12 TR	TR	3/27 rpa	reFN						
HF2688	Skoglund	Insurance solvency—	3/9 FI	AP/ecir	4/6 rp	reAP						
SF2463	Luther	technical corrections	3/9 CO	CO	3/25 rpa							
HF2867	Simoneau	Driver's license fee increased	3/12 AP	AP/ecir	4/9 rpa	reAP						
SF2103	Waldorf		2/27 TR	FN	4/8 rpa†							
		Environment & Natural Res. Division APPROPRIATIONS										
HF1934	Clark	Lead cleanup program started	2/18 HO	AP/enr†	4/6 rpa	reAP						
SF1790	Berglin		2/18 HH	RA	3/26 rpa	reTT						
		COMMERCE										
HF2046*	Bertram	Automobiles—	2/24 CO	CO	3/10 rp		3/25	131-0	3/26			4/3 (395)
SF2437	Bertram	lienholders notified before sale	3/9 JU	JU	3/20 rp		3/30	65-0				
		ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT										
HF1249*	Hausman	St. Paul—Housing redevelopment	4/2/91 EC	EC	4/8/91 rp		4/29/91	121-10	4/30/91		3/31	4/7 (407)
SF1172	Kelly	redevelopment program created	3/30/91EH	EH	3/23 rpa		3/26	63-1				
HF1862*	Jefferson	Mpls. small business loans—	1/14 EC	EC	2/18 rp		3/5	125-0	3/9		3/31	4/7 (412)
SF1721	Kroening	cap removed	1/15 LO	EH	3/2 rpa		3/23	62-0				

**1992 MINNESOTA LEGISLATURE
BILL STATUS TRACKING SHEET**

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		EDUCATION										
HF1865	Pelowski	Graduation rule	1/14 ED	ED	3/16 rpa†							
SF1733	Price	authorized by law	1/15 ED	ED								
HF1882	Bauerly	Debt service equalization	1/15 ED†									
SF1905	Dicklich	revenue not used for equipment	2/24 ED	ED	3/25 rpa	reFN						
HF1897	Bauerly	Cooperative secondary facilities	1/15 ED	ED	3/24 rpa†	reAP						
SF2687	DeCramer	program modified, bonds authorized	3/12 ED	ED	3/16 h†							
HF1963	Segal	Referendum authority conversion—	2/18 ED	ED	3/11 h†							
SF1951	Mondale	amount per pupil unit	2/24 ED									
HF1969*	Blatz	Liquor sales allowed near	2/20 ED	ED	3/9 rpa		3/24	132-1	3/25		3/31	4/7 (411)
SF2175	Belanger	school at Mall of America	3/2 CO	CO	3/11 rpa		3/27	56-0				
HF2008	Cooper	Health care intern program—	2/20 ED	ED	3/10 h†							
SF1963	DeCramer	grants authorized	2/24 ED	ED/ecsp	3/4 rp	reED						
HF2013	Sparby	Technical college board authorized	2/20 ED	ED	3/16 rp		3/30	130-0				
SF1991*	Stumpf	to contract for housing services	2/24 ED	ED	3/12 rpa		3/24	58-0	3/26			4/3 (398)
HF2086	Kelso	Violence prevention programs	2/24 ED	ED	3/25 h†							
SF1815	Traub	at schools established	2/18 ED									
HF2373	McEachern	Education commission removed	3/2 ED	ED	3/23†							
SFnone		from high school league board										
HF2377*	Uphus	School consolidation law changed	3/2 ED	ED	3/9 rpa		3/16	132-0	3/16		3/31	4/7 (409)
SF1968	Johnson, D.E.		2/24 ED	ED	3/18 rpa		3/27	61-0				
		Education Finance Division										
		EDUCATION										
HF1741	McEachern	Early child hood programs—	1/6 ED	ED/edfin	3/11 h†							
SF1662	Mondale	funding increased	1/9 ED	ED	2/26 rpa†							
HF1784	Cooper	Interactive television levy	1/7 ED	ED/edfin	3/10 h†							
SF1646	Bernhagen	extended to region six	1/9 ED	ED	3/30 rpa†							
HF1869	Johnson, A.	Intermediate school district—	1/14 ED	ED/edfin	3/11 h, a†							
SF1690	Dahl	revenue restricted to members	1/13 ED	ED/gs	3/2 rpa	reED/fr						
HF1888	Ostrom	Interactive television levy	1/15 ED	ED/edfin	3/10 h†							
SF1838	Hottinger	extended to region nine	2/20 ED	ED	3/30 h†							
HF1913	Carruthers	Capital expenditure facilities—	2/18 ED	ED/edfin	3/12 h†							
SF1785	Luther	modified	2/18 ED									
HF1917	Rest	Drug abuse resistance education—	2/18 ED	ED/edfin	3/13 h, a†							
SF1884	Reichgott	special levy authority expanded	2/20 ED	ED	3/30†							
HF1939	Dempsey	Fund balance reduction modified,	2/18 ED	ED/edfin	3/13 h†							
SF1786	Fredrickson	retroactive date provided	2/18 ED									
HF2078	Ostrom	Food service fund accounting,	2/24 ED	ED/edfin	3/10 h, a†							
SF1967	Fredrickson, D.R.	transfer requirements provided	2/24 ED									
HF2151	Peterson	Lac qui Parle Valley school	2/27 ED	ED/edfin	3/13 h†							
SF2738	Fredrickson	district appropriated money	3/18 ED	ED	3/30†							
HF2197	Nelson, K.	Teacher licensure—one	2/27 ED	ED/edfin	3/11 h, a†							
SF1982	Dahl	year internship required	2/24 ED	ED	3/12 rpa†							
HF2230	McEachern	St. Michael-Albertville school	2/27 ED	ED/edfin	3/13 h†							
SF1862	Adkins	district fund transfer authorized										
HF2258	McEachern	School district, regional mgt.	3/2 ED	ED/edfin	3/11 h, a†							
SFnone		info. center—requirements										
HF2358	Hausman	Capital expenditure levy for	3/2 ED	ED/edfin	3/13 h, a†							
SF2294	Pappas	contracts, leases authorized	3/4 ED	ED	3/30†							

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File No.	Author	Committee/Division/Bill Title										
HF2365	Rodosovich	Faribault school district land	3/2 ED	ED/edfin	3/18 h, a†							
SF2424	Neuville	conveyance provided	3/9 EN	RU	3/24†							
HF2449	Ozment	Randolph school district	3/5 ED	ED/edfin	3/13 h, a†							
SF2317	Pariseau	authorized to transfer funds	3/4 ED									
HF2671	Lourey	Interactive television—	3/9 ED	ED/edfin	3/10 h†							
SF2480	Chmielewski	levy increase provided	3/9 ED									
HF2676	Tunheim	Maximum effort capital loan—	3/9 ED	ED/edfin	3/13 h†							
SF2477	Stumpf	debt redemption adjusted	3/9 ED									
HF2742	Davids	Fund transfers allowed for	3/9 ED	ED/edfin	3/13 h†							
SF2501	Benson, D.D.	reorganizing school districts	3/9 ED	ED	3/30†							
HF2743	Bauerly	Education districts—financial	3/9 ED	ED/edfin	3/11 h, a†							
SF2743	Hughes	support limits repealed	3/23 ED									
HF2766	Hartle	General education revenue	3/9 ED	ED/edfin	3/13 h†							
SFnone		reduction formula modified										
		ENERGY										
HF1931	Murphy	Wind energy systems—	2/18 EG	EG	3/4 rpa†	reTA						
SF1774	Johnson, J.B.	sales tax exemption	2/18 EP	EP	3/2 rpa†	reTT						
HF2089	Murphy	Solar energy devices—	2/24 EG	EG	3/4 rpa†	reTA						
SFnone		tax exemptions										
		ENVIRONMENT & NATURAL RESOURCES										
HF0920	Trimble	Recycled CFCs standards—	3/18/91 EN	EN	4/18/91 rpa	5/9/91	129-3		5/13/91			
SF0687*	Dahl	compliance requirement	3/11/91 EN	EN	4/4/91 rp	4/27/91	66-0	4/30/91	1/9			
HF1013*	Peterson	Pipeline projects approval	3/21/91 EN	EN	3/27/91 rp	5/7/91	130-1	5/8/91			4/1 (374)	
SF1401	Benson, J.E.	authority—repealed	5/8/91 EN	EN	3/18 rp	3/24	64-0					
HF1347	Skoglund	Minnehaha state park—	4/4/91 EN	EN	3/17 rp	4/8	131-0					
SF1252*	Flynn	land lease	4/8/91 EN	VG†	3/11 rpa	3/24	65-0	3/6				
HF1861	Jefferson	Minneapolis—state land release	1/14 EN	EN	3/17 rp	4/8	133-0					
SF1722*	Kroening		1/15 EN	EN	3/2 rpa	3/23	62-0	3/25				
HF1976	Bishop	Olmsted County—	2/20 LG	EN	3/5 rp	3/30	131-0					
SF2208*	Brataas	courthouse sale authorized	3/2 LO	LO	3/11 rp	3/24	62-3	3/26			4/3 (402)	
HF2267	Steensma	Petrofund reimbursement provided	3/2 EN	EN	3/19 rpa	3/31	132-0					
SF2001*	DeCramer	to cities, towns	2/27 EN	EN	3/18 rpa	3/24	65-0	3/25			4/7 (414)	
HF2280	Rukavina	Biwabik state land sale	3/2 LG†	EN	3/13 rpa	4/8	134-0					
SF2193	Dicklich		3/2 EN	EN	3/30 rpa							
HF2483	Anderson, I.	Timber permit extensions provided	3/5 EN	EN	3/12 rp	3/30	131-0					
SF2421*	Lessard		3/9 EN	EN	3/16 rpa	3/31	58-0	3/26	3/31		4/7 (405)	
HF2543	Munger	RIM project land—	3/5 EN	EN	3/19 rpa	3/31	131-0					
SF2301*	Price	eligibility requirements modified	3/4 EN	EN	3/16 rpa	3/24	64-0	3/19			4/7 (415)	
HF2593	Welle	Kandiyohi County—tax-forfeited	3/5 LG	EN	3/13 rp	3/30	128-0					
SF2308*	Johnson, D.E.	property exchanged	3/4 EN	EN	3/16 rp	3/24	64-0	3/26			4/3 (404)	
HF2612	Weaver	Natural resources regulations—	3/9 EN	EN	3/17 rpa	4/8	134-0					
SF2389*	Merriam	modified, changed, clarified	3/5 EN	GO †	3/12 rp	3/27	62-0	3/31				
HF2619	Rodosovich	State park boundaries—	3/9 EN	EN	3/17 rpa	4/8	134-0					
SF2392*	Johnson, J.B.	provided additions, deletions	3/5 EN	EN	3/16 rpa	3/25	63-0	3/30				
HF2623*	Solberg	Mississippi River Headwaters	3/9 EN	EN	3/20 rp	4/2	131-0	4/6				
SF2344	Lessard	Area Board provisions changed	3/4 EN									
HF2624	Krueger	Petrofund contractors—	3/9 EN	EN	3/20 rpa	4/8	134-0					
SF2430*	Sams	competence, fees regulated	3/9 EN	RU†	3/20 rp	3/26	64-0	3/31				

**1992 MINNESOTA LEGISLATURE
BILL STATUS TRACKING SHEET**

Bill action between April 2 - 9

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rpa -- recommended to pass as amended h -- heard
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re -- re-referred to another cmte./div. * -- footnote

1992 MINNESOTA LEGISLATURE BILL STATUS TRACKING SHEET Bill action between April 2 - 9			COMMITTEE				FLOOR					FINAL
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HF2702	Munger	Board of Water and Soil—	3/9 EN	EN	3/19 rp		3/30	130-0				
SF2310*	Price	dispute resolution committee	3/4 EN	EN	3/12 rp		3/24	65-0	3/26			4/3 (399)
HF2746	Munger	Board of Water & Soil—	3/9 EN	EN	3/19 rpa		4/8	134-0				
SF2311*	Price	city, county controls	3/4 EN	EN	3/16 rpa		3/24	46-18	3-26			
HF2842	Pelowski	Southeast blufflands trail system—	3/12 EN	EN	3/13 rp		4/8	133-1				
SF2299*	Morse	established	3/4 EN	EN	3/16 rp		3/26	62-0	3/31			
FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS & INSURANCE												
HF1901	Winter	Insurance agents—	1/15 FI	FI	2/20 rpa		3/24	122-11				
SF1689*	Metzen	terminations regulated	1/13 CO	CO	2/27 rpa		3/12	58-0	3/18			4/1 (379)
HF2346	Bishop	Insurance—auto glass, replacement	3/2 FI	FI	3/18 rpa		3/31	132-0				
SF1997*	Hottinger	replacement coverage modified	2/27 CO	CO	3/18 rpa		3/24	65-0	3/26			4/7 (413)
GENERAL LEGISLATION VETERANS AFFAIRS & GAMING												
HF2465*	Frederick	Veterans—property, room searches	3/5 GL	GL	3/10 rpa		3/16	133-0	3/16		3/31	4/7 (410)
SF2029	Pariseau		2/27 VG	VG	3/9 rp		3/27	62-0				
HF2658	Peterson	Counties—Yellow Medicine	3/9 GL	GL	3/10 rp		3/30	124-5		4/2		
SF2514*	Frederickson, D.J.	hospital district elections	3/9 LG	LG	3/12 rp		3/19	66-0	3/24	4/2		
GOVERNMENTAL OPERATIONS												
HF0699	Reding	Retirement—	3/7/91 GO	GO	3/13 rpa		4/8	130-1				
SF0684	Pogemiller	judges' contributions increased	3/11/91 GO	GO	3/18 rpa							
HF0980*	Long	Subpoenas—issuance by joint	3/21/91 RU	GO†	4/8/91		4/25/91	131-0	4/22/91			4/2 (385)
SF1496	Riveness	legislative commissions authorized	3/26/91 GO	GO	3/19 rp		3/26	64-0				
HF1114*	Kahn	Gender balance required	3/25/91 GO	GO	4/24/91 rp		5/17/91	75-55	5/20/91		4/8	
SF0768	Pappas	in state agency appointments	3/14/91 GO	GO	4/15/91 rp							
HF1133	Bauerly	Public employees—	3/25/91 GO	GO	3/12 rpa		4/8	134-0				
SF2037*	Price	bargaining settlements released	2/27 GO	GO	3/24 rpa		3/26	64-0	3/31			
HF1350*	Jaros	Pensions—back pay granted	4/4/91 GO	GO	3/5 rpa		3/25	132-0	3/26		4/7	
SF1139	Solon	for wrongful discharge	4/2/91 GO	GO	3/20 rpa		3/30	64-0				
HF1567*	McGuire	Pensions—Falcon Heights	3/10/91 GO	GO	3/9 rpa		3/12	131-0	3/18			
SF2354	Marty	firefighters permitted vesting	3/5 GO	GO	3/10 rpa		3/24	62-0				4/1 (372)
HF1692	Jaros	Retirement—municipal police,	3/10/91 GO	GO	3/9 rpa		4/8	131-0				
SF1558*	Solon	fire accounts merged with PERA	5/8/91 GO	GO	3/19 rpa		3/27	59-0	3/31			
HF1744*	Dempsey	Pensions—PERA, surviving spouse	1/6 GO	GO	3/9 rpa		3/16	130-0	3/16			4/1 (373)
SF1710	Fredrickson, D.R.	optional annuity	1/15 GO	GO	3/10 rpa		3/24	62-0				
HF1960	Reding	Pensions—public employee	2/18 GO	GO	3/12 rpa		4/8	133-0				
SF1910	Morse	post-retirement adjustments	2/24 GO	FN	4/7 rpa							
HF2014	Reding	Retirement— police, fire granted	2/20 GO	GO	3/13 rpa		4/8	134-0				
SF2352*	Piper	actuarial assumption increase	3/4 GO	GO	3/17 rpa		3/26	59-0	3/31			
HF2225*	O'Connor	St. Paul—voting procedures for	2/27 GO	GO	3/23 rpa		3/25	132-0	3/26			4/3 (393)
SF2412	Waldorf	police relief association changed	3/9 GO	GO	3/18 rpa		3/30	66-0				
HF2242	McGuire	Human rights—zero tolerance	2/27 GO	GO	3/12 rp		4/8	134-0				
SF1985	Pariseau	policy adopted	2/24 JU	JU	3/11 rpa		3/25	59-0	3/30†			
HF2287*	Jefferson	Police, fire fighter relief	3/2 GO	GO	3/23 rpa		3/25	127-0	3/26		4/2	
SF1970	Waldorf	associations—state aid altered	2/24 GO	GO	3/18 rpa		3/30	66-1				
HF2313	Jaros	Retirement—Duluth teachers	3/2 GO	GO	3/9 rpa		3/30	126-6				
SF2182*	Solon	allowed lump sum adjustment	3/2 GO	GO	3/18 rpa		3/24	63-0	3/26			4/3 (403)
HF2438*	Reding	Pensions—technical college	3/5 GO	GO	3/9 rpa		3/25	132-0	3/26		4/7	
SF2367	Morse	employees made eligible	3/5 GO	GO	3/19 rpa		4/3	63-0				

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HF2565	Jefferson	Pensions— Mpls police, fire	3/5 GO	GO	3/13 rp		4/8	134-0				
SF2382*	Pogemiller	survivor benefits increased	3/5 GO	GO	3/13 rp		3/24	64-0	3/26			
HF2586	Trimble	St. Paul tourism district—	3/5 EC	GO	3/19 rpa		4/8	115-15				
SF2323	Cohen	reorganization	3/4 EH	RA	3/18	reGO						
HF2704*	Clark	State councils—Asian-Pacific	3/9 GO	GO	3/13 rp		3/18	132-0	3/19		3/31	4/7 (408)
SF2597	Pappas	membership increase	3/10 GO	GO	3/24 rpa		3/26	63-0				
HF2744*	Koppendraye	State departments—	3/9 GO	GO	3/13 rp		3/18	134-0	3/20			4/1 (375)
SF2566	Renneke	employee relations expenses	3/10 GO	GO	3/16 rp		3/24	62-0				
HF2769*	Rukavina	Vigina—police relief	3/9 GO	GO	3/23 rpa		3/25	132-0	3/26			4/3 (392)
SF2531	Dicklich	benefits changed	3/9 GO	GO	3/18 rpa		3/30	59-0				
		HEALTH & HUMAN SERVICES										
HF1958	Vellenga	Youth employment, education—	2/20 HH	HH	3/11 rpa	reAP†						
SF1946	Finn	pilot program established	2/24 ED	ED	3/9 rpa	reHH						
HF1978*	Cooper	Dental practice—	2/20 HH	HH	3/12 rp		3/24	131-2	3/25		4/7	
SF1824	Solon	ionizing radiation regulations	2/20 HH	HH	3/25 rpa		4/2	67-0				
HF2065	Trimble	Asian youth—	2/24 HH	HH	3/17 rpa	reAP†						
SF1942	Kelly	crime prevention	2/24 HH	HH	3/4 rpa	reFN						
HF2117	Segal	Child abuse, prevention—	2/27 HH	HH	3/12 rpa	reAP†						
SF2020	Berglin	home health visiting	2/27 HH	HH	3/5 rp	reFN						
HF2254*	Cooper	Pharmacy board appointments—	2/27 HH	HH	3/12 rp		3/18	134-0				4/2 (389)
SF2049	Vickerman	geographic representation	2/27 HH	GO	3/18 rpa		3/27	61-0				
HF2532	Segal	Guardian powers related to	3/5 HH	HH	3/20 rpa		4/8	130-1				
SF2247*	Kroening	mentally retarded—restricted	3/2 HH	HH	3/9 rpa		3/26	60-0	3/31			
HF2579	Dorn	Social work board—	3/5 HH	HH	3/13 rpa		4/8	134-0				
SF2234*	Finn	disciplinary powers, reporting	3/2 HH	HH	3/24 rpa		3/26	61-2	3/31			
HF2962	Cooper	Health care review powers	3/16 HH	HH	3/19 rpa		3/30	133-0				
SF1900*	Finn	provided for nursing homes	3/10 JU	JU	3/18 rpa		3/24	65-0	3/26			4/3 (400)
HF2967	Clark	Residential facility resident	3/18 HH	HH	3/19 rpa		3/30	133-0				
SF2117*	Berglin	savings accounts regulated	2/27 HH	HH	3/16 rp		3/24	63-0	3/26		3/31	4/7 (406)
		JUDICIARY										
HF1823	Milbert	Statutes—session laws,	1/10 JU	JU	3/20 rp		3/31	132-0				
SF1671*	Luther	numbering clarified	1/13 JU	JU	3/11 rp		3/24	63-0	3/25			4/7 (416)
HF1938	Pugh	Legal— mortgage, foreclosure	2/18 JU	JU	3/13 rp		4/8	133-0				
SF1856*	Finn	provisions modified	2/20 JU	JU	3/18 rpa		4/2	65-0	4/7			
HF1975	Vellenga	Crime—sex offender treatment:	2/20 JU	JU	3/11 rpa	reAP†						
SF1846	Kelly	programs, fund established	2/20 JU	JU	3/11 rpa	reHH						
HF2041	Segal	Crime—juveniles: screening,	2/24 HH	JU	3/20 rpa	reAP†						
SF1909	Marty	treatment programs created	2/24 HH	HH	3/9 rpa	reFN						
HF2159	Sarna	Peace officers—costs, fees paid	2/27 JU	JU	3/11 rpa		4/8	131-0				
SFnone		for unjustified complaints										
HF2541	Pugh	Probate proceedings— transfers,	3/5 JU	JU	3/13 rp		4/8	134-0				
SF2368*	Finn	death security registration	JU	JU	3/18 rp		3/26	62-0	3/31			
HF2610	Vellenga	Peace officers—federal	3/9 JU	JU	3/20 rpa		4/8	133-0				
SF2383*	McGowan	enforcement authority modified	3/5 JU	JU	3/18 rpa		3/26	64-0	3/31			
HF2695	Greenfield	Jury service exclusion	3/9 JU	JU	3/30 rpa		4/8	134-0				
SF2177*	Speare	prohibition for disabled	3/2 JU	JU	3/11 rpa		3/25	59-0	3/31			
HF2896	Brown	Law enforcement—	3/12 JU	JU	3/20 rp		3/31	131-0				
SF2124*	Speare	inmate transfers modified	2/27 JU	JU	3/16 rp		3/19	64-0	3/26			4/7 (417)

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1992 MINNESOTA LEGISLATURE BILL STATUS TRACKING SHEET Bill action between April 2 - 9			COMMITTEE				FLOOR					FINAL
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		LABOR-MANAGEMENT RELATIONS										
HF1889*	Rukavina	Personnel records—	1/15 LA	LA	2/24 rpa		3/5	130-0	3/9		4/7	
SF1747	Merriam	employee access expanded	1/15 EM	JU	3/25 rpa		4/2	64-3				
HF2142	Johnson, A.	Family leave law modified—	2/27 LA	LA	3/2 rpa		3/9	118-12			4/2	
SF2393	Piper	child care centers included	3/5 EM	EM	3/19 rpa		3/26	41-21				
HF2185	Farrell	Railroad employee protections—	2/27 LA	LA	3/9 rp		4/8	124-7				
SF2136*	Mondale	following acquisitions	2/27 EM	EM	3/19 rpa		3/27	57-5	3/31			
HF2640*	Uphus	Boilers, mint oil extraction—	3/10 LA	LA	3/12 rpa		3/25	131-0	3/26		4/2	
SF2408	Johnson, D.E.	considered agricultural	3/9 AGR	AGR	3/20 rpa		3/30	65-1				
		LOCAL GOVERNMENT & METROPOLITAN AFFAIRS										
HF1848	Wagenius	Minneapolis—bonding permitted	1/13 LG	LG	2/20 rpt	reTA						
SF1705	Flynn	for federal plaza	1/15 LG	LG	3/3 rpt	reEH						
HF2269	Garcia	Twin Cities Airport — capital	3/2 LG	LG	3/10 rpa		4/8	122-11				
SF2271	Riveness	budget, noise mitigation funds	3/2 MA	MA	3/12 rpa							
HF2319	Orenstein	Ramsey County—	3/2 LG	LG	3/16 rpa		3/19	132-0				
SF2210*	Pappas	workers put on eligibility list	3/2 LO	LO	3/11 rp		3/12	62-0	3/18		3/25	4/1 (383)
HF2388*	Bodahl	HRA—public officials to apply	3/2 LG	LG	3/10 rpa		3/24	119-13	3/25		4/2	
SF2170	Morse	for loans, grants	3/2 LG	LG	3/10 rp		3/30	66-0				
HF2569	Rice	Crow Wing County—	3/5 LG	LG	3/10 rpt	reTA						
SFnone		tax-forfeited land sale permitted										
HF2707*	Koppendrayar	Mille Lacs County tax-forfeited	3/9 LG	LG	3/19 rpa		3/26	129-1	3/27		4/6	
SF2511	Davis	land sale authorized	3/13 EN	EN	3/13 rpa		3/31	63-0				
HF2712	Rukavina	Bonding permitted for	3/9 LG	LG	3/11 rpt	reTA						
SF2630	Solon	northeastern Minnesota jail	3/11 LG	LG	3/12 rpt	reTT						
HF2829	Dille	Hutchinson—special service	3/12 LG	LG	3/12 rpa†	reTA						
SF2444	Bernhagen	district adopted by city	3/9 LG	LG	3/12 rpt	reTT						
		REGULATED INDUSTRIES										
HF1488	Dawkins	Electric cooperatives—	4/8/91 RI	RI	2/25 rpa		3/30	69-60				
SF1298*	Dicklich	reapportionment	4/8/91 JU				3/24	63-1	3/26			4/3 (401)
HF1489*	Dawkins	Open meetings—	4/8/91 RI	RI	3/2 rpa		3/24	104-26	3/25		4/2	
SF1297	Dicklich	electric cooperative members	4/8/91 EP	RA			3/30	65-0				
HF1751	Olsen, S.	Telephone advertising—	1/6 RI	RI	3/12 rpa		3/24	132-0				
SF1919*	Novak	services regulation	2/24 EP	EP	3/2 rpa		3/16	60-0	3/19			4/1 (377)
HF2082*	Skoglund	Telephone tracer service—	2/24 RI	RI	3/12 rpa		3/18	134-0	3/19		4/6	
SF2320	Ranum	harassing calls, rules provided	3/19 RA				3/31	65-0				
HF2397*	Jacobs	Pipeline regulation—	3/2 RI	RI	3/9 rp		3/16	132-0	3/16			4/1 (386)
SF2484	Novak	liquified natural gas	3/9 TR	TR	3/20 rp		3/26	62-0				
		RULES & LEGISLATIVE ADMINISTRATION										
HF3003	Vanasek	Federal balanced budget—	3/25 RU	RU	4/7 rp							
SF2791	Johnson, D.J.	resolution	4/7 FN									
		TAXES										
HF1002	Clark	Housing—omnibus bill	3/21/91 HO	TA	4/25/91 rpa	reAP	5/18/91	68-61		5/20/91	3/24	
SF0720*	Metzen		3/11/91 EH	FN	5/13/91 rpa		5/15/91	67-0	5/17/91	3/18	3/23	4/1 (376)
HF2191	Simoneau	Transit bonding authority extended	2/27 TR	TA	3/31 rpa†							
SF2144	Merriam		2/27 TR	TT	3/27 rpa							

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HF2800	Ogren	Health care— coverage for	3/10 JU	TA†	4/8 rpa							
SF2603	Berglin	uninsured, underinsured	3/10 HH	FN	4/9 h							
HF2884	Rest	Bonding procedures, authority	3/12 TA	TA	3/19 rpa		4/8	134-0				
SF2648	Pogemiller	modified for HFA, HECB, RFA	3/11 FN	TT	4/7 rpa							
HF2940	Ogren	Taxes—omnibus bill	3/16 TA†	TA	3/27 rpa		4/2	78-51	4/3	4/8		
SF2755	Johnson, D.J.		3/19 TT	TT	3/30 rpa	reFN	4/3	44-21		4/3		
		TRANSPORTATION										
HF1933	Anderson, R.	Fergus Falls— Hwy. 297 redefined	2/18 TR	TR	3/18 rp		3/30	132-0				
SF1767*	Larson		2/18 TR	TR	3/10 rp		3/24	65-0	3/26			4/3 (396)
HF2341*	Mariani	Public transit—engineering,	3/2 TR	TR	3/11 rpa		3/25	131-0	3/26			4/3 (394)
SF1914	Cohen	planning funding provided	2/24 TR	TR	3/9 rp	reRA	3/30	67-0				
HF2375*	Mariani	Special needs transit	3/2 TR	TR	3/18 rp		3/24	131-0	3/25			4/2 (390)
SF1770	Frank	committee selected	2/18 MA	MA	3/5 rp		3/27	61-0				

AP

HF 2121 (Education Finance—omnibus bill)
 †HF1741, 1784, 1787, 1850, 1865, 1869, 1882,
 1888, 1897 (sections), 1913, 1914, 1917, 1939,
 1946, 1963, 1986, 2008, 2078, 2101, 2105, 2109,
 2197, 2110, 2151, 2191, 2194, 2197, 2230, 2258,
 2348, 2358, 2365, 2373, 2449, 2518, 2588, 2590,
 2631, 2671, 2676, 2690, 2742, 2743, and 2766
 incorporated into HF2121 (Other provisions
 incorporated: HF2730, 2847, 2902, and 2937)

HF1849 (Crime—omnibus bill)
 †HF1849-AP/sg 4/1 rpa reAP; AP/hr 4/3 rpa reAP
 ††HF1849 includes HF1958, 1975, 2086, 1986,
 1958, 2041, 2117, 2065, and 2283
 †SF2732 incorporated into SF2788
 †SF2199-portions incorporated into SF2699

HF2940 (Taxes—omnibus bill)

†HF1848, 1931, 2089, 2569, 2712, and 2829
 incorporated into HF2940 (Other provisions
 incorporated: HF1512, 1730, 1854, 1899, 1917
 (sections), 2200, 2216, 2233, 2347, 2434, 2439,
 2479, 2515, 2558, 2652, 2656, 2747, 2812, 2816,
 2933 (sections), 2982, 2992, 2993, and 3005)

AP/ecir
 †SF2103-TR 3/11 rpa

AP/enr
 †HF1934-TA 3/25 rpa reAP

ED
 Please refer to AP-HF2121

ED/edfin

Please refer to AP-HF2121
 †SF1646, 1838, 1884, 1982, 2294, 2480, and
 2738 incorporated into SF2326
 †SF2424-EN 3/24 rpa reFN; RA; incorporated
 into SF 2326
 †SF1662 incorporated into SF2755

EG
 Please refer to AP-HF2940

GO
 †HF0980-RU 3/25/91 reGO
 †SF1985-SF1987 is comparable to HF1985.
 HF1985 was the bill passed by the House

HH

Please refer to AP-HF1849

JU
 Please refer to AP-HF1849

LG
 Please refer to AP-HF2940

TA
 HF2800-AP 4/7 rpa reTA

Do you know?

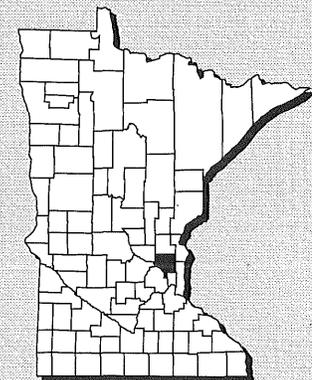
Anoka County, established May 23, 1857, takes its name from the city of the same name. It is a Dakota word meaning "the other side," or "both sides" — an appropriate title since the city straddles the Rum River.

But some historians noted that the Ojibwe, whose language differs greatly from the Dakota, also had a similar word, "Anoki" which they used to refer to both the Rum River and the site of the city. Roughly translated, it means "I work," or "where they work," perhaps in reference to the extensive lumbering that once took place on the river.

L.M. Ford, one of the local people who

assisted in choosing the county name, decided to set the record straight. In a newspaper article from 1873, he explained that the founders had only the Dakota translation in mind.

"The name for the new town was of no little interest," he wrote. "It was decided to give it an Indian name. The Dakota lexicon, just published, was not infrequently consulted and at length the euphonious name Anoka was decided upon. To this day the name is by no means inappropriate, as the town is growing up and extending on either side of the beautiful but badly named river."



1992 MINNESOTA LEGISLATURE: House action on all bills through April 2, 2:30 p.m.

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nrc — not recommended to pass
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Floor Action

fp — final passage
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Final Action

g — governor signed bill
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AG	AGRICULTURE
AGR	AGRICULTURE & RURAL DEVELOPMENT
AP	APPROPRIATIONS
AP/ecir	Ec. Dev., Infra. & Reg. Div.
AP/ed	Education Div.
AP/enr	Environ. & Nat. Res. Div.
AP/hr	Human Resources Div.
AP/sg	State Government Div.
CO	COMMERCE
EC	ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT
EC/itt	Int'l Trade & Tech. Div.
ED	EDUCATION
ED/edfin	Education Finance Div.
ED/high	Higher Education Div.
ED/ef	Education Funding Div.
EE	ELECTIONS & ETHICS
EG	ENERGY
EH	ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT & HOUSING
EM	EMPLOYMENT
EN	ENVIRONMENT & NATURAL RESOURCES
EP	ENERGY & PUBLIC UTILITIES
ET	ETHICS
FI	FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS & INSURANCE
FI/bk	Banking Div.
FN	FINANCE
FN/atr	Ag., Tr. & Reg. Div.
FN/esa	Ec. & State Affairs Div.
FN/ed	Education Div.
FN/enr	Environ. & Nat. Res. Div.
FN/hh	Health & Hum. Res. Div.
GL	GENERAL LEGISLATION, VETERANS AFFAIRS & GAMING
GL/vet	Veterans Affairs Div.
GO	GOVERNMENTAL OPERATIONS
GO/gs	Government Structures Div.
GR	GAMING REGULATION
HH	HEALTH & HUMAN SERVICES
HH/hca	Health Care Access Div.
HO	HOUSING
JU	JUDICIARY
JU/cl	Civil Law Div.
JU/crjus	Criminal Justice Div.
JU/crl	Criminal Law Div.
LA	LABOR-MANAGEMENT RELATIONS
LG	LOCAL GOVERNMENT & METROPOLITAN AFFAIRS
LO	LOCAL GOVERNMENT
MA	METROPOLITAN AFFAIRS
RA	RULES AND ADMINISTRATION
RE	REDISTRICTING
RI	REGULATED INDUSTRIES
RU	RULES & LEGISLATIVE ADMINISTRATION
TA	TAXES
TR	TRANSPORTATION
TT	TAXES & TAX LAWS
TT/ised	Inc., Sales & Dev. Div.
TT/ptlga	Prop. Taxes & LGA Div.
VG	VETERANS & GENERAL LEGISLATION
WM	WAYS & MEANS

Editor's note: This section, which is organized chronologically by House file number, shows the last House action on every bill that has had a hearing in the House from the beginning of the 1992 session through April 2 at 2:30 p.m. This, coupled with the current week's bill tracking chart in the preceding section, should provide an accounting of every bill that has been heard in the House.

If you find a bill in this section and want to know if it has been acted on this week, look to the weekly bill tracking chart in the preceding section, which has bills organized by committee subject.

Keys to the abbreviations for both the committee names and House actions appear on this page; the action key appears on each page.

HF/SF	Action Date	House Action	HF/SF	Action Date	House Action
HF0107/SF0081	..... 3/2	..... reCC	HF1702/SF1581	..... 2/27	..... HO rpa reAP
HF0123/SF0043	..... 3/2	..... HO rp	HF1709/SF1588	..... 2/19	..... TR h, re-subcom.
HF0149/SF1013	..... 3/11	..... LG nrc	HF1720/SF1591	..... 2/25	..... JU/crjus rp reJU
HF0155/SF0816	..... 3/16	..... reCC	HF1726/SF1596	..... 1/10	..... SFsub, v, 2/20, v overridden
HF0176/SF0168	..... 3/17	..... GL/vet rp reGL	HF1728/SF1597	..... 1/10	..... SFsub, v, 2/20, v overridden
HF0217/SF0394	..... 3/19	..... GO rpa	HF1731/SF1598	..... 2/20	..... v override fails 77-49
HF0285/SF0897	..... 3/9	..... JU h, a, inc HF2574	HF1736/SF1712	..... 2/26	..... TR rp reAP
HF0295/SF0199	..... 2/27	..... HH rpa reGO	HF1738/SF1700	..... 4/1	..... fp 132-0, sub
HF0355/SF1015	..... 3/11	..... TR rpa	HF1740/SF1621*	..... 1/14	..... g CH360
HF0370/SF0356	..... 2/19	..... ED h	HF1742/SFnone	..... 2/19	..... JU/crjus h, a
HF0376/SF0429	..... 3/19	..... HH a, nrc	HF1744/SF1710	..... 3/9	..... GO rpa
HF0419/SF0410	..... 3/30	..... fp 131-0	HF1750/SF1605	..... 3/20	..... GL rpa
HF0442/SF0273	..... 3/2	..... JU h, a	HF1751/SF1919	..... 3/24	..... fp 132-0, SFsub
HF0443/SF0422	..... 3/19	..... GO rp reAP	HF1756/SF1622*	..... 2/18	..... g CH362
HF0487/SF0304	..... 3/19	..... CO rpa	HF1757/SF1704	..... 3/10	..... LG rpa
HF0490/SF0633	..... 3/4	..... ED/edfin h	HF1761/SF1696	..... 3/16	..... fp 130-0, sub
HF0607/SF0450	..... 2/19	..... ED h	HF1763*/SF1772	..... 3/31	..... g CH387
HF0667/SF0735	..... 3/19	..... GO rp, SFsub	HF1776/SF1706	..... 3/25	..... AP/ed h
HF0699/SF0684	..... 3/13	..... GO rpa	HF1777/SF1623*	..... 3/12	..... g CH365
HF0730/SF0784	..... 3/13	..... ED/edfin h	HF1778/SF1656	..... 3/12	..... LG rpa
HF0748/SF0764*	..... 3/31	..... g CH382	HF1781/SF1632	..... 3/12	..... GL h, a
HF0756/SF0975	..... 2/24	..... LA rpa	HF1783/SF1679	..... 3/12	..... GL h, a
HF0769/SF0850	..... 4/2	..... AP/ecir rpa reAP	HF1784/SF1646	..... 3/10	..... ED/edfin h
HF0779/SF0731	..... 3/24	..... TA rpa reRU	HF1787/SF1776	..... 3/18	..... ED/edfin rp, inc HF2121
HF0802/SF0651	..... 3/11	..... FI rpa	HF1788/SFnone	..... 1/9	..... ED nrc
HF0804/SF0695	..... 3/4	..... TR h, a	HF1791/SFnone	..... 3/10	..... FI rpa
HF0829/SF0512	..... 3/20	..... AG rpa, SFsub	HF1797/SF1615	..... 3/12	..... EN rpa reAP
HF0905/SF0522	..... 3/12	..... EN rpa	HF1801/SF1736	..... 3/12	..... GL h, a
HF0917*/SF1109	..... 3/20	..... g CH367	HF1803/SF1619	..... 4/2	..... fp 132-1, SFsub, reCC
HF1002/SF0720	..... 3/24	..... cr	HF1811/SF1641	..... 2/26	..... ED rp reAP
HF1133/SF2037	..... 3/12	..... GO rpa	HF1817/SF1698	..... 3/13	..... JU rp
HF1196/SF0979	..... 3/20	..... JU rpa	HF1818/SF1668	..... 3/16	..... fp 133-0, sub
HF1235/SF1070	..... 3/4	..... ED/edfin h	HF1823/SF1671	..... 3/31	..... fp 132-0, SFsub
HF1249/SF1172	..... 3/31	..... fp 121-10, sub, cr	HF1825/SF1666*	..... 3/31	..... g CH380
HF1313/SF1568	..... 3/13	..... TR rpa reAP	HF1826/SF1684	..... 3/4	..... ED/edfin h
HF1334/SF1230	..... 3/19	..... GO rpa	HF1827/SF1681	..... 3/2	..... AG rpa
HF1347/SF1252	..... 3/17	..... EN rp	HF1829/SF1791	..... 2/28	..... JU/crjus rp reJU
HF1350/SF1139	..... 3/25	..... fp 132-0, sub	HF1833/SF1674	..... 3/9	..... fp 113-17
HF1357/SF1386	..... 3/12	..... HH rp reGO	HF1838/SF1894	..... 3/27	..... AP/enr rp reAP
HF1391/SF1300	..... 3/25	..... cr	HF1840/SF0011*	..... 1/17	..... g CH359
HF1416/SF1243	..... 3/16	..... fp 132-0, sub	HF1842/SF1788	..... 2/26	..... JU/crjus rpa reJU
HF1441/SF1319	..... 3/20	..... JU rpa	HF1843/SFnone	..... 3/10	..... GL rpa
HF1453/SF1292	..... 4/2	..... AP/enr rp reAP	HF1848/SF1705	..... 2/20	..... LG rp reTA
HF1479/SFnone	..... 2/20	..... LG h	HF1849/SF1687	..... 3/19	..... JU rp
HF1488/SF1298	..... 3/30	..... fp 69-60, SFsub	HF1850/SF1663	..... 3/18	..... ED/edfin rpa, inc HF2121
HF1489/SF1297	..... 3/24	..... fp 104-26, sub	HF1852/SF1717	..... 3/2	..... fp 119-12
HF1494/SF1899	..... 3/17	..... HH rpa reAP	HF1853/SF1716	..... 2/20	..... LG rpa
HF1513/SF2011	..... 3/19	..... EN rp, subSF	HF1860/SF1638	..... 3/10	..... GL rp
HF1531/SF1323	..... 3/12	..... LG rpa	HF1861/SF1722	..... 3/17	..... EN rp, SFsub
HF1567/SF2354	..... 3/12	..... fp 131-0	HF1862/SF1721	..... 3/31	..... fp 125-0, sub, reCC
HF1573/SF1534	..... 2/27	..... CO nrc, a	HF1865/SF1733	..... 3/2	..... ED h
HF1597/SF1240	..... 2/19	..... ED/high h	HF1868/SF2166	..... 3/13	..... GO rp reTA
HF1652*/SF1502	..... 3/16	..... g, Res. 9	HF1873/SF1731	..... 3/31	..... fp 133-0, sub
HF1667/SF1505	..... 3/10	..... ED/edfin h	HF1875/SF1761	..... 3/10	..... EC rp
HF1680/SF2213	..... 3/18	..... FI rpa	HF1876/SF1701	..... 3/20	..... HH rp reAP
HF1681/SF2212	..... 3/25	..... fp 112-19	HF1884/SF1729	..... 3/18	..... FI rpa
HF1692/SF1558	..... 3/9	..... GO rpa	HF1886/SF1739	..... 2/26	..... JU/crjus rp reJU
HF1693/SF1562* 1/17 g CH363	HF1888/SF1838 3/10 ED/edfin h
HF1701/SF1575 3/24 fp 133-0, sub	HF1889/SF1747 3/5 fp 130-0

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HF/SF	Action Date	House Action	HF/SF	Action Date	House Action	HF/SF	Action Date	House Action
HF1892/SF1644	3/11	JU rpa	HF2042/SFnone	3/11	ED rp reAP	HF2192/SF1950	3/17	EN rpa reTA, SFsub
HF1893/SF1864	3/11	ED/high rp reED	HF2043/SF1841	3/11	CO rpa	HF2193/SF2229	4/1	AP/hr rpa reAP
HF1895/SF1718	3/3	GO rpa reAP	HF2044*/SF1830	3/10	w/o, g CH366	HF2194/SF2340	3/16	ED/edfin rpa, inc HF2121
HF1896/SF1757	2/19	JU/crjus h, a	HF2046/SF2437	3/25	fp 131-0, sub	HF2196/SF2139	3/10	LG rp reTA
HF1897/SF2687	3/24	ED rpa reAP	HF2050/SF2732	3/24	AP/hr rpa reAP	HF2198/SF2361	3/11	ED/high rpa reED
HF1901/SF1689	3/24	fp 122-11, SFsub	HF2051/SF1794	3/19	GO rp	HF2205/SF1972	3/18	TRnp
HF1903/SFnone	3/31	fp 90-40, reCC	HF2053/SF1921	3/18	TR rpa reAP	HF2206/SF1691	3/20	JU rpa
HF1910/SF1740	3/31	fp 126-5, sub	HF2060/SF1965	3/31	fp 131-0, sub	HF2211/SF1847	3/31	fp 133-0, sub
HF1911*/SF1766	3/25	g CH370	HF2061/SF2606	3/17	ED/edfin rpa, inc HF2121	HF2213/SF1857	4/1	AP/hr rpa reAP
HF1913/SF1785	3/12	ED/edfin h	HF2063/SF1819	3/18	fp 133-0, sub	HF2218/SF2147	3/9	JU/crjus rpa reJU
HF1914/SF1771	3/18	ED/edfin rpa, inc HF2121	HF2065/SF1942	3/17	HH rpa reAP	HF2219/SF1993	3/31	TA rpa
HF1916/SFnone	3/9	JU/crjus rpa reJU	HF2066/SF1608	3/2	LA rpa reAP	HF2221/SF1990	3/13	ED/edfin h
HF1917/SF1884	3/13	ED/edfin h, a	HF2069/SF1920	3/10	GL rpa reAP	HF2225/SF2412	3/25	fp 132-0, sub
HF1921/SF1749	3/11	JU h inc HF1738	HF2070/SF1812	3/25	ED h	HF2226/SF2418	3/13	GO rp
HF1929/SF1635	3/16	ED rp reAP	HF2071/SF2291	3/17	EC rpa reTA, SFsub	HF2229/SFnone	3/2	EN rpa reTA
HF1931/SF1774	3/4	EG rpa reTA	HF2073/SF1983	2/28	JU/crjus h	HF2230/SF1862	3/13	ED/edfin h
HF1933/SF1767	3/30	fp 132-0, SFsub	HF2076/SF1938	3/13	JU rp	HF2231/SF2282	3/19	GO rpa
HF1934/SF1790	3/25	TA rpa reAP	HF2078/SF1967	3/10	ED/edfin h	HF2236/SF2226	3/4	ED/edfin h
HF1938/SF1856	3/13	JU rp	HF2080/SF2062	3/11	TR rpa reAP	HF2238/SF2040	3/13	HH rpa reAP
HF1939/SF1786	3/13	ED/edfin h	HF2081/SF1903	3/18	fp 133-0, sub	HF2242/SF1987	3/12	GO rp
HF1940/SF1976	3/19	HH rp reAP	HF2082/SF2320	3/19	fp 134-0, sub	HF2249/SFnone	3/12	GO nrp
HF1941/SF1821	3/20	JU rpa	HF2084/SFnone	2/27	GO rpa	HF2250/SF2120	3/31	fp 133-0, sub
HF1943/SF2017	3/9	RI rpa	HF2086/SF1815	3/25	ED h	HF2251/SF2013	3/26	GO rp, SFsub
HF1945/SF2492	3/9	JU/crjus h reJU	HF2089/SFnone	3/4	EG rpa reTA	HF2254/SF2049	3/18	fp 134-0
HF1946/SF1647	3/12	ED/edfin h, inc HF2121	HF2090/SF2012	3/11	JU rpa reAP	HF2257/SF2764	3/31	fp 123-10, SFsub
HF1948/SF1855	3/30	fp 128-0, sub, reCC	HF2093/SF1898	3/16	ED rp	HF2259*/SF2239	3/20	g CH368
HF1951/SF2065	3/12	LA rp reAP	HF2096/SF1801	3/3	CO rp	HF2260/SF2260	3/13	GO h
HF1952/SF2107	3/12	LA rpa, includes HF2336	HF2099/SF2374	3/24	fp 133-0, sub	HF2261/SF2402	3/11	FI rpa
HF1954/SF2091	2/27	HO rp	HF2101/SF1813	3/16	ED/edfin rpa, inc HF2121	HF2265/SF2249	3/17	HH rpa
HF1957/SF1966	3/2	fp 132-0, sub	HF2103/SF2033	3/9	RI rpa	HF2267/SF2001	3/31	fp 132-0, SFsub
HF1958/SF1946	3/11	HH rpa reAP	HF2105/SF2656	3/18	ED/edfin rp, inc HF2121	HF2269/SF2271	3/10	LG rp
HF1960/SF1910	3/12	GO rpa	HF2106/SF1836	3/24	fp 113-20, sub	HF2273/SF2084	3/24	fp 126-6, sub
HF1965/SF1959	3/11	EN rp reAP	HF2108/SF2100	3/31	fp 90-42, sub	HF2280/SF2193	3/13	EN rpa
HF1967/SF2197	3/31	TA h	HF2109/SF2058	3/12	ED/edfin h, inc HF2121	HF2282/SF2233	3/20	JU rp
HF1968/SF2167	2/26	JU/crjus rpa reJU	HF2110/SF2200	3/12	ED/edfin h, inc HF2121	HF2283/SF2272	3/13	GO rp reAP
HF1969/SF2175	3/31	fp 132-1, sub, cr	HF2113/SF1999	3/24	fp 122-10, sub	HF2285/SF2263	3/12	LA rp
HF1971/SF1932	3/10	LG rp reTA	HF2115/SF2461	3/24	fp 131-0, sub	HF2286/SF1805	3/13	HH rpa, includes HF2868
HF1975/SF1846	3/11	JU rpa reAP	HF2117/SF2020	3/12	HH rpa reAP	HF2287/SF1970	3/25	fp 127-0, sub
HF1976/SF2208	3/30	fp 131-0, SFsub	HF2121/SF2326	3/31	AP rp	HF2294/SF2641	3/9	LA rpa
HF1977/SF1958	3/3	EN rp reLG	HF2125/SF2069	3/30	fp 133-0, SFsub	HF2296/SF2264	3/9	RI w
HF1978/SF1824	3/24	fp 131-2, sub	HF2126/SF1978	3/24	AP/ed h	HF2298/SF2729	3/13	GO rp reAP
HF1979/SFnone	3/3	GO rpa	HF2128/SF1994	3/12	HH rp reAP	HF2299/SFnone	3/2	HO h, lo
HF1980/SF1922	3/31	fp 133-0, sub	HF2130/SF1926	3/10	ED/edfin h	HF2300/SF2306	3/12	CO h
HF1982/SF1822	3/20	JU rpa	HF2132/SF1901	3/12	CO rpa	HF2302/SF2314	3/2	EC rpa
HF1985/SF1866	3/27	AP/enr rpa reAP	HF2133/SF1939	3/9	RI nrp	HF2305/SF1633*	3/31	g CH384
HF1986/SF1840	3/18	ED/edfin rpa, inc HF2121	HF2134/SF2030	4/2	AP/lecir rpa reAP	HF2309/SF2231	3/11	EN rp
HF1988/SF2241	3/24	fp 131-0, sub	HF2135/SF2092	3/12	RI rpa	HF2312/SF2115	3/19	GO rp
HF1989/SF1953	4/1	AP/sg rpa reAP	HF2137/SF2048	3/25	fp 118-14, sub	HF2313/SF2182	3/30	fp 126-6, SFsub
HF1991/SF1829	3/31	AP/enr rpa reAP	HF2139/SF2051	3/9 rp	JU/crjus rp reJU	HF2316/SF2111	3/20	JU rp
HF1992/SF2093	3/13	EN rp reRU	HF2141/SF1807	3/9	JU/crjus rpa reJU	HF2318/SF2556	3/10	ED rpa
HF1994/SF2417	3/13	AG rpa reAP	HF2142/SF2393	3/2	LA rpa	HF2319/SF2210	3/19	fp 132-0, SFsub
HF1996/SF2023	3/24	fp 132-0, sub	HF2144/SF2211	3/12	HH rp reAP	HF2320/SF2298	3/19	EN rpa, SFsub
HF1997/SF1837	3/13	GO rpa	HF2147/SF2042	3/13	EN rpa reAP	HF2322/SF2259	3/13	ED/edfin h, a
HF2000/SF1859	3/31	fp 132-0, sub	HF2149/SF2157	3/12	HH rp reAP	HF2324/SF1787	3/13	EN rpa
HF2001/SF1934	3/13	GO rpa	HF2150/SF2199	3/27	AP/enr rpa reAP	HF2334/SFnone	3/12	EN rpa
HF2002*/SF1908	3/20	g CH369	HF2151/SF2738	3/13 h	ED/edfin h	HF2335/SF2699	4/1	AP/sg rpa reAP
HF2004/SF1944	2/27	HO rpa reAP	HF2152/SF2529	3/12	LA rpa	HF2336/SFnone	3/12	LA h, inc HF1952
HF2005/SF2059	2/27	HO rpa reAP	HF2159/SFnone	3/11	JU rp	HF2339/SF2080	3/9	AG rpa reAP
HF2009/SF1937	3/4	ED/edfin h	HF2160/SF2000	3/13	HH w/o, rec. reAP	HF2341/SF1914	3/25	fp 131-0, sub
HF2013/SF1991	3/30	fp 130-0, SFsub	HF2161/SF1825	3/12	HH rp reAP	HF2342/SF2186	3/18	HH rp
HF2014/SF2352	3/13	GO rpa	HF2167/SF2055	3/9	JU/crjus rp reJU	HF2343/SF2236	3/19	GO rpa
HF2017/SF2219	3/5	GO rp reAP	HF2168/SF1979	3/17	HH rpa reAP	HF2345/SF2573	3/10	GO rpa
HF2018/SF2750	3/13	GO rpa	HF2170/SF2158	3/12	CO rpa	HF2346/SF1997	3/31	fp 132-0
HF2023/SFnone	3/4	TR re-subcom.	HF2174/SF2146	3/3	EN rp AP	HF2348/SF2262	3/18	ED/edfin rp, inc HF2121
HF2025/SF1916	3/17	GO rpa	HF2180/SF2160	3/10	LG rpa reGO	HF2349/SF2520	3/11	TR rpa reAP
HF2028/SF1935	3/13	GO rpa	HF2181/SF1974	3/31	fp 132-0, sub	HF2351/SFnone	3/13	ED h reED/edfin
HF2029/SF1778	3/4	TR rp	HF2183/SF1893	3/13	LG rpa	HF2352/SF2292	3/24	fp 86-46, sub
HF2030/SF2057	3/24	fp 132-1, sub	HF2185/SF2136	3/9	LA rp	HF2355/SF2637	3/31	fp 133-0, SFsub
HF2031/SF1949	3/2	fp 131-0	HF2186/SF1780	3/24	fp 126-6	HF2358/SF2294	3/13	ED/edfin h, a
HF2032/SF1881	3/13	TR rpa reAP	HF2187/SF2315	3/9	RI rp	HF2359/SFnone	3/4	ED/edfin h
HF2033/SF1849	3/11	LG rpa reTA	HF2189/SF2380	3/10	EC rpa	HF2360/SF1590	3/18	LA rpa
HF2034/SF1724	3/11	HH rp	HF2190/SF2110	3/31	fp 130-1, sub	HF2365/SF2424	3/13	ED/edfin h, a
HF2041/SF1909	3/20	JU rpa reAP	HF2191/SF2144	3/31	TA rpa	HF2367/SF2246	3/17	HH rpa reAP

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HF2368/SF2665	3/13	GO rpa reAP	HF2561/SF2678	3/13	EN nrp	HF2732/SF2660	3/24	fp 132-0, sub
HF2369/SF2242	3/18	fp 133-0	HF2563/SF2458	3/18	HH rp reAP	HF2733/SF2728	3/13	AG rpa
HF2371/SF1975	3/25	ED h	HF2564/SF2273	3/13	EN w/o rec. reAP	HF2734/SF2710	4/2	AP/enr rpa reAP
HF2373/SFnone	3/11	ED rp reGL	HF2565/SF2382	3/13	GO rp	HF2741/SF2489	3/11	HO rpa
HF2375/SF1770	3/24	fp 131-0, sub	HF2566/SF2321	3/13	AG rpa	HF2742/SF2501	3/13	ED/edfin h
HF2377/SF1968	3/31	fp 132-0, sub, cr	HF2567/SF2183	3/24	AP/ed h	HF2744/SF2566	3/18	fp 134-0
HF2379/SFnone	3/11	JU rpa reAP	HF2569/SFnone	3/10	LG rp reTA	HF2746/SF2311	3/19	EN rpa
HF2381/SF2205	3/31	AP/enr rp reAP	HF2572/SF2309	3/16	fp 132-1	HF2749/SF2503	3/30	fp 132-0
HF2382/SF2506	3/13	ED/edfin h	HF2574/SFnone	3/11	JU rpa	HF2750/SF2468	3/31	fp 131-2, sub
HF2388/SF2170	3/24	fp 119-13, sub	HF2577/SF2353	3/13	TR rp	HF2752/SF2551	3/25	fp 131-0, sub
HF2389/SF2221	3/24	AP/ed h	HF2578/SF2185	3/12	EN rp	HF2754/SF2599	3/13	GO rpa
HF2393/SF2220	3/18	AP h reED/edfin	HF2579/SF2234	3/13	HH rpa	HF2756/SF2530	3/30	fp 131-0 sub
HF2394/SF2222	3/25	AP/ed h	HF2584/SF2401	3/10	LG rp reTA	HF2757/SFnone	3/11	LG rpa
HF2396/SF2131	3/13	JU nrp	HF2585/SF2385*	3/31	g CH378	HF2759/SF1933	3/20	EN lo
HF2397/SF2484	3/16	fp 132-0, sub	HF2586/SF2323	3/19	GO rpa	HF2766/SFnone	3/13	ED/edfin h
HF2402/SF2088	3/13	JU rpa	HF2587/SF2737	3/13	GO rpa	HF2767/SF2643	3/13	GO nrp
HF2404/SF2194	3/13	GO rpa	HF2588/SF2118	3/17	ED/edfin rp, inc HF2121	HF2768/SFnone	3/11	ED/high rp reED
HF2413/SF2195	3/16	ED h	HF2589/SFnone	3/11	LG nrp	HF2769/SF2531	3/25	fp 132-0, sub
HF2415/SF2707	3/31	fp 129-2, sub	HF2590/SF2659	3/18	ED/edfin rp, inc HF2121	HF2772/SF2554	3/18	ED/edfin rpa, sec 1-15, 19,
HF2417/SF2156	3/13	GO rpa reAP	HF2592/SF2162	3/12	EN rp			21-26, 30-38, 40, 42, 43-46 inc HF2121
HF2419/SF2442	3/9	RI nrp	HF2593/SF2308	3/30	fp 128-0	HF2773/SF2626	3/31	TA rpa
HF2420/SF2411	3/20	HH rpa reAP	HF2594/SF2316	3/11	TR rpa	HF2776/SF2485	3/19	GO rpa reAP
HF2421/SF2319	3/20	EN rp, SFsub	HF2596/SF2617	3/12	EC rpa reAP	HF2783/SF2693	3/13	AG rp reAP
HF2422/SF2325	3/18	HH rpa reAP	HF2598/SF2466	3/10	ED/edfin h	HF2784/SF2547	3/13	GO rpa
HF2423/SF2409	3/13	GO rpa	HF2601/SF2434	3/13	GO rp	HF2785/SF2394	3/13	ED rpa reAP
HF2426/SF2451	3/13	LG rpa	HF2603/SF1888	3/20	HH rpa	HF2787/SFnone	3/13	ED h reED/edfin
HF2430/SF2615	3/11	ED/high rp reED	HF2605/SF1750	3/31	TR rpa reRU	HF2788/SF2598	3/13	ED h reED/edfin
HF2431/SF1399	3/30	fp 128-3, SFsub, reCC	HF2606/SF2493	3/13	ED rp reAP	HF2791/SFnone	3/13	GO rpa
HF2432/SF1896	4/1	AP/sg rpa reAP	HF2608/SF1649	3/26	fp 129-0, sub	HF2792/SF2581	3/18	fp 134-0
HF2435/SF2700	3/30	fp 132-0, sub	HF2610/SF2383	3/20	JU rpa	HF2793/SF2685	3/13	AG h, a, lo
HF2437/SF2095	3/25	AP/enr rpa	HF2612/SF2389	3/17	EN rpa, SFsub	HF2800/SF2603	4/2	AP/hr h
HF2438/SF2367	3/25	fp 132-0, sub	HF2618/SFnone	3/13	GO h	HF2801/SF2604	3/25	AP/ed h (art. 6)
HF2443/SF2363	3/11	ED/high rp reED	HF2619/SF2392	3/17	EN rpa, SFsub	HF2802/SF2602	3/16	FI rpa reAP
HF2445/SF2336	3/18	LA rpa	HF2621/SF2407	3/11	EG rp	HF2804/SF2572	3/20	AG rpa
HF2446/SF2332	3/10	LG rpa reTA	HF2623/SF2344	3/20	EN rp	HF2813/SF2746	3/13	GO rp
HF2449/SF2317	3/13	ED/edfin h, a	HF2624/SF2430	3/20	EN rpa, SFsub	HF2822/SF2497	3/17	CO rp reJU
HF2450/SF2253	3/11	CO h,w	HF2631/SF2481	3/18	ED/edfin rpa, inc HF2121	HF2823/SF2576	3/13	EN rp
HF2455/SF2605	3/10	EC rpa reAP	HF2632/SF2422	3/16	EC rp reAP	HF2827/SF2628	3/13	GO rpa
HF2463/SF2086	3/19	LG rpa reTA	HF2633/SF2257	3/20	AG rpa	HF2829/SF2444	3/12	LG rpa reTA
HF2465/SF2029	3/31	fp 133-0, sub, cr	HF2634/SF2634	4/1	AP/sg rpa reAP	HF2830/SF2640	3/13	AG rpa reAP
HF2472/SF2196	3/13	HH rpa reAP	HF2635/SFnone	3/16	EC rpa reGO	HF2832/SF2645	3/20	EN lo
HF2475/SF2227	3/9	HO rpa	HF2640/SF2408	3/25	fp 131-0, sub	HF2842/SFnone	3/13	EN rp
HF2480/SF2429	3/13	AG rpa reAP	HF2642/SF2286	3/20	GL rpa	HF2848/SF2505	4/1	AP/sg rpa reAP
HF2482/SF2066	3/17	EC rpa reTA, SFsub	HF2643/SF2692	4/1	AP/hr rp reAP	HF2849/SF2101	3/24	fp 133-0, sub
HF2483/SF2421	3/30	fp 131-0	HF2645/SF2274	3/19	CO rpa	HF2853/SF2028	3/20	AG rp
HF2488/SF1693	3/20	JU rpa	HF2647/SF2622	3/31	fp 133-0, sub	HF2854/SF2649	3/24	fp 132-0, sub
HF2489/SFnone	4/2	AP/enr inc HF2717	HF2649/SF2384	3/20	JU rpa	HF2855/SF2432	3/20	EN rpa reAP, SFsub
HF2492/SFnone	3/11	ED rp reGL	HF2650/SF2450	3/12	EC rp reAP	HF2858/SF2704	3/13	HH rpa reAP, incl. HF2857
HF2497/SF2441	3/5	HO rp reTA	HF2657/SF2595	3/12	RI rpa	HF2878/SF2499	3/20	EN rp, SFsub
HF2499/SF2337*	3/31	g CH391	HF2658/SF2514	3/30	fp 124-5, SFsub	HF2879/SFnone	3/19	CO h re-subcom.
HF2501/SF2496	3/5	HO rpa reTA	HF2664/SF2679	3/13	EN rpa	HF2884/SF2648	3/19	TA rpa
HF2502/SF2324	3/13	EN rpa reAP	HF2669/SFnone	3/11	EG rp	HF2885/SF2655	4/2	AP/enr rpa reAP
HF2504/SF1858	3/19	EN rpa	HF2676/SF2477	3/13	ED/edfin h	HF2891/SF2658	3/19	CO rp
HF2505/SF1802	3/31	fp 117-14, sub	HF2680/SF2235	3/13	GO rp reAP	HF2896/SF2124	3/31	fp 131-0, SFsub
HF2508/SF2654	3/11	EN rp	HF2683/SF2467	3/24	fp 133-0, sub	HF2904/SF2475	3/19	CO rpa
HF2509/SF2414	3/13	ED/edfin h	HF2684/SF2473	3/24	AP/hr rpa reAP/enr	HF2906/SF2684	3/13	ED/edfin h
HF2510/SF2510	3/13	LG rpa	HF2685/SF2428	3/18	EG rpa	HF2910/SF2705	3/13	EN rpa
HF2514/SF2322	3/20	GL rpa reAP	HF2688/SF2463	3/11	FI rpa reAP	HF2913/SF2523	4/1	AP/hr rp reAP
HF2518/SF2365	3/18	ED/edfin h, inc HF2121	HF2690/SF2558	3/18	ED/edfin rpa, HF2121	HF2924/SF2486	3/25	fp 130-0, sub
HF2520/SF2601	3/16	EC rpa	HF2694/SFnone	3/31	AP rpa (SF2788 comprable)	HF2927/SF2686	3/20	HH rpa reAP
HF2526/SF1694	3/19	LG nrp	HF2696/SF2137	3/13	HH rp	HF2928/SF1782	3/19	HH rp
HF2530/SF2600	3/16	EC rpa	HF2702/SF2310	3/30	fp 130-0, SFsub	HF2939/SF2173	3/19	CO h, a, lo
HF2532/SF2247	3/20	HH rpa	HF2704/SF2597	3/31	fp 132-0, sub, cr	HF2940/SF2755	3/26	TA h
HF2535*/SF2307	3/31	g CH388	HF2707/SF2511	3/26	fp 129-1, sub	HF2944/SF2741	3/19	CO rpa
HF2539/SFnone	3/12	EN rpa reTA	HF2708/SF2584	3/16	EC rp reAP	HF2948/SFnone	3/18	TR h
HF2541/SF2368	3/13	JU rp	HF2709/SF2483	3/30	fp 129-3, sub	HF2950/SF2662	4/2	AP/ecir rpa reAP
HF2543/SF2301	3/31	fp 131-0, SFsub	HF2712/SF2630	3/11	LG rp reTA	HF2962/SF1900	3/30	fp 133-0, SFsub
HF2544/SF2376	3/12	EN rpa	HF2716/SFnone	4/2	AP/enr inc HF2784	HF2967/SF2117	3/30	fp 133-0, SFsub
HF2545/SF1793	3/13	GO rp reAP	HF2717/SF2102	4/2	AP/enr rpa reAP, SFsub	HF2987/SF2766	3/20	EN rp reAP
HF2548/SF1753	3/13	ED/edfin h	HF2718/SFnone	3/12	EN rp reAP			
HF2551/SF2413	3/16	fp 133-0, sub	HF2719/SFnone	3/31	AP/enr rp reAP			
HF2553/SF2350	3/9	HO rpa reAP	HF2723/SF2509	3/31	AP/ecir rpa reAP			
HF2556/SF1669	3/19	EN nrp	HF2727/SF2565	3/12	LA rpa			

In the Hopper . . . April 3 - 9, 1992

Bill Introductions

HF3027 — HF3038

Monday, April 6

- HF3027—Seaberg (IR)**
Judiciary
Land security interest uniform act adopted.
- HF3028—Nelson, S. (DFL)**
Rules & Legislative Administration
Budget balancing resolution; Congress to adopt a constitutional amendment requiring a balanced federal budget.

accounts for property tax relief, and money appropriated.

HF3034—Schafer (IR)
Taxes
Local government trust fund payments provided from local aid and homestead credit accounts for property tax relief, and money appropriated.

HF3035—Hasskamp (DFL)
Local Government & Metro. Affairs
Brainerd; Governor to exercise his authority to allow Brainerd to have local control over the decision to fluoridate its water.

Tuesday, April 7

- HF3029—Schreiber (IR)**
Taxes
Local government trust fund payments provided from local aid and homestead credit accounts for property tax relief, and money appropriated.
- HF3030—Henry (IR)**
Taxes
Local government trust fund payments provided from local aid and homestead credit accounts for property tax relief, and money appropriated.

HF3036—Runbeck (IR)
Taxes
Local government trust fund payments provided from local aid and homestead credit accounts for property tax relief, and money appropriated.

Wednesday, April 8

- HF3031—Girard (IR)**
Taxes
Local government trust fund payments provided from local aid and homestead credit accounts for property tax relief, and money appropriated.
- HF3032—Marsh (IR)**
Taxes
Local government trust fund payments provided from local aid and homestead credit accounts for property tax relief, and money appropriated.

HF3037—Pugh (DFL)
Judiciary
Agricultural land resale to previous owner requirement provided damage recovery statute of limitations.

Thursday, April 9

- HF3033—Krambeer (IR)**
Taxes
Local government trust fund payments provided from local aid and homestead credit

HF3038—Wenzel (DFL)
Governmental Operations
Independent school district No. 482, Little Falls, former school board member provided service credit purchase.

Coming Up Next Week . . . April 13 - 17, 1992

Monday, April 13

2:30 p.m.
The House will meet in Session.

1 p.m.

The House will meet in Session.

Tuesday, April 14

12 noon
The House will meet in Session.

Wednesday, April 15

1 p.m.

The House will meet in Session.

Thursday, April 16

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

For further information, call the House Public Information Office, (612) 296-2146 or 1-800-657-3550.

It's a fact!

It wasn't of Biblical proportions, but 1873 did mark a locust invasion that covered southwestern Minnesota.

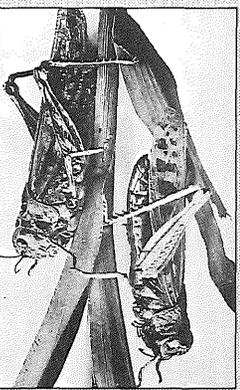
Wheat crops were ravaged in 13 counties. Volunteer committees arose to supply food and clothing to destitute farmers. The St. Paul Chamber of Commerce, headed by former Gov. Henry Sibley, found that 600 families would need to be fed in the coming winter. Then-Gov. Cushman Davis asked the Legislature to take action.

Believing the invasion ended in 1873, only \$5,000 was appropriated for food and clothing, with an additional \$25,000 for replacement of seed grain.

But grasshopper eggs laid the summer before hatched in the spring of 1874. The subsequent grasshopper infestation devastated 28 counties and 1,500 farmers saw their fields completely destroyed, wrote William Watts Folwell in *A History of Minnesota*.

Of 640,000 acres under cultivation in the counties affected, 240,000 were destroyed by the locusts. A year later, \$100,000 was approved by the Legislature for disaster relief.

Ideal hatching conditions brought the issue to the Capitol again in 1990, when the Legislature set aside \$605,000 to eradicate grasshopper eggs. But record rainfall later that year destroyed many of the grasshopper eggs, and only some of the money had to be used.



The plant-eating orthopterous grasshopper.

—photo courtesy Minnesota Historical Society



State lawmakers want to play ball with organizers of a new minor league baseball circuit expected to toss out its first pitch in 1993. A late-inning rider inserted into the omnibus appropriations bill recently instructs the state Department of Trade and Economic Development to "assist in the re-establishment and promotion of the Northern League." The league plans a 70-game schedule with teams in six or eight Midwestern cities, including St. Paul, Duluth, and St. Cloud. League headquarters likely would be in St. Paul. Said Rep. Phyllis Kahn (DFL-Mpls) of the Appropriations Committee, the league could be "one of the most brilliant economic spikes in this country." She adds that the provision won't cost the state even the price of a bag of peanuts or a box of crackerjacks.

Rep. Jim Rice (DFL-Mpls) has taken his lumps over the years from Twin Cities' newspapers during his 30-something years in politics. Like most politicians, he has at one time or another been impaled by an editorial or two. So he said last week that it was a pleasant surprise to read a *Star Tribune* editorial praising him for a bill he sponsored that would bring some equity for Minneapolis northsiders through the Neighborhood Revitalization Program. Rice handed out copies of the editorial in a recent meeting of the Appropriations Committee's Economic Development, Infrastructure and Regulation Division. At the top of each copy, Rice wrote, "Personally autographed by me. Jim Rice."

Is debate on the House floor monopolized by members who are lawyers? Apparently some non-lawyers think so.

A tongue-in-cheek amendment to prevent two lawyers from speaking consecutively on any issue before the House was offered by Rep. Steve Trimble (DFL-St. Paul) April 8.

Rep. Howard Orenstein (DFL-St. Paul), an attorney, retaliated with a further amendment to prevent "mustached history professors" from speaking in a row. His amendment would have more

limited impact because only Trimble and Rep. Roger Cooper (DFL-Bird Island) meet the criteria. By contrast, there are 17 lawyers in the House.

Rep. James Rice (DFL-Mpls) joined the fray by pointing out a grammar error in part of Trimble's amendment which read, "There shall be an even number of attorneys on the floor at all times so that an attorney will never be without another attorney to argue with." He suggested that Trimble "correct them grammar" and substitute the words, "with whom to argue" in place of "to argue with."

Trimble's amendment appeared to be in response to the April 7 debate on the crime bill, which was dominated by attorneys. One amendment dealing with joint trials of criminal defendants was debated for almost three hours.

Trimble withdrew his amendment before a vote was taken.



Why are tax and appropriation bills put off until the end of the session?

To some it may seem the Legislature puts off the tough tax and spending decisions until the last minute — like waiting to write that dreaded term paper until the night before it's due.

While procrastination does probably play a small part in the delay, tax and spending bills are also the biggest, most complicated, and politically-charged bills of the session. Furthermore, the tax and spending provisions must balance.

The bills can be as long as 500 pages. And to complicate matters, they are pieced together by hundreds of people. So coordinating the various components of a bill is no easy task.

Generally, the Legislature settles the easier policy questions contained in these bills first, saving the tax and spending ones for last. That provides the basic framework for the bill. For example, if the state is faced with a budget shortfall, what should be cut: state aid to cities, counties, school districts, or all of the above?

As these bills move through committees, many legislators, lobbyists, and ordinary citizens want to have a say in how they're

written. Just passing one of these bills on the floor can take a whole day of session because of the lengthy speeches — pro and con — that are given.

In an attempt to better focus the House on necessary tax and spending bills, the Ways and Means Committee does adopt, during session, a "budget resolution." This resolution sets the amount of money available for spending and serves as a working guideline for tax and spending bills.

So the simple answer to the question is that crafting and passing tax and appropriation bills is an enormous task.

What are the first, second, and third readings and their purposes?

Bills are generally "read" on the House floor three times before they receive final passage. Why? Because the Minnesota Constitution requires it.

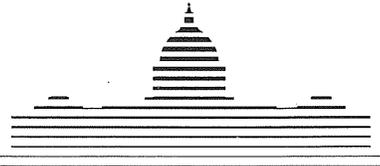
"Every bill shall be reported on three different days in each house, unless, in case of urgency, two-thirds of the house where the bill is pending deem it expedient to dispense with this rule," states the Minnesota Constitution.

The process was originally outlined to ensure that legislators know exactly what bills are before them and to allow time to study the proposals. The texts of the bills are not really read on the House or Senate floor — just their file numbers and a brief title are.

The first reading is given when a bill is introduced on the floor and sent to a committee. The second reading is given when the committee report is accepted on the floor in advance of the floor debate on that particular bill. During this Committee of the Whole floor debate — where the entire House membership functions as one large committee — amendments can be accepted, provided a majority of members agree to them.

The third reading is given on the day the bill is reported on the Calendar from the Committee of the Whole. This occurs sometime before the final vote on the bill. Amendments can only be added then if *all* members voting that day approve of the idea.

If you have a question about the Legislature, address it to Session Weekly, House Public Information Office, 175 State Office Building, St. Paul, Minnesota 55155-1298



MINNESOTA HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
 PUBLIC INFORMATION OFFICE
 175 STATE OFFICE BUILDING
 ST. PAUL, MN 55155-1298

Speaker of the House: Dee Long
 Majority Leader: Alan Welle
 Minority Leader: Terry Dempsey

MINNESOTA I N D E X

Minnesota jails and prisons

Percent increase, Minnesota prison population 1981-1990	68
Number of offenders imprisoned, 1990	3,114
Percent of convicted felons getting some prison time, 1978	56
In 1989	80.6
Department of Corrections budget, 1980, in millions	\$56.5
In 1992	\$162
Percent of state budget spent on corrections, 1992	2.1
National average	6
Percent of state population in Hennepin, Ramsey Counties, 1990	36
Percent of the state's reported violent crimes occurring in Hennepin, Ramsey counties	72
Number of current secure state facilities for juveniles	0
Dollars spent to house prisoners outside of Hennepin County due to overcrowding of Hennepin County Adult Detention Center, 1990	\$502,845
Number of offenders, waiting for up to a year, to serve their time in the Washington County jail, 1990	350
Projected number of prison beds needed in the next four years (not including pending legislation)	1,400
Estimated number added by current crime bill (HF1849)	40
Percent increase in felony probation caseloads in Anoka County between 1977 and 1988	100

Sources: *Incidence of Crime and Correctional Activities in Hennepin and Ramsey Counties, March 1992*; *Biennial report, 1989-90, Department of Corrections*; *MWC Special Report, February 1992*; *Citizens Council, March 1992*.

For more information . . .

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

FAX: (612) 296-1563

To obtain a copy of a bill, call:
Chief Clerk's Office
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 the status of a specific bill, call:
House Index Office
 (612) 296-6646

24-Hour Recorded Information

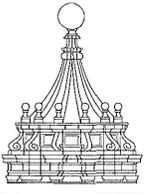
For up-to-date committee meeting
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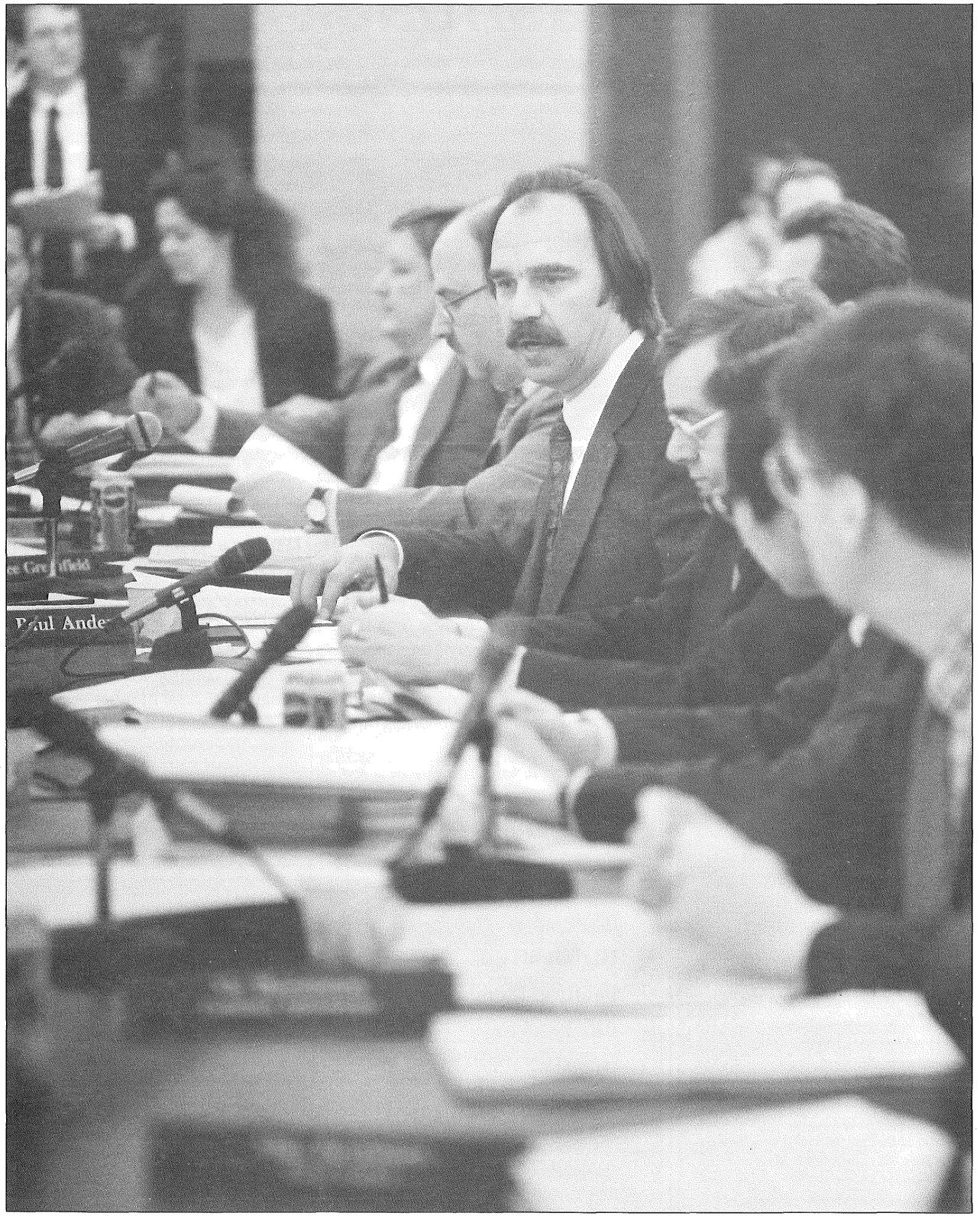
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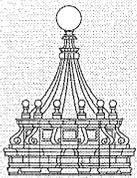
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Session Weekly

Minnesota House of Representatives • April 17, 1992 • Volume 9, Number 11





Session Weekly
is a publication of the
Minnesota House of
Representatives Public
Information Office.

During the 1992 Legislative Session, each issue reports daily House action between Thursdays of each week, lists bill introductions and upcoming committee meeting schedules, and provides other information. The publication is a service of the Minnesota House. No fee.

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Session Weekly (ISSN 1049-8176) is published weekly during the legislative session by the Minnesota House of Representatives Public Information Office, 100 Constitution Ave., St. Paul, MN 55155-1298. Second Class postage paid at St. Paul, MN, and at additional mailing offices. POSTMASTER: Send address changes to *Session Weekly*, Public Information Office, Minnesota House of Representatives, St. Paul, MN 55155-1298.

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Minnesota House of Representatives • April 17, 1992 • Volume 9, Number 11

Flashback

It's been several years now since the non-partisan Legislative Reference Library has kept a file devoted solely to what are commonly called "garbage bills." That's as clear an indicator as any to the way the Legislature has cleaned up its waning-hour conference committee process — despite frequent criticism.

In the mid-1980s when the anti-garbage bill movement was at its peak, editorial headlines such as "Defeat the Senate garbage haulers" and "Garbage monster loose" were common. Although the term is loosely defined, a "garbage bill" often refers to the inclusion of amendments during a conference committee that were not first approved by either the House or Senate.

A 1985 study by the Hubert H. Humphrey Institute of Public Affairs called conference committees — those meetings where a group of six or 10 legislators meet to work out differences between the House and Senate versions of a bill — "the third house."

"For many policies, what happens in conference is more important than what happens in either house," wrote the author of the report, Patrick J. McCormack.

While still not perfect, the shunting of garbage during the conference committee process began in earnest in 1987. "This year, legislators tended to stay way from 'garbage' bills," stated a 1987 *Minneapolis Star and Tribune* headline. The pressure continued the following year when two senators got into a public imbroglio over the inclusion of garbage in an appropriations bill.

This year, House staff was told that no new language should be added during conference committees if it wasn't first approved in either the House or the Senate. In addition, the size of the appropriations conference committee was sharply limited for the first time since 1986.

That meant that only 10 members served on the conference committee. In the recent past, each of the appropriations and finance committees' five divisions met separately in conference committee, bringing the total number of conferees to 50. Presumably, the chances of including garbage this year would be reduced because control was more centralized.

Although it will probably be a few more days before the full results of the conference committees are in, there's no doubt that the process is much better than it once was.

—Grant Moos

INSIDE

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Bill Tracking	
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On the cover: Rep. Paul Ogren, center, led conferees of the HealthRight bill in another late night negotiation session. Members ultimately presented their compromise package to the full House April 16, where it was approved on a 70-to-64 vote.

—photo by Laura Phillips

Highlights



Health

HealthRight bill approved

A plan for universal health care access and reform that could have national ramifications was passed by the House and Senate April 16. Gov. Arne Carlson has said he will sign the bill.

The House voted 70-64 to pass the HealthRight bill that includes a 2 percent tax on medical providers — a funding mechanism the House had earlier rejected. The Senate also approved the plan on a 49-18 vote.

Many House members believe that a more broad-based tax should be used to fund such a comprehensive plan, but ultimately decided that passing the plan was more important.

In addition to the 2 percent tax on providers, the plan also calls for a 1 percent tax on health maintenance organization (HMO) premiums starting in 1996.

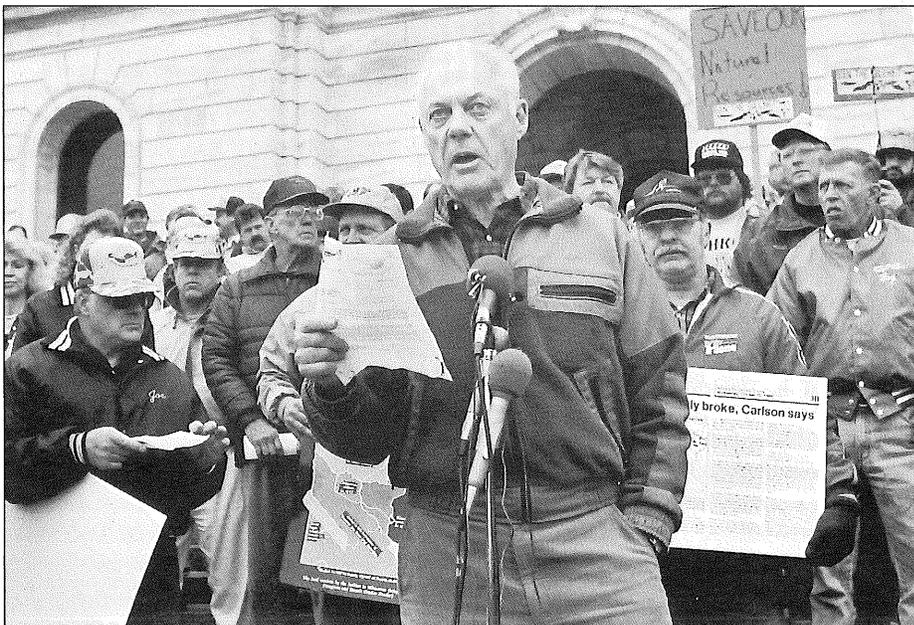
With the exception of the 2 percent tax, provisions that health care providers lobbied hard against showed up in the conference committee report in moderated forms.

The original House plan called for a one-year freeze on high-technology purchases until the new state Health Care Commission could begin to screen all purchases.

But in the final plan there will be no freeze and the commission will not screen purchases, but it will begin immediate review of purchases over \$500,000. Providers that don't cooperate fully with the state could be subject to future screening.

Providers also opposed the mandatory Medicare assignment portion of the plan, which would have immediately halted a doctor's discretion to charge up to 20 percent over Medicare reimbursement for services. Conferees decided to phase that in over four years so that by 1996 doctors will have to accept Medicare reimbursement as payment-in-full.

The conference committee adopted a



Bud Grant, former coach of the Minnesota Vikings and a member of the Hunting and Angling Club, spoke at a rally April 15 to draw attention to the pending lawsuit over Indian treaty rights. Protesters gathered on the Capitol steps carrying signs that read "Ban the gill net," and "Save our natural resources." The state is currently negotiating with the Mille Lacs Band of Ojibwe Indians over rights granted them in the 1837 Minnesota Chippewa Treaty that covers parts of 12 central Minnesota counties.

number of provisions to make the plan less costly than the version passed by the House. Members had expressed concern that the benefit package was too good and would attract businesses and individuals who could afford their own insurance.

In response, the benefits were reduced, co-payments were added for some services, and a \$10,000 limit was placed on hospital inpatient care.

Conferees also adopted Senate positions for a more stringent 180-day residency requirement and an 18-month wait for those who leave an employer-based plan unless it is due to unemployment.

Those currently uninsured would have a four-month wait to get on the HealthRight plan.

The entire reform package is expected to cost \$294 million per year by 1997, by which time enrollment in state-sponsored health care is expected to stabilize at about 160,000 Minnesotans. State health care subsidies are expected to be \$254

million of that total.

HealthRight subsidies will total \$13.3 million in 1993 as it builds on the existing Children's Health Plan beginning Oct. 1, 1992. Subsidies will then rapidly increase as HealthRight is extended to families with children in 1993 and all Minnesotans in 1994.

Other costs in the reform package are fairly stable over time and include:

- rural health initiatives such as a community clinic program, isolated hospital grants, an office of rural health and physician recruitment, \$1.5 million per year;
- loan forgiveness program for doctors and mid-level practitioners who practice in rural areas, \$372,000 per year;
- University of Minnesota pediatrician and family practice training, \$2.2 million per year; and
- state cost containment commission which includes regional boards, a legislative oversight commission, and



Rep. Paul Ogren, left, receives a congratulatory hug from long-time committee administrator Bruce Nelson following approval of the HealthRight bill April 16.

state data collection to determine practice parameters, \$1.4 million per year.

Other changes made in conference committee to the House version include:

- reduction in the number of people on the state health care access commission to the original 25 members (the House had added five members); and
- the elimination of the transfer of regulatory authority for HMOs to the Department of Commerce.

The package retains its major insurance reforms. Women will no longer pay more than men for health insurance and premium differences based on age, and pre-existing conditions will be limited. Rural rates will no longer be allowed to exceed metro area rates.

The state will also provide a mechanism for small employers and individuals to form large pools and access cheaper insurance rates as do large companies and governmental bodies.

HF2800 now moves to the governor for consideration.



Crime

Anti-crime package

On a 133-0 vote, the House passed a \$12.5 million anti-crime package April 16, with \$7 million of the funds targeted for prevention and victims' services.

However, the bill will only tap the state general fund for \$6.3 million in fiscal year 1993 because it also generates nearly \$6 million in new revenue.

When sentencing a criminal offender, the court would need to impose a fine of at least 20 percent of the maximum allowed by law. Exceptions would only be allowed in cases where the fine would "create undue hardship" to the offender or his/her family. This is expected to generate an additional \$3.4 million annually.

New language added by House and Senate conferees would impose a \$5 fee on anyone found guilty of a petty misdemeanor other than a parking violation. This is expected to add \$2.5 million a year to state coffers.

Most of the House language in **HF1849** survived conference committee negotiations, with many programs actually receiving a boost in funding over the House's original recommendations.

The anti-crime package left the House April 7 with \$1.4 million earmarked for education programs. Conferees emerged April 14 recommending \$2.25 million, with \$1.5 million now going for K-12 anti-violence curriculum grants. Where the House had allocated no funds for Head Start crime prevention programs, conferees funded an additional \$1 million to be distributed by the Department of Jobs and Training. The Senate had recommended \$2 million.

Victims' services programs also received nearly a \$1 million increase over the House's original proposal, with \$1.4 million now funding battered women's services, domestic abuse advocacy grants, and services for victims of sexual assault.

Also included in the bill is Rep. Lee Greenfield's (DFL-Mpls) "boot camp" proposal. Now called the "challenge incarceration program," the three-pronged proposal would hold those who would otherwise be imprisoned for 18-to-36 months for an intensive six-month period. Phases two and three involve probationary periods upon successful

completion of the six-month incarceration period. The \$1 million in funding for the program is contained in **HF2694**.

The major departure from the House position was a \$16 million reduction in what Rep. Howard Orenstein (DFL-St. Paul) called "prevention bonds." Orenstein had asked that the state make the same long-term commitment to prevention that it's making for incarceration.

HF1903, the separate \$274 million bonding bill, as amended by conference committee, now contains \$15.4 million in state authorized bonds for prison construction and expansion.

A total of \$3 million in prevention bonds remains in **HF1903**, with \$2 million for Head Start facilities and \$1 million for battered women's shelters.

Also gone from the bill was a House position calling for registration of all sex offenders. Current law requires offenders whose victims were minors to register with the state.

The House-proposed \$300,000 in funding for the secure juvenile facility at Red Wing has also been deleted from the bill, as has the \$3 million in bonding for the facility the House had incorporated into **HF1903**.

The measure would also:

- make the Office of Drug Policy the Office of Drug Policy and Violence Prevention;
- mandate that small firearms dealers — those displaying less than 50 pistols for sale — lock their merchandise in a safe or steel gun cabinet, which must be anchored to prevent its removal from the store;
- rank complaints alleging domestic assault fourth in priority on court calendars, above felony complaints where the defendant is on bail;
- require the commissioner of corrections to develop standards governing the use of electronic monitoring devices used to protect victims of domestic abuse;
- require law enforcement agencies to develop and implement a written policy regarding arrest procedures for domestic abuse incidents;
- require the Sentencing Guidelines Commission to study whether certain criminal penalties are appropriate for the crimes committed;
- establish a five-member task force to study the proposed new felony sentencing system;

- require each county and city attorney to implement a plan to expedite domestic abuse cases brought to the prosecuting authority;
- require every technical and community college and state university to adopt a sexual harassment and violence policy which must include information on victim's rights and be posted on campus at all times (the University of Minnesota is requested — not required — to do likewise);
- require all juvenile courts to report all out-of-state placements of juveniles to the state court administrator (currently, only Hennepin County has accurate data on this issue);
- require the Minnesota Supreme Court to conduct a study of the juvenile justice system (a 20-member panel including judges, lawyers, and lawmakers, is instructed to investigate juvenile certification and a possible statewide juvenile guideline system, among other issues, and report back to the Legislature with its findings);
- give priority to the funding of juvenile sex offender programs over those for adults;
- require the commissioners of human services and corrections to submit a report to the Legislature on funding for sex offender treatment by Jan. 1, 1993;
- request the Minnesota Supreme Court to study whether minimum bail guidelines should be adopted in cases involving crimes against a person;
- require the development of a chemical health index model to help coordinate state policy and programs relating to chemical abuse prevention and treatment;
- require a comprehensive study of the availability of treatment programs within the criminal or juvenile justice system for both juveniles and adults who are chemically dependent or abuse chemicals;
- require the Department of Corrections to establish a probation standards task force to study current caseload information, current staffing levels, and the need for increasing the number of probation officers, among other things; and
- require county correctional administrators within each judicial district to report by Nov. 1, 1992, to the House and Senate Judiciary chairs, on the need for a secure juvenile detention facility.

HF1849 now moves to the governor for consideration.

Highlights of House crime bill

- Life, with no possibility for parole, for those convicted of first-degree murder involving forcible criminal sexual conduct.
- Increases the statutory maximum for first-degree criminal sexual conduct from 25 to 30 years.
- Increases the statutory maximum for second-degree criminal sexual conduct from 20 to 25 years.
- Imposes life, with eligibility for parole after 30 years, for those convicted of first-degree criminal sexual conduct with a prior offense for the same crime committed on or after Aug. 1, 1989.
- Imposes life, with eligibility for parole after 30 years, for those convicted of first- or second-degree criminal sexual conduct where offender was previously sentenced as a dangerous or patterned sex offender.
- Imposes life, with eligibility for parole after 30 years, for those convicted of first- or second-degree criminal sexual conduct where offender has two or more priors for first-, second-, or third-degree criminal sexual conduct, where at least one offense occurred on or after Aug. 1, 1989.
- People convicted of third- or fourth-degree criminal sexual conduct would no longer be eligible for early prison release under the intensive community supervision program.
- Makes the supervised release period at least five years for all convicted sex offenders.
- Makes it a gross misdemeanor to assault certain public employees (agricultural inspector, child protection worker, public health nurse, or probation or parole officer) while the employee is carrying out mandated duties.
- Expands first-degree murder to include terroristic threats in child and domestic abuse situations.
- Amends assault in the second degree to include assault with a dangerous weapon where substantial bodily harm is inflicted, punishable by up to ten years imprisonment and a \$20,000 fine.
- Expands child neglect and endangerment to include parents or caretakers who knowingly permit a child to be present when felony level drug sale or possession occurs.
- Creates a new category of second-degree murder where a person who unintentionally causes the death of a person where the victim had an order for protection (OFP) against the offender.
- First-time violator of an OFP must be sentenced to at least three days in jail and to participate in treatment. If the jail sentence is stayed, and the offender refuses treatment, the jail time must be served.
- Second-time violators of an OFP within two years must be sentenced to 10 days in jail. Prior out-of-state convictions do count under this provision.



Bonding

Bonding bill adopted

A compromise \$274.8 million public works bill received final approval April 16 in the state House and Senate.

The largest single component in the bill is a \$52.7 million authorization for a basic sciences building on the Minneapolis campus at the University of Minnesota. It also outlays more than \$15.8 million for new prison construction and expansion with an additional \$3 million earmarked for facilities authorized under the omnibus crime bill.

State Senate and House conferees were more than \$97 million apart when negotiations on the package began last week. Several large-ticket projects at one time included in the larger House bonding bill were eliminated or dramatically scaled back in the final version of the measure.

The second phase of construction at the Minnesota Judicial Center was pared to \$6 million from \$12 million, for example, while construction funding for high schools wanting to join with other school districts to offer classes jointly was reduced to \$5.8 million from \$12 million.

The final package completely strips \$6.3 million in funding for proposed expansions at Normandale and Anoka-Ramsey community colleges, \$900,000 for a science center at the University of Minnesota-Morris campus, \$1.9 million for building six state-operated group homes and \$14 million for regional treatment centers in Moose Lake and Anoka.

Overall spending in the bill targets \$102 million for college campus projects, \$25.8 million for elementary and high schools, \$41 million for human development facilities including prisons, \$38.7 million for state government buildings, \$11 million for environmental and park programs, and \$2.3 million for miscellaneous projects.

HF1903 now moves to the governor for consideration.



Taxes

Tax bill limits increases

The House approved a tax package April 15 that would extend the sales tax to local government purchases but would not raise income taxes.

The measure (HF2940) was approved on an 81-52 vote.

Extending the sales tax to cities and other local units of government is expected to raise \$68.2 million to help the state balance a projected \$569 million shortfall.

Even though local units of government will have to pay that extra money to the state, they will also receive a \$20 million increase in local government aid (LGA) in 1993 rather than the large cuts that the governor had originally sought.

The Senate's proposal to raise \$140 million in income tax increases on the wealthy — \$70 million to offset the proposed cuts in local government aid and \$70 million to reduce income taxes for low and middle incomes — was not adopted.

Both the House and Senate versions also included a phaseout of the personal exemption for wealthy Minnesotans, but neither position was adopted.

The local government trust fund, which is financed by 2 cents of the 6.5 cent sales tax, maintains homestead and agricultural credit aid (HACA) at current levels for 1993, provides a 3 percent increase in LGA, and a 3 percent increase for Community Social Services Act funding, which is money that counties use for human services expenditures.

The measure also calls for local units of government to be reimbursed for the costs of holding the recent presidential primary and allows the city of Minneapolis to direct a portion of its sales tax proceeds to be used for early childhood learning centers — instead of its current dedication to the city's convention center.

During conference committee negotiations, the House had wanted that money to go to a pension fund for teachers. But in a compromise, the Legislature will review the pension option in 1993.

The tax package calls for \$160 million of the state's \$400 million budget reserve to be used to help balance the budget.

Rep. Bill Schreiber (IR-Brooklyn Park)

had attempted to lay the groundwork for future revision of the LGA formula by placing a \$250 per capita cap for the 11 cities that now receive more than that amount in LGA. He also proposed a freeze for the 45 cities that receive between \$200 and \$250 per capita in LGA.

But Schreiber's amendment, offered during conference committee negotiations, wasn't adopted.

The Senate gave final approval to the bill on a 35-26 margin. It now moves to the governor for consideration.



Labor

Workers' comp bill approved

House members gave final approval April 15 to a workers' compensation reform package that would cut employers' costs by about 16 percent.

In its final form, the measure that was sent to Gov. Arne Carlson for consideration differs little from a package approved by the 1991 Legislature that was vetoed by the governor. Carlson, however, has indicated he will sign this bill.

"Did we get the bill we want? No, but it is a step in the right direction," said Rep. Terry Dempsey (IR-New Ulm). "It may get you through the election but you're going to have to deal with this issue again."

The bill attempts to limit cost growth in the program — now estimated at \$1.2 billion per year — by reducing the time frame during which injured workers can claim temporary disability benefits. It would also restrict the type of eligible rehabilitation services, lower the minimum compensation injured workers can receive, and hold benefit adjustments to 4 percent or less.

The new policies would affect only injured workers seeking benefits after Aug. 1; existing claims would not be affected.

It would cut employer insurance premiums by 12 percent, or about \$200 million per year, and would place a freeze on premium increases through December 1993. The measure also would create a "managed care" system of medical providers, requiring state certification before they can treat injured workers, and establishes a commission of business and labor leaders to further examine program savings.

Independent-Republicans, arguing that current workers' compensation costs are driving business out of the state, lobbied hard for a new reform bill this session and threatened to scuttle a pending \$274 million public works bill unless DFLers put forward a workers' compensation bill the governor would sign.

The package, approved overwhelmingly April 14 in the state Senate, was adopted by the House on a 129-4 vote.

Rep. Joe Begich (DFL-Begich) criticized the bill (SF2107), saying it would sharply reduce injured employee benefits while failing to control charges by medical providers. But Begich said he reluctantly voted for the bill.



Government

Interior designers certified

A bill passed April 13 by the House brings interior design a step closer to becoming a state regulated occupation.

The bill (HF217) is a compromise that would certify interior designers. Originally, interior designers had sought state licensure, a proposal some lawmakers adamantly opposed in 1991.

The final vote on the measure was 108-to-23.

Contrary to myth, only 5 percent of an interior designer's work is "decorating." In previous testimony, Gary Wheeler, a member of the nine-member task force that crafted the licensing bill, said designers mainly address issues of "space planning." This entails designing public places to ensure handicapped accessibility, proper lighting, and safe exit routes.

These duties often overlap with those of architects, said Rep. Phil Carruthers (DFL-Brooklyn Center), the bill's chief sponsor.

Under the bill, interior designers would fall under the review of the Board of Architecture, Engineering, Land Surveying and Landscape Architects. That board would increase from 17 to 20 members to accommodate the change.

An attempt by Rep. Marcus Marsh (IR-Sauk Rapids) to add the licensing of radiological technicians to the bill April 13 was defeated. Marsh argued that if the state is going to regulate interior designers, "it ought to regulate persons radiating patients." His amendment was identical to HF1713, a bill Marsh

introduced in March that never received a hearing. The vote to defeat the amendment was 114-14.

HF217 was approved by the Senate April 14 and now moves to the governor for consideration.

Frequent flyer miles

Frequent flyer miles earned from tickets paid for by the state would belong to the state — not the airline passenger, under a bill approved by the House April 13.

Rep. Bob Haukoos (IR-Albert Lea) sponsored the amendment to add the “frequent flyer” language and said the U.S. Senate has a similar policy.

His amendment to **SF2194** was approved by a 131-0 margin.

The measure also addresses state government accounting procedures, financial reporting, and local government auditing provisions, but the “frequent flyer” amendment generated the most discussion.

The bill states that no frequent flyer perks can be used by the state employee who flew on state business. All such benefits — including the accrual of flight miles logged — must be turned over to the state, which ultimately pays for the tickets. If such a benefit is not transferrable, the individual must report the receipt of the benefit to the

state within 90 days, when it then becomes the property of the state.

Another provision added to the bill, sponsored by chief House author Rep. Tom Pugh (DFL-South St. Paul) makes it illegal for a government employee or elected official to “make personal use of a vehicle.”

The final vote on the bill was 105-25.

SF2194 was also approved April 16 by the Senate and now moves to the governor for consideration.



Law

No butane for minors

The House April 13 voted 132-0 to add butane to the list of toxic substances that retailers cannot legally sell to minors.

The compound, used in cigarette lighters and in products for lighting coals on backyard grills, is also being inhaled by kids seeking a quick and inexpensive high.

The risks involved with that brief high, said bill sponsor Rep. Karen Clark (DFL-Mpls), include possible central nervous system damage and even death. In 1990, a St. Paul Academy student died after inhaling the substance.

Selling butane to minors would be a

misdemeanor under the bill, (**SF979**) which also requires retailers to display a “conspicuous” sign outlining the products banned for sale to minors. The sign must also include a warning of the dangers of abusing such substances.

Retail Merchants Association President Judy Cook spoke against the posting requirement at a Judiciary Committee hearing earlier this session, saying that any store selling butane lighters would be included under the bill, or “virtually every convenience store in the state.”

A move to delete butane from the posting requirement at a March 20 Judiciary Committee hearing was defeated.

Those retailers selling just butane and no other toxic substances are only required to post a sign indicating that the sale of butane is illegal for sale to minors, rather than listing all substances where sale to minors is prohibited. These include glue, cement, and aerosol paints that contain intoxicating chemicals. Such toxic substances are limited mainly to hobby and hardware stores, said Cook.

The bill (**SF979**) was given final approval in the Senate April 14. The measure now moves to the governor for consideration.

Adoption bill passed

A bill that could increase the chances of minority children being placed in same-race homes cleared the House April 16 on a 129-0 vote.

The measure (**SF1821**) would ease the state’s data privacy laws so relatives of children could be found more easily, and would also mandate that the courts consider the heritage of a child when making an out-of-home-placement.

Under current law, race is one of three criteria to be considered for such placements, but critics argued the provision often isn’t followed.

The proposal is the result of a two-year task force created by the 1990 Legislature to examine the out-of-home placement of children (see *March 27 Session Weekly*, page 11).

The measure was returned to the Senate April 16, where it was approved 58-0.



Rep. Peter Rodosovich thanked those assembled April 14 in the Capitol for rallying to stop the closing of the Faribault Regional Center. An amendment added to the omnibus appropriations bill prohibits the closing of any regional treatment center without legislative approval.



Appropriations

Editor's note: The omnibus appropriations bill was approved by the House April 15 on a 72-62 vote. It was approved by the Senate on the same day by a 41-25 vote. The following is a listing of some of the highlights in the bill (HF2694) according to each of its five articles.

Economic Development, Infrastructure and Regulation Division

The World Trade Center Corporation would receive up to \$580,000 so it could be sold to a private company under a provision included in the omnibus appropriations bill.

The center has led a bare-bones existence since the governor vetoed its \$1 million appropriation from the 1991 Legislature last summer.

In an agreement with the governor, however, the World Trade Center would receive \$220,000 on the day after the bill is signed. Another \$100,000 would be used to study the "feasibility of privatizing" the center.

If the Department of Administration concludes that privatizing the center "shows a reasonable potential for the state to recover a significant proportion of its investment in the World Trade Center," then it would receive another \$240,000 to preserve those assets.

The center's most valuable asset is 30 years of rent-free space in the World Trade Center building in downtown St. Paul (see April 3 *Session Weekly*, page 8).

Unclaimed property

That money you left in old bank accounts would revert to the state in three years instead of the current five-year time limit.

But the Department of Commerce would also step up its efforts during that shortened time period to reach people who leave abandoned property.

The Department of Commerce received a \$275,000 increase in funding to administer the program.

Although the property would revert to the state sooner, owners and heirs of

abandoned property have the right to reclaim property at any time — even 50 to 100 years after it is turned over to the state's general fund (see March 20 *Session Weekly*, page 7).

Premium gasoline

There will likely be a greater chance you will get what you pay for at Minnesota gas pumps.

The Department of Public Service received a \$283,000 appropriation to hire five new people to monitor octane levels and fuel additives in gasoline.

The beefed up program follows a department investigation in December that showed that 17 percent of the gas samples taken from across Minnesota were of a lower grade than labeled (see April 10 *Session Weekly*, page 11).

Although funding for the measure is included in the appropriations bill, the program itself is in **SF2509**, which is on its way to the governor.

Peace Office Training School

A proposed law enforcement school would receive funding through an increase in the surcharge on traffic fines.

The measure calls for \$4.15 million to be collected in the Peace Officers Standard and Training (POST) Board's special revenue fund, much of which is to go to the law enforcement school.

The surcharge on traffic fines was increased to 15 percent from 12 percent to finance the school and other law enforcement programs. One million in funding for the law enforcement school at Metropolitan State University, which was approved by the 1991 Legislature, was vetoed by the governor last summer.

MTI/AUIR cutbacks

Funding for the former Greater Minnesota Corporation and its various spin-offs would continue to diminish.

The measure trims the allocation to Minnesota Technology Inc., the new name for the Greater Minnesota Corporation, by \$7.9 million — a 32.9 percent reduction in its \$24 million biennial budget.

Included in that reduction is a \$1 million cut in the Agricultural Utilization Research Institute.

The Greater Minnesota Corporation was created by the 1987 Legislature and was hailed as an important economic development tool to lead outstate Minnesota out of

the economic doldrums.

But its funding has been significantly scaled back in recent years (see April 3 *Session Weekly*, page 8).

Stone Arch Bridge

The state would buy the Stone Arch Bridge that crosses the Mississippi River between Minneapolis and St. Anthony Falls from Hennepin County for \$1,001. The bridge would be used as a hiking and bike trail. But the bridge could revert to the county if it is needed for light rail transit (see April 10 *Session Weekly*, page 2).

The measure also increases a variety of fees.

State Government Division

The state departments section of the appropriations bill would trim about \$17 million from the current biennial budget and add about \$13 million in new fees.

Together, they add up to about a \$30 million reduction in the state's projected \$569 million budget deficit.

Most of the budget cuts come from canceling about \$13.5 million in general fund contributions for state worker insurance premiums, tighter controls over workers' compensation claims by state employees, and more rigorous monitoring of injury and medical expenses.

Overall spending by the Legislature will be cut about \$3.5 million, or about 8 percent over the rest of the current budget cycle. State agencies will have to absorb about a 2 percent cut in spending, with state courts losing about 0.5 percent of their present budgets.

In the event of expected agency cutbacks, however, the bill contains a provision that will require agencies to cut equally from their management and "front line" personnel who deal directly with the public.

The final package contains few changes from the separate bills emerging from the state Senate and House last week. Conferees, in most cases, split the difference when dollar amounts in the bills varied. The committee did drop a provision, added to the bill on the House floor, that would have held county commissioner salaries to amounts equal to or below those earned by state legislators.

Funding for the Commission on Reform and Efficiency (CORE), estab-

lished last year to streamline state government, was restored by the conference committee. House members had voted to effectively eliminate CORE and place its duties under a similar group under the Legislature's purview.

Funding for the governor's office staff was boosted \$105,000, although provisions were added to the bill that require employees working under his direction to be paid from his office budget rather than being charged to other state departments.

The measure also contains guidelines for members on the state Supreme Court regarding speaking fees, honoraria or other compensation. The new rules, to take effect by March 1993, are similar to those in place for executive department officers. The Legislature, however, has no such guidelines in statute.

Conference members agreed to add grants totaling \$1.3 million for public television and radio stations that were vetoed from last year's budget bills. They also added a \$50,000 matching grant to rebuild former U.S. Chief Justice Warren Burger's childhood home in east St. Paul and \$75,000 for a tourist and history center in Itasca County near the headwaters of the Mississippi River.

Metropolitan parks in the Twin Cities also received additional funding to restore appropriations that were vetoed last year.

The measure provides \$200,000 for implementing two test projects in Rochester and northeastern Minnesota for a statewide telecommunications network.

Environment and Natural Resources Division

Spending on environmental and agricultural programs will be trimmed by \$11 million under the omnibus appropriations bill. The bill affects the following agencies.

Department of Natural Resources

The \$293 million budget for 1992-93 would receive the largest cut: \$3.4 million. The measure also would:

- cut funding for mineral resources, water resources, and forestry programs by \$1.5 million;
- trim state park funding by \$200,000;
- trim funding for trails and waterways by \$12,000 (this section of the DNR is to use \$120,000 in its budget for two

Mississippi River fishing piers in South St. Paul and Brooklyn Center);

- trim regional operations by \$600,000, but a provision prohibits the DNR from making deeper cuts in the Minnesota Conservation Corps than it does in other programs;
- pave the way for future DNR management cuts (the DNR is required to work with employee bargaining units to increase "direct" services and "minimize" management and supervisory positions. DNR must submit a plan for the 1994-95 budget, but can take action before then. It must also submit recommendations to the Legislature by next January);
- cut wetlands administration by \$500,000;
- allocate a \$600,000 grant for an Upper Mississippi River Environmental Education Center in Winona (the appropriation is contingent upon federal commitment of at least \$6 million for construction, operation, and maintenance); and
- allocate an extra \$300,000 for the exotic species control program to eradicate purple loosestrife, zebra mussels, and Eurasian water milfoil.

Department of Agriculture

The department's \$26 million budget would be reduced by \$250,000, requiring reductions in promotion, marketing, and family farm services. The measure also would:

- appropriate \$50,000 to help the dairy industry in a lawsuit challenging the federal milk pricing system (the agriculture commissioner is also allowed to take another \$50,000 from the existing "unfair trade practices account," which is generated by dairy processor fees); and
- allocate an extra \$150,000 for outreach and training for the public and auto mechanics about "oxygenated gasoline" (by 1997, Minnesota gasoline will be required to reduce pollution by making gasoline with a higher oxygen content available. Ethanol is one way to raise that content).

Minnesota Pollution Control Agency

The agency's \$61 million budget would get a slight increase. The budget would be trimmed by \$639,000 this year, but \$690,000 would be added to its budget

in fiscal year 1993. The measure also would:

- add 18 staff members to comply with federal Clean Air Act. These positions would be funded through an increase in air pollution fees (see related story, page 12); and
- allocate \$1.2 million from garbage tipping fees for a new landfill cleanup account. Some landfill operators already charge these fees, but some waste facility fees would be added (MPCA is also required to study solid waste disposal facilities and their hazardous wastes).

Office of Waste Management

- \$400,000 trimmed from its \$41.3 million budget.

The measure also would:

- trim \$60,000 from the Science of Museum of Minnesota's \$2.3 million appropriation;
- cut the Board of Water and Soil



Apples were placed on each member's desk in the House chamber before the HealthRight bill, which would provide health care to those unable to afford insurance, was debated April 10.

Resources' \$16 million budget by \$1 million; and

- trim the Minnesota Zoo's \$17.8 million budget by \$3.5 million (the reduction is offset by higher zoo admission fees and by reverting zoo revenues into a special zoo fund. Revenues currently go to the general fund. The Zoo will add 31 staff members under the measure).

Human Resources Division

Overall human resource spending will fall about \$45 million over the next 14 months, or slightly more than 1 percent of its current \$3.5 billion budget.

The package finalized this week adds spending for corrections and prison programs (\$3 million) and the Department of Jobs and Training (\$1.1 million), while holding constant most funding for programs for the elderly and children.

The sharpest cuts were in administration costs for health and welfare programs and funding for mental health and regional treatment centers (RTCs). Also cut were funding for veterans homes and the state departments of health, housing, and human rights, as well as the state Housing Finance Agency.

But no regional treatment centers will be closed in the near future. An amendment was added to the bill during conference committee that prohibits state officials from closing any RTC or state-operated nursing home without legislative approval.

The package also modifies state contributions to federally-mandated programs, including Medicaid and Medicare.

The package attempts to limit welfare fraud by establishing an administrative hearing process to disqualify people who abuse food stamp or Aid to Families with Dependent Children programs. It also contains provisions that are designed to aid collections of child support payments.

The bill does not directly restore earlier funding cuts made in the work readiness program, although it creates an additional general assistance category for non-English speaking people over 18 who are completing their high school educations.

The work readiness eligibility period also was amended from its current five consecutive months to six non-consecu-

tive months, but would require participants to complete orientation instruction before receiving any benefits. The cost will be about \$3 million.

It adds \$3.4 million over the rest of the budget cycle for operating costs for the state's prisons, and includes \$1 million for running a "boot camp" facility for non-violent prisoners. A \$50,000 grant for a state task force to study ways to curb violence against women, however, was deleted from the bill.

The bill would also impose a \$5.21 fee on municipal water hookups to pay for more extensive testing of tap water. The new fees are expected to generate about \$3 million for the state.

Education Division

State funding for the state's four public college systems would be trimmed a total of \$29 million for the remainder of the biennium. And three of those systems would remain on course to be merged by July 1995 — despite attempts by the House to block the scheduled merger.

Those were among the major provisions included in the education section of the appropriations bill that was approved by the House April 16.

Technical colleges would be cut by \$5.8 million, community colleges by \$3.5 million, state universities by \$3.5 million, and the University of Minnesota by \$15.7 million.

The conference committee also approved the following provisions:

- The cost of attendance for part-time students would be pro-rated on a credit-by-credit basis rather than on the "credit band" system currently in effect. As a result, some part-time students would receive more financial aid than they expected starting in the fall of 1992.
 - Migrant farm-workers would be added to the categories of students who would be counted for state appropriations and therefore be charged resident tuition rates.
 - A workplace literary resource center, to be funded with non-state dollars, would be established at Northeast Metro Technical College.
 - The scholarship contribution required for a college license plate would change from a \$100 one-time contribution to \$25 annually.
 - Funding is provided for the cleanup of the Kummer landfill in Bemidji.
 - The administrative and program operations at Duluth Technical College and Duluth Community College Center would be integrated and coordinated.
 - Full state grants would be awarded in fiscal year 1993.
 - The maximum bonding authority of the Higher Education Facilities Authority would increase from \$250 million to \$350 million.
- The EdVest proposal to allow parents to invest their state income tax refunds



At the invitation of House Speaker Dee Long and Senate Majority Leader Roger Moe, a delegation of prefectural representatives and staff from Akita, Japan, visited the Capitol April 13. A prefectural assembly is the Japanese unicameral body that is roughly equivalent to an American state legislature.

into savings bonds to help pay for their children's college educations was not adopted.

Although the Legislature trimmed higher education spending by \$29 million, the governor had recommended a \$50 million cut.



Education

K-12 education funding

Property poor districts would get a little more money from the state to help finance building projects under the K-12 omnibus education bill that was approved by the House April 14.

But the measure does not include the Senate's "pop tax" proposal, which would have been used to fund learning readiness and violence prevention programs. Nor does it include provisions that would have prevented large OSHA fines at schools.

In addition, it doesn't stop the State Board of Education from making rules that would prevent school teams from using American Indian names and symbols, as a House member had proposed.

For the most part, the bill protects funding for elementary and secondary education that was established last year.

The following is a list of major provisions of **HF2121**, which was also approved by the Senate April 14. The measure has not yet been acted on by the governor.

Shift

More of the state's payments to school districts would be delayed into the next two-year spending cycle to help the state balance its budget.

The "early levy recognition shift percentage" would increase to 50 percent from 37 percent for taxes payable in 1993 and later years. This change would provide schools with \$182.7 million more in property tax revenue in fiscal year 1993 and permit the same reduction in state education aids.

Districts that have to borrow money for operating expenses would be reimbursed for the cost of short-term borrowing from a \$300,000 state fund.

Funding equalization efforts

An additional \$6 million in state funds would be available to help property-poor districts finance capital building projects. Increasing funding for debt service equalization addresses the difficulty that districts with few high-value properties have in raising money through levy referendums.

School districts would be more limited in the amount that they can raise from a referendum. The main change would mean that a district's referendum allowance limit would decrease to 30 percent from 35 percent of the state education formula allowance for that fiscal year.

And a Senate-sponsored provision would give districts the option of changing the way that they calculate levy authority from a percent of Anticipated Net Tax Capacity (ANTC) to a per pupil allowance. Districts with growing student populations, and a stable or decreasing net tax capacity, could use the per pupil revenue option to increase their referendum levy. This provision expires July 1, 1997.

Levy changes

A number of levy increases and a couple of levy decreases would go into effect.

- Levy increases would include:
- an additional \$8 million for the general education levy;
 - \$2 million for bus transportation home from after school activities;
 - \$1 million for a new low fund balance levy;
 - \$3.7 million for health insurance for early retirees;
 - \$4.5 million for health insurance for retirees;
 - \$2.1 million for intermediate districts (organizations which provide vocational and special education programs for the seven-county metro area excluding St. Paul, Minneapolis, and Anoka);
 - \$6.4 million for "Big District Cooperation" (vocational and special education programs in St. Paul, Minneapolis, and Anoka);
 - \$1.6 million for education districts; and
 - \$1.7 million for interactive TV in various districts.

Levy decreases would include:

- a \$20 million decrease in debt service equalization; and
- a \$6 million decrease in the handicapped access levy;

State Board of Education

Funding for the State Board of Education would decrease by \$140,000, far less than the 5 percent cut of \$700,000 proposed by the Senate.

Cooperative facilities

A grant would be awarded for a cooperative high school that would serve existing school districts including Blue Earth, Elmore, Delevan, and Winnebago. If there is enough money left over from the project, grant money would also go to a group of districts in Grant County that are considering a cooperative high school. The money would be available July 1, 1992.

Braille literacy

Individualized education plans for blind students would include more emphasis on proficiency in Braille reading and writing. The Senate-sponsored provision is aimed at insuring that more blind students learn Braille in addition to other reading and writing techniques. A study by the Minnesota Department of Jobs and Training showed that people who read Braille are more likely to be active and have more confidence than blind people who don't.

Service delivery system

A new three-tiered education delivery system would be in place by July 1, 1995. The new system is to streamline the delivery of education services by reducing the number of different cooperative organizations and their multiple levels of administration. Local school districts would be in charge of developing a plan for the new system and report its recommendations to the Legislature.

Ice arena levy

Schools that own ice arenas would be able to levy for the net operational costs — provided girls and boys get to use the arenas equally. The provision states that a district "offer equal sports opportunities for male and female students to use its ice arena, particularly in areas of access to prime practice time, team support, and

providing junior varsity and younger level teams for girls' ice sports and ice sports offerings." This provision was originally part of the House tax bill, but was added as an amendment to the omnibus education bill during conference committee.

Libraries

The minimum level of support necessary from each participating city and county in order to receive a regional library basic system support grant is increased.

And library card holders would have more privacy protection in the future. Private data on an individual's library card, other than a person's name, would be available for library purposes only.

Teacher pilot programs

Year-long internship programs may be required before teachers could become licensed in the future. Pilot programs to determine the value of such internships would be established by 1995. The bill states that "if the restructured licensure model proves effective, the model would be implemented statewide by the year 2000." But any new licensure program would require legislative approval before implementation.

Sexual harassment

Schools would have to develop a process for discussing the school's sexual harassment and violence policy with students and school employees. The policy is in response to a court case which held a school liable for an incident involving sexual harassment.

Commissioner of education

The State Board of Education would once again have the power to appoint the education commissioner with the approval of the governor. In 1986, the Legislature removed the appointment power from the state board and gave it to the governor.



Business

Real estate fraud

There would be a greater chance that people who are the victims of crooked real estate agents and brokers would be compensated for their losses under a measure approved by the House April 16 on a 133-0 vote.

The measure was prompted by the cases of several Hmong Minnesotans who have been defrauded out of nearly \$900,000 — allegedly by one man who since has been indicted and another who is under investigation, according to the Department of Commerce.

The bill would dramatically increase fees that are earmarked for the recovery fund and gives the department broader powers to levy a special assessment to replenish the fund.

The measure, sponsored by Rep. Andy Dawkins (DFL-St. Paul), would raise to \$25 the renewal license fee of real estate brokers, salespersons, and closing agents that is credited to the "real estate education, research, and recovery fund."

If approved, it would mark the first time since 1973 that the current \$5 fee for the recovery fund has been increased.

The bill would also allow the department to impose a \$100 assessment — up from the current \$50 — whenever the department "believes it is necessary to carry out the purposes" of the recovery fund.

Under current law, the department can only levy the additional assessment when the recovery fund balance dips below \$400,000. The fund is designed to compensate victims only after all other avenues have been exhausted.

"This is a fund of last resort," explained bill sponsor Dawkins, whose district includes many of the Hmong people who were defrauded.

The fund currently has a balance of about \$500,000 — far short of the \$900,000 needed to compensate the Hmong victims. If approved, they would be compensated for all of their losses (but without interest), according to a commerce department spokesperson.

If not, they would receive about 59 cents on the dollar. People applying for compensation can recover up to \$150,000. Until about three years ago, maximum recovery was \$25,000.

SF2662 was approved April 16 by the Senate and now moves to the governor for consideration.



Environment

Air pollution fees to rise

Minnesota businesses would be paying more for the air pollution they cause under a measure approved by the House April 13.

The bill, sponsored by Rep. Mary Jo McGuire (DFL-Falcon Heights), would remove the 4,000-ton cap on the fees they are required to pay for air pollutants such as sulfur dioxide and carbon monoxide.

A law approved last year, which brings Minnesota in line with the 1990 federal Clean Air Act, placed a \$25 per-ton fee, up to 4,000 tons, on certain air pollution emissions.

This week's action allows the Minnesota Pollution Control Agency (MPCA) to impose the same fees on pollutants above 4,000 tons. The change would take place in July 1994.

The measure also creates a small "business assistance" program to help firms with up to 100 employees comply with the federal mandates.

Small businesses would get information and technical assistance through the program, including help with permits, suggested alternatives for achieving "compliance," information about the consequences of violations, and help with pollution prevention.

An "ombudsperson" working independently of the MPCA would encourage small business involvement in air quality regulations, and evaluate the impact of the regulations on local and state economies. The ombudsperson would have direct access to the governor, the attorney general, and several state officials.

A new nine-member advisory council would advise the MPCA on the business assistance program. Council members would include four small business owners, two members of the public, and the heads of the MPCA, the Department of Trade and Economic Development, and the Office of Waste Management.

The plan would add 18 MPCA positions, funded through air emission fees, to help the agency meet the mandates of the federal act.

The MPCA, whose air quality permit backlog is sometimes as large as 1,000 cases, received more than 300 additional requests for such permits from businesses last year.

HF2437 was approved by the House on a 115-18 vote, and by the Senate April 16 on a 55-0 vote.

Contaminated land cleanup

Hundreds of environmentally contaminated sites sitting vacant will have a better chance of being developed under a measure approved by the House April 13.

Current law doesn't protect developers and lenders from liability for contaminated land cleanup when they buy properties, but the new measure would.

The measure would encourage the development of urban properties by exempting developers and lenders from liability — if they agree to clean up the contaminated land within their redevelopment areas.

Once the initial cleanup for the developers' projects is complete, they would not have to pay for additional cleanup. They would, however, be required to cooperate with the Minnesota Pollution Control Agency on such projects.

Previous landowners or other people who contributed to the property's pollution would continue to be liable for cleanup costs.

HF1985, sponsored by Rep. Jean Wagenius (DFL-Mpls), was approved on a 132-0 vote and was passed by the Senate April 15. The measure now moves to the governor for consideration.

Hazardous material cleanup

Minnesota may have up to five hazardous material cleanup teams scattered throughout the state that would be specially trained to respond to emergency spills of hazardous materials, ranging from nuclear waste to petroleum products.

The House approved a measure April 15 that directs the Department of Public Safety (DPS) to develop rules — after consulting with the departments of Natural Resources, Agriculture, Transportation, Minnesota Pollution Control Agency and others — for implementing a "statewide hazardous materials incident response plan."

The program would be funded through two types of fees: one would apply to those who transport hazardous materials through the state; the other would affect existing facilities that store hazardous materials.

A graduated fee would be imposed on facilities that store hazardous materials.

The fee imposed on those who transport such material is left to the DPS to determine. All of the added fees are expected to generate an extra \$1.25 million per year to fund the program.

The measure would allow the state to contract with private businesses and local units of government for hazardous cleanup services.

A 1990 DPS survey of Minnesota fire departments found that less than 4 percent had two or more people trained to respond to hazardous materials spills.

Between January 1989 and November 1991, the Minnesota Pollution Control Agency received 3,306 reports of hazardous materials spills.

As of October 1991, the only areas of the state served by hazardous materials teams were portions of the Twin Cities metro area, the St. Cloud area, Rochester, Clay County, and Rock County. The measure leaves it to the DPS to determine the location of regional teams.

The person or business that caused the spill would be billed for the cleanup under the measure. The bill has been endorsed by several groups, including the League of Minnesota Cities, the Minnesota Chamber of Commerce, and the Minnesota State Fire Departments Association.

HF660, which is sponsored by Rep. Doug Peterson (DFL-Madison), was incorporated into **SF2199** on the House floor April 15. A conference committee was named to work out differences with the Senate version of the bill, but it was unclear whether the measure received final approval before adjournment.

Lead cleanup

A greatly scaled-down measure to reduce lead contamination in homes was approved April 16 as part of another bill regulating residential hospice facilities.

The amendment offered by Rep. Karen Clark (DFL-Mpls), the original sponsor of the lead abatement package (**HF1934**), strengthens the state Department of Health's role in enforcing anti-lead rules. It also gives the department authority to license

and regulate lead cleanup crews and offer equipment grants to eligible non-profit groups within its existing budget.

But the more sweeping portions of the bill — a state-run training program for the clean-up crews and a surcharge on automobile inspection fees — were not included in the amendment.

Studies have indicated that exposure to lead is particularly harmful to young children and pregnant women. Two of the more common sources of environmental lead are older lead-based house paints and automobile exhaust.

Clark told colleagues on the House floor that only the first article of her three-article bill remained in the amended version. Senate approval of the amended measure (**SF2137**) was pending late April 16.

Mille Lacs Lake preservation

A comprehensive plan for the land surrounding Mille Lacs Lake may be developed in future years under a measure approved by the House April 16.

The bill permits Mille Lacs, Crow Wing, and Aitkin counties to establish a Mille Lacs preservation and development board, which would adopt a land use plan for the areas within one mile of the lake.

The bill is to provide for the "protection, enhancement, and coordinated development of the area surrounding Mille Lacs Lake," which is a tourist mecca.

Each of the three counties would appoint two members to serve on the preservation board. The board could adopt a land use plan following a public hearing and approval from all three county boards. It would be required to "negotiate a cooperative management and jurisdiction agreement" with the governing body of the Mille Lacs Indian Reservation."

SF2499, sponsored by Rep. Willard Munger (DFL-Duluth), was approved 132-0 in the House. The Senate approved the measure April 15; the bill now moves to the governor for consideration.

Pickeral pagers

A pocket pager to catch pickeral? An ice fishing gadget invented by an Excelsior entrepreneur lets ice anglers know immediately when they've got something on the line — even when they're not paying attention.

Current state law bans the use of radio equipment to take "protected wild animals," but a measure proposed by Rep. Charlie Weaver (IR-Anoka) changes wording just enough to make it clear the law doesn't apply to fish. The fishing device uses a low-frequency transmitter, capable of sending a signal up to 100 feet, and a pocket pager.

The current legislation prohibiting the use of radio equipment was intended to keep hunters, for example, from "tracking" their dogs to hunt game.

The House passed the measure (SF2185) April 13 without dissent. A companion bill was passed by the Senate March 24. The measure now moves to the governor for consideration.

Omnibus garbage bill

While drivers lined up in front of the post office at midnight with their tax forms, a few blocks away the House debated a bill on waste, landfills and hazardous waste response teams.

The measure — with provisions ranging from garbage collection fees to recycling phone books — is designed to slow the steady stream of garbage arriving at Minnesota landfills.

House members tacked a number of bills on to SF2199 April 15. Some attempts succeeded; others did not.

Attempts to require beverage distributors to step up their use of refillable containers failed.

But the House added a measure that creates emergency response teams for hazardous waste spills. About \$1.2 million will be allocated for the teams, with fees collected from businesses that store "hazardous substances."

The House also approved an amendment that encourages recycling of hazardous waste by prohibiting fees when those materials are recycled.

The bill as it came to the House floor required government agencies to use loose packing "peanuts" made from vegetable starches. The starch-based packing peanuts, which are said to dissolve in landfills, are made by two Minnesota firms from corn, wheat, and potato by-products.

The House approved a wording change that allows rather than requires public entities to use the packing "peanuts."

The measure also requires state

agencies to use more recycled products, fewer dyes and coated papers, and soy-based ink. Other sections increase standards for products with the "recycled" label.

Still other provisions require phone book publishers to recycle phone books, and to print them on recycled paper.

The bill, which was amended and discussed long past midnight, was approved on a 115-15 vote. Following a conference committee, both the House and Senate repassed the bill April 17.



Agriculture

Labels for wild rice

More specific labeling on packages of wild rice would help buyers determine how the product is harvested and where it's grown under a bill approved by the House April 13.

The measure, sponsored by Rep. Edgar Olson (DFL-Fosston), is aimed at helping rice harvesters in Minnesota keep a fragile lead on wild rice production in the nation.

Labels would indicate whether the wild rice is harvested by hand or mechanically — helping consumers distinguish, for example, rice hand-harvested by American Indians in Minnesota from machine-harvested wild rice gathered with Canadian air boats.

HF2804 was approved on a 132-0 vote. The measure passed the Senate April 16; it now awaits the governor's signature.

Ag central filing system

Farm elevator operators would have an easier time tracking down those who have a financial interest in the crops farmers bring to market under a bill approved by the House April 16 on a 126-2 vote.

The measure, which has also been approved by the Senate, would establish a central filing system within the Secretary of State's Office that would list the farmers whose lending institutions have an interest in the farmers' crops.

The burden now rests with individual elevators and lending institutions, which have to sort through the various notices of liens against the crops that have been filed.

The measure appropriates \$100,000 from the state's general fund to pay for part of the program, and also would increase the surcharge on all uniform commercial code transactions by \$1 — to \$5 from \$4 — to pay for the remainder of the program.

The program would begin July 1, 1993. HF769 now moves to the governor for consideration (see April 10 *Session Weekly*, page 9).



Transportation

Commuter incentives

A bill that would provide incentives to convince more Twin Cities-area commuters to carpool or take the bus was roadblocked in the waning hours of the 1992 session.

The House refused to concur with Senate amendments to the bill early April 17, ending debate on the proposal for this year.

The package would have provided incentives and penalties that would encourage drivers to reduce traffic congestion by using their automobiles less often. But a provision that would have offered tax credits to drivers who leave their cars at home was dropped in committee negotiations.

The measure directed state and local transportation officials to identify new high-occupancy vehicle (HOV) lanes on metro area freeways. Currently, only I-394 from downtown Minneapolis to the western suburbs has a HOV lane for buses and cars with more than one passenger during peak driving times.

The measure would increase the fine for motorists driving alone in HOV lanes to \$100. But if you have a mannequin posing as a passenger, an extra \$25 would be tacked on to the fine.

The House and Senate differed on provisions in bill to enforce tougher regulations in freeway high occupancy vehicle (HOV) lanes.

Senators and Rep. Alice Johnson (DFL-Spring Lake Park), the bill's chief author, supported language in the bill giving police authority to stop drivers if additional passengers in the car were not "clearly visible from a distance of 50 feet."

A separate provision making it illegal to turn in front of a stopped bus with its

flashers on was returned to the bill. Those penalties earlier had been dropped during House hearings.

Employers would have been encouraged to get their workers into carpooling or on the bus by participating in a survey and unspecified programs coordinated by the Regional Transit Board (RTB).

The RTB also would have been given permission to photograph automobile license plates on heavily-used area freeways and to contact owners by mail to better determine their driving habits. A demonstration program using cameras to monitor and enforce HOV rules on I-394 was authorized as well.

Driving Mr. Diesel

Some might call it a classic case of bureaucratic run-around: Drivers with diesel-powered vehicles are now required to drive to state emissions testing stations to get proof that they are exempt from the testing.

An amendment to a clean air bill (HF2437) approved by the House April 13 would let diesel drivers stay home.

The provision, offered by Rep. Harriet McPherson (IR-Stillwater), allows owners of diesel-powered vehicles that are already exempt from the testing to verify the exemption when they get their license tabs instead of driving to a testing station.

"This will take a little red tape out," said McPherson. "They are driving 10 to 20 miles to their emissions testing spot to get the exemption . . . and then elsewhere to get license tabs."

The Department of Public Safety says it won't require diesel drivers to make second trips to the testing stations, anyway, but the new measure will help newly registered diesel vehicles.

About 1.1 million vehicles were inspected for air pollution emissions since the new state law became effective in the metropolitan area last July. Vehicle owners pay \$8 annually for the test. The MPCA estimates that 7,500 people have driven diesel vehicles to inspection stations to get their exemptions.

Gas tax stalls

A proposal to raise gasoline taxes up to 5 cents per gallon to finance highway construction and mass-transit ran empty and stalled in the final days of the 1992 session.

The measure (HF2605) remained stuck in the House Rules and Legislative Administration Committee after being approved by the Transportation Committee late last month. As adopted, it would have raised gasoline taxes two cents per gallon and would have extended a 2.6 percent sales tax on gas purchases.

Supporters said the tax hike was necessary to generate enough state money to match federal funding for highway construction. A sizable portion of the estimated \$80 million the gasoline tax would have raised each year was also earmarked for mass transit throughout the state.

After it was apparent the bill would not emerge from the rules committee in time for a floor vote, proponents tried to amend it to a separate measure April 14 that called for a \$1 increase in the cost of a driver's license. The amendment, however, was later withdrawn.

Similar legislation in the Senate, which would have imposed a flat 5-cent increase in the gasoline tax, also stalled.

Transit funding approved

Bus service in the metropolitan area could be improved over the next three years. But metro property taxes would also increase to pay for the service.

Sixty-two million dollars in bonding during the next three years for new buses and other transit improvements was approved by the House April 16 on a 127-4 vote.

The measure (HF2144) allows the Metropolitan Transit Commission (MTC) to spend up to \$44 million for new equipment and the Regional Transit Board (RTB) to spend \$18 million to purchase property to establish five suburban transit "hubs."

The bonds, which would be paid off through an increase in property taxes in the metro area, would also fund new park-and-ride lots throughout the Twin Cities and improve small bus service in outlying areas.

The portion of the tax bill on a home valued at \$100,000 is expected to at least double — to about \$8 per year —

although the annual cost to most homeowners could top \$15 within a few years if further bonding is approved.

Proponents of the plan say the bonding will help attain the RTB's far-reaching "Vision for Transit" for the Twin Cities, which stresses service to suburban areas — regions some say have been ignored by transit planners in recent years.

The RTB had sought over \$116.5 million in bonding authority over the next five years, but lawmakers reduced the overall size of the package in order to assess the success of the program before authorizing additional money.

House members April 14 also approved a package (HF2510) that gives the Minnesota Department of Transportation (MnDOT) the final say on building light rail transit lines in the Twin Cities.

It also expands the role of the Metropolitan Council in light rail transit planning and dispute resolution and authorizes about \$12 million for continuing preliminary studies by the council and other regional agencies.

No construction funding, however, is included in the package.

The RTB, which was sharply criticized in a recent report by the Legislative Auditor's Office for overemphasizing LRT at the expense of existing bus service, was stripped of much of its role in future light rail development. County rail authorities and other local units of government would be limited to advisory roles.

Use of conference committees in Minnesota

Session	Years	Number of Conferences
63th	1963	19
64th	1965	36
65th	1967	53
66th	1969	80
67th	1971	59
68th	1973-74	122
69th	1975-76	122
70th	1977-78	148
71st	1979-80	109
72nd	1981-82	134
73rd	1983-84	134
74th	1985-86	114
75th	1987-88	157

Source: *Tribune of the People, The Minnesota Legislature and It's Leadership, Royce Hanson*

Members leave House for new experiences

Editor's Note: As the 1992 session draws to a close, several members have chosen to leave the Minnesota House of Representatives to follow different career paths. Each lawmaker has fond memories of his or her time spent in the House, but all feel that this is the right time for change. Several will be running for the state Senate or Congress; one will become a district court judge. Others will be encouraging reform from outside the government structure, and a few will be exploring new avenues — one step at a time.



Terry Dempsey

Leaving the Legislature after nearly 14 years to become a district court judge is going to require some adjustments — almost all of them good, said Rep. Terry Dempsey (IR-New Ulm).

He acknowledges he'll miss many of the acquaintances and the working relationships he's developed during his tenure in the Minnesota House, the last two years as minority leader. But one thing he won't miss, he said, will be the hours.

"It's back to an 8-to-5 job," Dempsey said of his new position as district court judge in Mankato and St. James. "It means I'll be going home for dinner and not living in a hotel in St. Paul four or

five nights a week. No more of the 'truck driver' syndrome, living between two places.

"I hope my wife [Janet] can handle the culture shock of having me around all the time."

Dempsey was appointed to the post March 13 by Gov. Arne Carlson. He said his tentative plan is to take over the Fifth District judgeship, which covers 14 counties in the southwestern portion of the state, about two weeks after the Legislature adjourns.

The desire to be a judge hasn't been something he's carried since he graduated from the University of California Law School in 1963. Instead, he said, it's been more of a natural progression since becoming active in politics.

Still, there will be some changes. As a legislator, Dempsey said he was "free to input my own individual philosophies into what I did. As a judge at the trial level, I'm going to be constrained somewhat in what I'm going to do by the law."

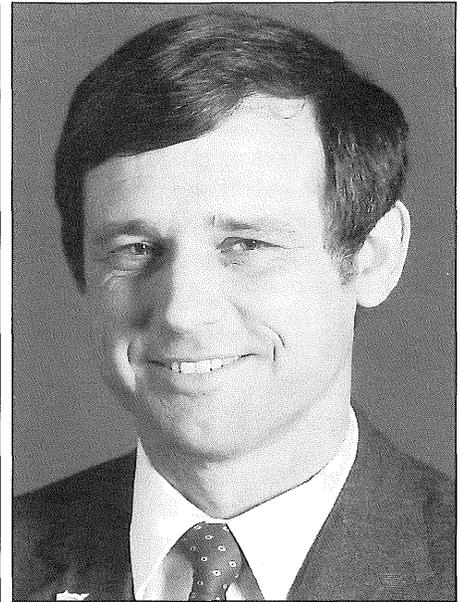
Although Dempsey belongs to the-government-that-governs-least-governs-best school of thought at the Legislature, he said he won't let his personal biases color his court opinions. In other words, don't expect Dempsey to start wielding a heavy gavel.

"That sort of action is more appropriate for an appellate court," he said. "You can kind of say that the supreme court designs the car, while the trial court does the repairs."

He said he's looking forward to hearing the wide range of cases — criminal, civil, probate, juvenile, and conciliation court — that will come before him. And while some may consider some of those areas mundane, Dempsey said it's important to remember that every case is important to the people involved.

"For most people, they're only in a court room once or twice during their lives," Dempsey said. "So to them, it's the biggest case ever heard."

—Dave Price



Steve Dille

Dassel legislator Steve Dille is a busy man — he works as a legislator, veterinarian, and farm manager.

After six years, Dille is leaving the House to run for the Senate seat being vacated by Sen. John Bernhagen (IR-Hutchinson). Dille said he is approaching the change with enthusiasm, but does so with a sense of loss.

The Senate appeals to Dille, he said, because it's a "body on average much more conservative than the House" and because the "level of partisan politics is less." He is also looking forward to the longer terms in the Senate.

Although Dille said he has been frustrated with the "level of partisan bickering in the House," he added that things have improved this year. He credits current Majority Leader Alan Welle and Minority Leader Terry Dempsey with the improvement.

As a manager of a 700-acre crop and livestock farm in Meeker County, and as a veterinarian, Dille literally has a hands-on feel for many of the issues that affect rural Minnesotans.

And not surprisingly, he has authored many bills that affect his work, ranging from a measure he helped pass that has been hailed as a model for veterinary drug safety and others that helped eradicate animal disease.

Dille is also proud of his work on farm

safety legislation and the Wetlands Conservation Act of 1991. He served as a sponsor of all four farm safety laws that passed during his time in the House. And as a co-sponsor of the wetlands law, he worked to make sure that the concerns of farmers were addressed while also improving the environment.

Dille hasn't hesitated to criticize the size and structure of state government, including the Legislature. His recommendations have included closing the University of Minnesota Law School, reducing the size of the Legislature and/or its staff, freezing government salaries, and decreasing the number of legal holidays for the public sector.

Before running for the House, Dille served as a township supervisor and later as a county commissioner. He said that an odd aspect of moving up the political ladder is that "in a way you have less power" when you move to a larger body. He says his influence over a vote declined from 33 percent as one of three township supervisors, to 20 percent as one of five county commissioners, to less than 1 percent as one of 134 House members.

Dille said he hopes to reduce that trend if he's elected to the Senate. As one of 67 senators, his vote would represent 1.5 percent of those cast.

—Mary Ann Schoenberger



Alice Johnson

Rep. Alice Johnson was a veteran of the House even before she started her first term; she worked there as a secretary for 14 years.

Now, after serving for six years as the representative from Spring Lake Park, Johnson may be leaving the state House to look for a bigger one — the U.S. House of Representatives in Washington, D.C.

She is mounting a campaign against Rep. Gerry Sikorski for the 6th District Congressional seat that takes in much of the northern Twin Cities suburb area.

But should Sikorski receive the DFL party endorsement at the May 9 congressional district convention, Johnson said she'll drop her quest and run for her current seat instead.

Running against an incumbent is a tall task, but uphill battles are nothing new to Johnson. Her first run for the Legislature against an incumbent was almost over before it began. Back in 1986, the House Rules and Legislative Administration Committee tried to establish a rule preventing legislative employees from running for office without taking a leave of absence.

But Johnson, who was her family's main breadwinner at that time, lobbied hard and prevented the rule from being adopted. And then she went on to win the election by a mere 132 votes.

Johnson says that her major accomplishment in the House was bringing "a focus on the importance of dealing with young children." She sponsored a 1991 law that created a Legislative Commission on Children, Youth, and Families, and was elected its chair.

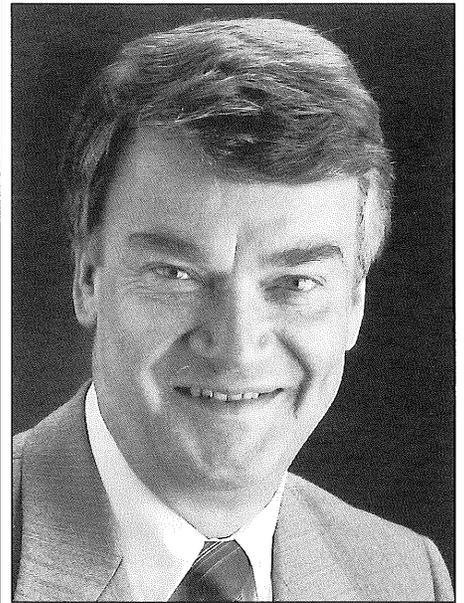
Although the governor vetoed funding for the commission, Johnson held meetings anyway, including a two-day conference on children's issues, and compiled a report on the subject.

As for the Legislature, Johnson said her main frustration has been with the overall structure of the House, which she says leads to "segmentation" of issues.

In fact, as one of her last requirements to get a bachelor's degree in Organizational Management and Communication from Concordia College, Johnson is writing a paper on how the segmentation of issues affects children's issues.

Johnson said she would miss the friendships, excitement, and fun of working on worthwhile projects at the House. But she expects to do more of the same thing if elected to Congress.

—Mary Ann Schoenberger



Ken Nelson

Citing a desire to pursue creative reform of education and government from outside the Legislature, Rep. Ken Nelson (DFL-Mpls) said he will retire from his House seat after the 1992 session.

"I want to create a new future," said Nelson.

Nelson's retirement will end 20 years of service in the House. He has served on a variety of committees but has left his mark in the education area. He has been chair of the Education Finance Division since 1983 and has served on the Education Committee since 1973.

As one of his final acts last month, Nelson pulled out a camera and took pictures of the division members, staff, and the audience. Division members, in turn, praised Nelson as a leader in educational policy. "Ken has led us in caring for kids in the K-12 system second to none," said Rep. Jerry Bauerly (DFL-Sauk Rapids).

Nelson said that in the last 10 years, he has seen significant reform in the quality of education in Minnesota, sending the message that "public education is here to serve the students, and not just those who are employed in it.

"We, in Minnesota, are fortunate that we have a Legislature which is always trying to improve the quality of education," he said.

Nelson believes that the establishment of the Minnesota Academic Excellence Foundation in 1983 and the development of performance-based education are

positive signs that the state is strengthening its commitment to education.

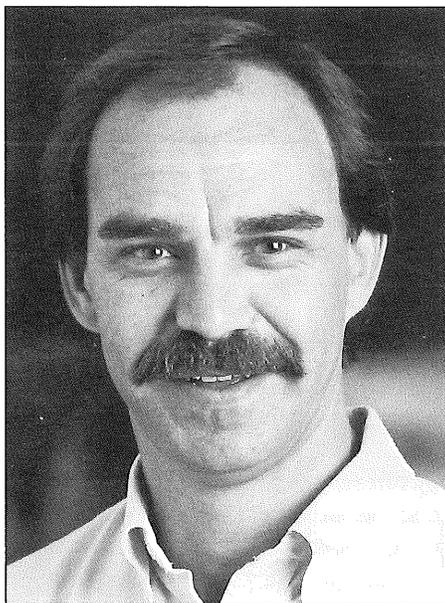
Twenty years of House service is not without its disappointments, however. Nelson said that the resistance of some teachers' unions to effective change has been a frustrating stumbling block.

"We ought to have more quality than what we have, and the resistance of some within the system itself to follow through on substantive and creative change has forced us to create alternatives," he said.

Nelson also expressed frustration with the legislative process itself, stating that "we are not always governed by quality, but too much by partisan politics."

"I remain strong with conviction that our public systems and services are not serving our citizens as well as they should be," he said, adding that he hopes he can make government more responsive by acting outside the government structure itself.

—Steve Knutson



Paul Ogren

The conference committee was in its third day and Rep. Paul Ogren (DFL-Aitkin) was chairing a taxes meeting for possibly the last time.

Sen. Doug Johnson (DFL-Cook), who has seen many House tax chairs come and go said, "I would remind conferees that the chair is a lame duck."

The room erupted in laughter.

While the temptation for some representatives might be to relax during their final year, Ogren has remained at the forefront of some of this session's

most controversial issues.

He has been the driving force behind HealthRight, the proposal that could change the face of health care in Minnesota and the nation by ensuring access to health care. And he has once again co-chaired the taxes conference committee, which is always one of the most important jobs at the Legislature.

But he is quick to give credit where it is due.

"The Minnesota Nurses Association has pushed health care reform legislation in a wholly selfless fashion since 1987," said Ogren.

Whatever their political persuasion, members from both sides of the aisle say they'll miss Ogren's hard-charging presence.

Never shy about letting his views be known, Ogren is usually found in the middle of the action. While he may relish the individual battles, he is not impressed with the process. He said 12 years in the Legislature has made him very cynical.

"I have found that the voice of the people is a distant whisper in the halls of government," he said.

He doesn't intend to become an entrenched figure in government, telling members at a recent hearing that he will once again enjoy "railing at the system from the outside."

But have the halls of government seen the last of Paul Ogren? Don't bet on it.

During a recent committee meeting — where his HealthRight bill endured a difficult grilling — Ogren said, "I would have to be crazy" to seek higher office.

He is, however, frequently mentioned as a candidate for higher office.

—Bob DeBoer



Linda Runbeck

Linda Runbeck, the House Independent-Republican from Circle Pines, believes the lagging economy could in fact be used to enliven Minnesota's democratic process.

The belt-tightening and consequent scrutiny of government spending, said Runbeck, should inspire taxpayers to learn what government programs do.

"Without that knowledge," Runbeck recently wrote her constituents in a newspaper column, "we become lazy armchair quarterbacks calling out cheap shots from the sidelines."

"My hot button is citizen access," Runbeck said, when asked about her priorities as a representative for District 52A, most of which lies in Anoka County north of Minneapolis.

She believes citizens should "get back into the process." Among her proposals for the 1991 session was a bill permitting citizens to form "budget review panels" in city and county government to work "in open dialogue" with local government officials.

Runbeck is serving her fourth year in the House this session. She will be giving up her House seat to campaign for the Senate seat now held by Sen. Fritz Knaak (IR-White Bear Lake), who is retiring from the Senate.

Runbeck, a former Circle Pines city councilwoman, helped other candidates run for the House seat six times before she decided to run for the office herself. She won the House seat in a special election in 1989.

As a legislator, Runbeck has sought legislation for small business tax relief, legislative term limits, limited school-night work hours for students, campaign finance reform, and a reduction in the House budget.

She also has authored several bills to improve living conditions for mobile home residents, whose relationship with mobile park owners, she said, is often "unfair and inequitable." Nine mobile home parks are in her district.

But many of her IR measures have failed to get the required votes in the House. "As a member of the minority party, we have to take our satisfaction in what we can do for our constituents," she said. She said she works "not just to pacify those needs but to help constituents know more about the process so they have tools" to find answers.

The Senate district Runbeck will run in includes the communities of Arden Hills, Circle Pines, North Oaks, and Shoreview. "It is pure Republican — as Republican a district as you can find in Minnesota," she said.

Runbeck believes the Senate "would be a wonderful opportunity to speak the minority position without fear of repercussion. I intend to use it . . . as a way to articulate the platform on government spending, government accountability, ethics, and private sector growth."

—Joyce Peterson



Arthur Seaberg

Deciding to retire from the House and run for the Senate was probably a little

easier for Rep. Arthur Seaberg than for any other House member.

"Essentially, the Senate district is the same [size] as my [current] House district with some minor changes," said Seaberg, referring to the dramatic population increase in the Eagan area over the past 10 years.

The Independent-Republican from Eagan now represents nearly 59,000 people — twice as many as any other House member and more than the number of people in 20 current Senate districts.

So the decision to move to the Senate, where the districts are supposed to be twice the size as they are in the House, was an easy one, he said. Although he loves serving in the "more open, more human" House, Seaberg said there are other reasons to run for the Senate.

He said that because the Senate is smaller, it would give him a chance to have greater influence and a chance to serve on more committees.

"I consider myself a generalist anyway," he said.

Seaberg, who runs a small general practice law office from his home, has a relatively low profile at the Legislature and freely admits that he's not "the most vocal person on the floor."

But during Appropriations Committee division meetings, Seaberg frequently questions those who testify in committee in a gentlemanly — and illuminating — fashion.

But ask Seaberg what he feels he does best at the Legislature, and he'll tell you that he listens well — a trait to which many people will attest.

"He is a wonderful advocate for battered women," said Mary Ajax, director of the B. Robert Lewis House in Eagan. "He has really taken the time to learn what the issues are."

She said Seaberg will often phone her before a legislative session begins to see if there are new issues to be addressed on the domestic abuse front.

In the past two years, Seaberg has passed legislation that allows judges to waive the fees required to process a protection order, and allows prosecutors to more easily track past domestic abuse incidents where the defendant is from another state so a harsher sentence can be imposed.

And last year, Seaberg was the chief House sponsor of a bill that requires a court hearing to be held before a person

can be released from an emergency treatment facility such as a detox center.

The bill arose following the highly publicized case of a Sunfish Lake doctor who, after being released from a detox center, fatally shot his wife in front of their two children.

Ajax said Seaberg, whose wife once worked at the B. Robert Lewis House, has "really demonstrated leadership" on the domestic abuse issue.

But she added that he is not limited to tackling such problems on a legislative level. This year, for example, Seaberg suggested that churches and schools be encouraged to become involved in combating the problem.

"He's just real open about thinking in different ways," she said.

—Grant Moos



Sylvester Uphus

Rep. Sylvester Uphus of Sauk Centre believes in term limits and has authored several bills on the subject. So it should come as no surprise that after a decade in the House, the Independent-Republican has decided it's time to move on.

While Uphus has been most visible this year as a death penalty proponent, he prefers talking about past successes, such as securing a \$6 million grant for a Pope County school and bringing Melrose a wastewater disposal plant.

"I ran for office because I felt I had something to offer to the people in my part of the state, and to try to make some changes in government," said Uphus. "Back home, on the various boards that I

belong to, you make decisions and things get done. In St. Paul, the process was certainly something that floored me."

Uphus said the experience has been humbling, especially as a member of the legislative minority.

"My advice to any new people? Try to get along as best you possibly can.

Antagonizing others will get you nowhere," said Uphus. "No one ever does anything alone. It takes many people to accomplish even a small thing. This is so all-important — you don't cross people. The power players are important people, and you respect them."

Uphus got a brief taste of Independent-Republican rule in 1985-86, when he served as vice chair of the Agriculture Committee. Rural Minnesota was still in the midst of the farm crisis.

"I remember people driving their tractors here to town, in January, and they didn't have enough money to get them hauled back home again. They parked right in front of the Capitol."

Capitol Security demanded the tractors be removed. Uphus dipped into his own pocket to pay truckers from his district to haul the tractors home.

Uphus also fought hard for legislation that would bring farmers, lenders, and mediators to the same table to work out foreclosure alternatives. The lenders didn't want the mandatory mediation.

"But today those people come to me and say, 'It's working.' Those are the types of things where I feel we made a difference."

On term limits, Uphus said lawmakers should leave office, even if for just one term, "and live amongst the people, to see if they [as legislators] still have a hold on that world. . . . I think we ought to get back there and see what the real world is doing."

This summer will be the first since 1982 that Uphus hasn't spent campaigning. Instead, he may be in the former Soviet Union. He's been asked to assist in the establishment of cooperatives there. He plans to take it a step at a time. "And when things are tough, you take it a half-step at a time," he said.

"You know it's gone by so darn fast, the last 10 years. You're here [at the Capitol] for six months, and every other year you campaign for three or four months, and things click past you. . . . This is why I think that some of these professional

legislators ought to take some time to smell the roses and wake up. There's really nothing wrong with it."

—John Tschida



Robert Vanasek

After two decades of public service, Rep. Bob Vanasek of New Prague has decided it's time for a change. He doesn't use the word "retire," and he won't rule out future plans for elective office. But what is certain is that his 10th House term will be his last.

When the DFLer announced last June that he would not seek re-election, he was speaker of the House, a position that is generally considered the second most powerful in state government.

So why step down when the step is so large?

"It was important for me that the decision to leave public office be my own decision, and not be affected by external factors," he said. "I did not want to grow stale in office. I didn't want people to say, 'He's been here too long.' That all too often happens with elected officials."

Vanasek was first elected in 1972, a year that ushered in 47 other freshmen representatives. He jumped at the opportunity when the redistricting map of that year created an open seat in his area.

He received more than 61 percent of the vote in his first election and has been returned to the Legislature by comfortable margins ever since.

But in June of last year, the Minnesota High Technology Council came calling and Vanasek took a job as president of

the organization whose objective is to create, attract, and retain technology firms in the state by ensuring that Minnesota has strong mathematics, science, and engineering programs.

The private sector will bring a "healthy new perspective," said Vanasek, adding that the council "has an agenda I am primarily interested in — improving education in Minnesota at all levels."

To focus on one area of public policy is a luxury the speaker doesn't have, said Vanasek. While he enjoyed his four-plus years presiding over the House, he doesn't miss it as much as he thought he would.

"Too often when you're speaker you end up spending most of your time managing everybody else's agenda," he said.

Has he accomplished everything on his legislative checklist?

"No. My agenda at the Legislature is far from complete," he said.

Vanasek sponsored a bill this session to streamline the state's environmental regulation and delivery system. It received a chilly reception in the Senate and has stalled there, but Vanasek said he still believes Minnesota's government structure needs to be re-examined.

"That bill was an attempt on my part to recognize that you cannot have government as usual at a time of fiscal austerity," he said. "By leaving everything alone and just coming in within the budgets, the only thing we're going to ensure is that the quality of services is going to diminish."

When asked to cite his greatest accomplishment, it was not a policy decision that came to mind.

"After serving in the Legislature 20 years I don't think I ever lost touch with my district — I feel I'm leaving office with a good reputation. . . . and good relationships with colleagues both Democrat and Republican."

Such a reputation leads some to suggest higher office for Vanasek, possibly the governorship in 1994. What's next?

"I've learned and come to follow the notion that one should not make long-range plans in politics," he said. "Instead, one should be ready for opportunities as they arise."

—John Tschida

Committee, Floor & Final Action

How a bill becomes a law in Minnesota

The bill status tracking sheets on the following pages are designed to give you the latest information on bill action during the week (Thursday to Thursday) preceding each issue. Since it is impossible to provide a cumulative list of all bills due to space limitations, we urge you to save each issue of the *Session Weekly* and mark the bills you want to follow.

The bill status tracking sheet provides you with the bills under current consideration, their chief authors, and titles to indicate content. They are organized first by committee or division; then, numerically by House File number. Most bills have companions in both the House and the Senate.

If certain bills are not listed during a particular week, it means that no further action has taken place on them.

Abbreviations are used throughout the bill tracking sheets to save space. Though they may seem baffling at first, a glance at the key which appears at the top of each page can quickly remedy the problem. The boldfaced terms in this introduction appear as column headings on the bill tracking sheets.

The major section headings on the bill tracking sheets are divided into three stages that parallel the lawmaking process, namely: **committee** action, **floor** action, and **final** action.

Committee action

Under committee action, bills are **introduced** in written form and **referred** to an appropriate committee for consideration. A bill on farming, for example, would most likely be sent to the Agriculture Committee. Each committee chair decides which bills will be taken up during the session.

The committee or division holds hearings and discussions on the bill, and then sends a **committee report** citing the committee's recommendation for action to the floor of the House (or Senate). Typical actions include "recommended to

pass (rp)," "recommended to pass as amended (rpa)," "not recommended to pass (nrp)," and "**re-referred** (re) to another committee or division."

Floor action

When the committee report reaches the floor, the full body debates the bill and considers amendments. All legislators then **vote** on the bill in its final form.

Final passage requires at least 68 "yes" votes in the House; 34 in the Senate.

Since companion bills are processed through both bodies concurrently, there comes a point where the House and Senate must agree on the bill. Therefore, the first body to pass a bill sends it to the other body for a **first reading** where the bill is **substituted** for its companion and replaces it in the process.

If the bills the House and Senate pass differ, either the first body agrees to accept the second body's version, or a **conference committee** is appointed to work out the differences. Typically, either three or five members of each body are named to such committees.

Once the conference committee reaches a compromise, the bill is sent back to the full House and the full Senate for approval. Sometimes the bill differs from the ones members in each body approved. But if both bodies **concur and re-pass** the bill, it is given a **chapter number** and sent on to the **governor** for action — approval or disapproval.

Final action

If the governor disapproves or vetoes (v) the bill, it cannot become law unless two-thirds of the members in both the House and the Senate vote to override the veto. If the governor approves or **signs** the bill, it becomes law.

Copies of bills are available through the Chief Clerk's Office, 211 State Capitol, St. Paul, MN 55155. (612) 296-2314.

AG	AGRICULTURE
AGR	AGRICULTURE & RURAL DEVELOPMENT
AP	APPROPRIATIONS
AP/ecir	Ec. Dev., Infra. & Reg. Div.
AP/ed	Education Div.
AP/enr	Environ. & Nat. Res. Div.
AP/hr	Human Resources Div.
AP/sg	State Government Div.
CO	COMMERCE
EC	ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT
EC/itt	Int'l Trade & Tech. Div.
ED	EDUCATION
ED/edfin	Education Finance Div.
ED/high	Higher Education Div.
ED/ef	Education Funding Div.
EE	ELECTIONS & ETHICS
EG	ENERGY
EH	ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT & HOUSING
EM	EMPLOYMENT
EN	ENVIRONMENT & NATURAL RESOURCES
EP	ENERGY & PUBLIC UTILITIES
ET	ETHICS
FI	FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS & INSURANCE
FI/bk	Banking Div.
FN	FINANCE
FN/atr	Ag., Tr., & Reg. Div.
FN/esa	Ec. & State Affairs Div.
FN/ed	Education Div.
FN/enr	Environ. & Nat. Res. Div.
FN/hh	Health & Hum. Res. Div.
GL	GENERAL LEGISLATION, VETERANS AFFAIRS & GAMING
GL/vet	Veterans Affairs Div.
GO	GOVERNMENTAL OPERATIONS
GO/gs	Government Structures Div.
GR	GAMING REGULATION
HH	HEALTH & HUMAN SERVICES
HH/hca	Health Care Access Div.
HO	HOUSING
JU	JUDICIARY
JU/cl	Civil Law Div.
JU/crjus	Criminal Justice Div.
JU/crl	Criminal Law Div.
LA	LABOR-MANAGEMENT RELATIONS
LG	LOCAL GOVERNMENT & METROPOLITAN AFFAIRS
LO	LOCAL GOVERNMENT
MA	METROPOLITAN AFFAIRS
RA	RULES AND ADMINISTRATION
RE	REDISTRICTING
RI	REGULATED INDUSTRIES
RU	RULES & LEGISLATIVE ADMINISTRATION
TA	TAXES
TR	TRANSPORTATION
TT	TAXES & TAX LAWS
TT/ised	Inc., Sales & Dev. Div.
TT/ptlga	Prop. Taxes & LGA Div.
VG	VETERANS & GENERAL LEGISLATION
WM	WAYS & MEANS

**1992 MINNESOTA LEGISLATURE
BILL STATUS TRACKING SHEET**

Bill action between April 9 - 16

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

1992 MINNESOTA LEGISLATURE BILL STATUS TRACKING SHEET Bill action between April 9 - 16			COMMITTEE				FLOOR					FINAL
			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)
File No.	Author	Committee/Division/Bill Title										
AGRICULTURE												
HF0829	Bertram	Noxious weed law adopted	3/13/91 AG	AG	3/20 rpa		4/14	133-0				
SF0512*	Berg		2/28/91 AGR	AGR	3/9 rpa		3/24	60-3	3/20			
HF1827*	Dille	Cattle testing—	1/10 AG	AG	3/2 rpa		3/9	131-0	3/10		4/2	
SF1681	Decramer	brucellosis, anaplasmosis	1/13 AGR	AGR	3/4 rpa		3/12	61-0				
HF2633	Winter	Agricultural business enterprise—	3/9 AG	AG	3/20 rpa		4/8	134-0		4/10		
SF2257*	Renneke	defined	3/2 AGR	AGR	3/12 rp		3/25	61-0	3/30	4/9		
HF2733	Wenzel	Dairy fund established	3/9 AG	AG	3/13 rpa		4/8	113-17		4/10	4/14	
SF2728*	Sams		3/16 AGR	AGR	3/24 rpa		3/26	50-11	3/31	4/9		
HF2804	Olson, E.	Minnesota wild rice labeling,	3/10 AG	AG	3/20 rpa		4/13	132-0				
SF2572	Lessard	reporting modified	3/10 AGR	AGR	3/16 rpa							
HF2853	Cooper	Pesticide registration application	3/12 AG	AG	3/20 rp		4/2	131-0				
SF2028*	Morse		2/27 AGR	AGR	3/12 rp		3/26	63-0	3/31		4/8 (439)	
APPROPRIATIONS												
HF0031*	Simoneau	Fire protection—advisory council	1/14/91 GO	AP†	5/15/91 rpa		5/15/91	104-26	5/17/91		4/15	
SF0151	Kroening	created	5/17/91 GO	FN†	4/8 rpa		4/13	64-1				
HF0769	Krueger	Farm products—central	3/11 AG	AP	4/8 rp		4/14	130-2				
SF0850	Beckman	filing system established	3/21/91 AGR	AGR	3/27 rpa	reFN						
HF0804	Morrison	Hazardous waste—over-the-road	3/11/91 TR	AP	4/10 rpa†							
SF0695	DeCramer	shipping regulated	3/11/91 TR	FN	3/31 rp†							
HF1313	Olson, K.	RV combinations allowed	4/2/91 TR	AP	4/10 rpa							
SF1568	Vickerman	under certain conditions	5/14/91 TR									
HF1453	Trimble	Wastewater treatment—	4/8/91 EN	AP	4/8 rpa		4/14	133-0				
SF1292	Morse	funding modified	4/8/91 EN	FN	4/7 rpa							
HF1838	Cooper	Municipal litigation—	1/10 AP	AP	4/8 rp		4/14	131-3				
SF1894	Bernhagen	pilot project loans forgiven	2/20 FN	FN	3/30 rpa							
HF1849*	Vellenga	Crime—omnibus bill	1/13 JU	AP	4/6 rp		4/7	125-9	4/7	4/9		
SF1687	Spear		1/13 JU	FN	4/7 rpa	reRA	4/8	62-0		4/9		
HF1985*	Wagenius	Land recycling act adopted	2/20 EN	AP	4/10 rpa				3/17			
SF1866	Mondale		2/20 EN	FNen	3/31 rpa							
HF1989	Brown	Traverse County—	2/20 LG	AP	4/8 rpa		4/14	134-0				
SF1953	Berg	legal fees exempted	2/24 FN									
HF2010	Winter	Worthington—community college	2/20 AP	AP	4/10 rp		4/14	131-0				
SF1854*	Vickerman	allowed to transfer funds for LRC	2/20 FN	FN	2/28 rpa		3/12	59-0	3/16			
HF2032	Kalis	Highways—county-state aid	2/24 TR	AP	4/10 rpa							
SF1881	Langseth	formula amended	2/20 TR	TR	2/24							
HF2042	Pelowski	Higher education board—	2/24 ED	AP	4/7 rpa					4/15		
SFnone		abolished								4/15		
HF2121*	Nelson	Education Finance—omnibus bill	2/27 ED	AP	3/31 rpa†		4/2	123-7	4/3	4/7	4/14†	
SF2326	Dicklich		3/4 ED	FN	4/2 rpa		4/6	47-19		4/8	4/14	
HF2134	Jacobs	Petroleum, oil fired plants—	2/27 EN	AP	4/9 rpa		4/14	95-37				
SF2030	Novak	inspection fee increased	2/27 EP	EP	3/5 rpa	reFN						
HF2150	Wagenius	Waste Management Act—	2/27 EN	AP	4/8 rpa†		4/15	115-15		4/16		
SF2199*	Merriam	amendments	3/2 EN	EN	3/27 rpa†		4/10	61-0	4/13	4/16		
HF2335	Peterson	State departments—	3/2 GO	AP	4/8 rpa		4/15	82-42				
SF2699	Riveness	administration bill	3/16 GO	GO	3/19 rpa		4/10	59-0	4/14		4/16	
HF2349	Dauner	Automobiles—license plate fee	3/2 TR	AP	4/10 rpa		4/14	42-91†				
SF2520	Mehrkens	changed; funds redistributed	3/9 TR	TR	3/19 rpa	reFN						

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File No.	Author	Committee/Division/Bill Title										
HF2368	Lasley	Trucking—	3/2 TR	AP	4/10 rpa		4/14	104-26				
SF2665	Vickerman	route permit conversion regulated	3/12 TR	FN/ag	4/8 rpa	reFN						
HF2437	McGuire	Clean Air Act amendments—	3/5 EN	AP	4/8 rpa		4/13	115-18				
SF2095	Morse	business assistance program	2/27 EN	FN	4/10 rpa							
HF2688	Skoglund	Insurance solvency—	3/9 FI	AP	4/10 rp							
SF2463	Luther	technical corrections	3/9 CO	CO	3/25 rpa		4/13	63-0				
HF2694*	Greenfield	Appropriations—omnibus bill	3/9 HH	AP	3/31 rpa		4/6	68-64	4/7	4/8	4/15†	
SF2788										4/8	4/15	
HF2717	Dille	Nitrate data advisory task force,	3/9 EN	AP	4/8 rp		4/14	133-0				
SF2102*	Morse	data base established	2/27 EN	FN/nr	4/2 rpa	reFN			3/17			
HF2783	Sparby	Farm security loans—	3/10 AG	AP	4/10	reAPecir						
SF2693	Davis	adjustments	3/16 AGR	AGR	3/19 rpa	reFN						
HF2848*	Reding	State employees—	3/12 LA	AP	4/9 rp		4/10	90-43	4/14	4/15		
SF2505	Waldorf	labor, salary plans ratified	3/9 GO	FN	4/8 rpa		4/15	49-0		4/16		
HF2855	Sparby	Aquatic farming—	3/12 EN	AP	4/10 rpa							
SF2432*	Berg	regulations, wildlife protection	3/9 AGR	EN†	3/18 rpa	reFN			3/20			
COMMERCE												
HF1416*	Solberg	Investments—advertising	4/4/91 CO	CO	3/11 rpa		3/16	132-0	3/16			4/9 (427)
SF1243	Cohen	restrictions modified	4/4/91 CO	CO	3/24 rp		4/1	64-1				
HF2096	Farrell	Motor vehicles—franchise	2/24 CO	CO	3/3 rp		4/9	133-0				
SF1801*	Hottinger	termination payments regulated	2/18 CO	CO	3/4 rpa		3/24	61-0	3/26			4/15 (472)
HF2106*	Trimble	Currency exchanges—	2/24 CO	CO	3/10 rpa		3/24	113-20	3/25		4/15	
SF1836	Kelly	business limits created	2/20 CO	CO	3/20 rpa		4/13	64-0				
HF2551*	Rest	Corporate registration	3/5 CO	CO	3/10 rp		3/16	133-0	3/16		4/13	
SF2413	Reichgott	procedures modified	3/9 JU	JU	3/18 rpa		4/9	63-0				
HF2572*	McEachern	Probate code—	3/5 CO	CO	3/10 rp		3/16	132-1	3/23			4/8 (423)
SF2309	Solon	successor definition modified	3/4 JU	JU	3/18 rp		4/1	66-0				
ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT												
HF2189	Simoneau	Proposed legislation — effect on	2/27 EC	EC	3/10 rpa		4/9	131-0				
SF2380*	Neuville	state technology policy	3/5 RA	EH	3/23 rpa		4/1	58-6	4/6			
HF2302	Rice	Neighborhood revitalization program	3/2 LG	EC	3/2 rpa		4/14	132-0				
SF2314*	Kroening	fund distribution requirements	3/14 EH	EH	3/10 rpa	reRA	4/8	57-0	4/10			
EDUCATION												
HF2318	Lynch	Parental review of instructional	3/2 ED	ED	3/10 rpa		4/14	125-7				
SF2556*	Olson	materials included in PER policy					4/3	49-14	4/7			
HF2847	Bettermann	Runestone telecommunications—	3/12 ED†									
SF2619	Larson	bond issuance authorized	3/11 ED									
HF2902	Krueger	Metric system—training required	3/12 ED†									
SF2671	Sams	for teachers	3/12 ED									
HF2933	Tunheim	School districts—revenue formulas	3/16 ED									
SF2673	Stumpf	modified	3/12 ED									
HF2937	Hartle	Education commissioner appointed	3/16 ED†									
SF0157	Hughes	by education board	2/4 ED									
ENVIRONMENT & NATURAL RESOURCES												
HF0905	Reding	Experimental fishing streams—	3/18/91 EN	EN	3/12 rpa		4/9	131-0				
SF0522*	Benson, D.D.	prohibited in some counties	2/28/91 EN	EN	3/24 rpa		4/2	63-1	4/7			

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HF1347	Skoglund	Minnehaha state park—	4/4/91 EN	EN	3/17 rp		4/8	131-0				
SF1252*	Flynn	land lease	4/8/91 EN	VG	3/11 rpa		3/24	65-0	3/6			4/13 (447)
HF1861	Jefferson	Minneapolis—state land release	1/14 EN	EN	3/17 rp		4/8	133-0		4/10		
SF1722*	Kroening		1/15 EN	EN	3/2 rpa		3/23	62-0	3/25		4/9	
HF2147*	Wagenius	Mercury—sale, disposal	2/27 EN	EN	3/13 rpa	reAP	4/9	130-0	4/13	4/15		
SF2042	Dahl		2/27 EN	EN	3/30 rpa					4/15		
HF2280*	Rukavina	Biwabik state land sale	3/2 LG	EN	3/13 rpa		4/8	134-0	4/10	4/15		
SF2193	Dicklich		3/2 EN	EN	3/30 rpa		4/15	58-0		4/16		
HF2320	Peterson	Watershed districts provisions	3/2 EN	EN	3/19 rpa		4/9	132-0				
SF2298*	Price		3/4 EN	EN	3/16 rpa		3/26	64-0	3/31			
HF2324	Dauids	Fillmore County—tax-forfeited	3/2 LG	LG	3/10 rpa		4/14	133-0				
SF1787*	Benson, D.D.	land sale authorized	2/18 EN				3/25	63-0	3/30		4/15	
HF2347	Tunheim	Deer—muzzle-loading season	3/2 EN†									
SF2036	Samuelson	established	2/27 EN									
HF2578	Weaver	Radio equipment prohibition—	3/5 EN	EN	3/12 rp		4/13	133-0				
SF2185*	Merriam	fishing exempted	3/2 EN	EN	3/11 rp		3/24	59-6	3/26			
HF2619	Rodosovich	State park boundaries—	3/9 EN	EN	3/17 rpa		4/8	134-0				
SF2392*	Johnson, J.B.	provided additions, deletions	3/5 EN	EN	3/16 rpa		3/25	63-0	3/30			4/13 (451)
HF2623*	Solberg	Mississippi River Headwaters	3/9 EN	EN	3/20 rp		4/2	131-0	4/6		4/13	
SF2344	Lessard	Area Board provisions changed	3/4 EN	RA	4/3		4/9	66-0				
HF2624	Krueger	Petrofund contractors—	3/9 EN	EN	3/20 rpa		4/8	134-0		4/10	4/14†	
SF2430*	Sams	competence, fees regulated	3/9 EN	RA	3/20 rp		3/26	64-0	3/31	4/9	4/13†	
HF2746	Munger	Board of Water & Soil—	3/9 EN	EN	3/19 rpa		4/8	134-0				
SF2311*	Price	city, county controls	3/4 EN	EN	3/16 rpa		3/24	46-18	3-26			4/13 (450)
HF2878	Munger	Mille Lacs preservation and	3/12 EC	EN†	3/20 rp		4/13	132-0				
SF2499*	Davis	development board established	3/9 EN	EN	3/18 rpa				3/31			
FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS & INSURANCE												
HF1681*	Skoglund	Insurance—omnibus bill	5/3/91 FI	FI	2/26 rpa		3/25	112-19	3/31	4/15		
SF2212	Solon		3/2 CO	CO	3/19 rpa		4/13	60-3		4/16		
HF1884	Sparby	Trustee investments—	1/15 FI	FI	3/18 rpa		4/9	131-1				
SF1729*	Hottinger	certain mutual funds allowed	1/15 CO	CO	3/9 rpa		3/24	62-0	3/26			4/5 (473)
HF1948*	Carruthers	Insurance—charity donations	2/18 FI	FI	2/18 rpa		2/27	128-0	3/4	3/30	4/13†	
SF1855	Metzen		2/20 CO	RA	3/4 rp		3/24	63-0		4/1	4/13†	
HF2261*	Winter	State fund regulations	3/2 FI	FI	3/11 rpa		4/9	130-0	4/13			
SF2402	Riveness		3/5 GO	GO	3/31 rpa							
GENERAL LEGISLATION VETERANS AFFAIRS & GAMING												
HF2642	Olson, K.	Military—armory closings,	3/9 GL	GL	3/20 rpa		4/14	94-35				
SF2286*	Vickerman	public hearings required	3/4 VG	VG	3/11 rp		3/24	61-2	3/26			
GOVERNMENTAL OPERATIONS												
HF0217	Carruthers	Interior designers—	2/7 CO	GO	3/19 rpa		4/13	108-23				
SF0394	Flynn	licensed, regulated	2/20/91 CO	CO	4/4/91 rpa	reGO						
HF0419*	Johnson, R.	Retirement—tax shelter	2/21/91 GO	GO	3/13 rpa		3/30	131-0	4/1		4/14	
SF0410	Pogemiller	annuity payments allowed	2/21/91 GO	GO	3/18 lo		4/10	58-2				
HF1334	Reding	Volunteer firefighters—	4/14/91 GO	GO	3/19 rpa		4/14	134-0				
SF1230*	Stumpf	qualifying service defined	4/14/91 GO	GO	3/12 rpa		4/2	62-1	4/7			
HF1350*	Jaros	Pensions—back pay granted	4/4/91 GO	GO	3/5 rpa		3/25	132-0	3/26		4/7	4/13 (443)
SF1139	Solon	for wrongful discharge	4/2/91 GO	GO	3/20 rpa		3/30	64-0				

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HF1692	Jaros	Retirement—municipal police,	3/10/91 GO	GO	3/9 rpa		4/8	131-0				
SF1558*	Solon	fire accounts merged with PERA	5/8/91 GO	GO	3/19 rpa		3/27	59-0	3/31			
HF1873*	Reding	Retirement—retired public employees	1/14 GO	GO	3/3 rp		3/31	133-0	4/1		4/14	
SF1731	Solon	cont'd health coverage provided	1/15 GO	RA	3/30 rp†		4/10	60-0				
HF1996*	Reding	Retirement— teacher	2/20 GO	GO	3/17 rp		3/24	132-0	3/25		4/8 (420)	
SF2023	Benson, J.E.	contribution transfers modified	2/27 GO	GO	3/17 rp		4/1	65-0				
HF1997*	Reding	Public colleges— IRA plans	2/20 GO	GO	3/13 rpa		4/9	128-0	4/10			
SF1837	Morse	modified	2/20 GO	GO	3/13 rpa	re FN						
HF2001	Jefferson	Retirement— MERF coverage	2/20 GO	GO	3/13 rpa		4/13	133-0				
SF1934	Pogemiller	granted certain employees	2/24 GO	GO	3/18 rpa							
HF2014	Reding	Retirement— police, fire granted	2/20 GO	GO	3/13 rpa		4/8	134-0				
SF2352*	Piper	actuarial assumption increase	3/4 GO	GO	3/17 rpa		3/26	59-0	3/31		4/13 (455)	
HF2025*	Reding	Retirement— MSRS	2/20 GO	GO	3/17 rpa		4/9	132-0	4/13			
SF1916	Waldorf	interest rates increased	2/24 GO	GO	3/12 rpa							
HF2028	Jefferson	Retirement— MERF	2/24 GO	GO	3/13 rpa		4/13	132-0				
SF1935*	Pogemiller	provisions modified	2/24 GO	GO	3/13 rpa		4/1	65-0	4/6			
HF2063*	O'Connor	Pensions—PERA	2/24 GO	GO	3/18 rp		3/24	133-0	3/25		4/10 (440)	
SF1819	Dahl	provisions amended	2/18 GO	GO	2/18 rp							
HF2137*	Lourey	Retirement—	2/27 GO	GO	3/9 rpa		3/25	118-14	3/27		4/9 (432)	
SF2048	Stumpf	MSRS administrative bill	2/27 GO	GO	3/26 rpa		4/2	64-1				
HF2186*	McGuire	Pensions—St. Paul fire:	2/27 GO	GO	3/9 rpa		3/24	126-6	3/26		4/8 (422)	
SF1780	Marty	surviving spouse benefits	2/18 GO	GO	3/20 rpa		4/1	64-2				
HF2231	Carruthers	Administrative rules corrections	2/27 GO	GO	3/19 rpa		4/14	134-0				
SF2282*	Hottinger		3/4 GO	GO	3/19 rpa		3/26	63-0	3/31			
HF2287*	Jefferson	Police, fire fighter relief	3/2 GO	GO	3/23 rpa		3/25	127-0	3/26	4/2	4/8 (437)	
SF1970	Waldorf	associations—state aid altered	2/24 GO	GO	3/18 rpa		3/30	66-1				
HF2369*	Sparby	Pensions— Thief River Falls	3/2 GO	GO	3/13 rp		3/18	133-0	3/25		4/8 (431)	
SF2242	Stumpf	police benefit increased	3/2 GO	GO	3/18 rp		4/2	66-0				
HF2404	Pugh	State pension investment	3/2 LG	GO	3/13 rpa		4/13	105-25				
SF2194*	Reichgott	procedure restricted	3/2 GO	LG	3/16 w		4/3	63-0	4/7			
HF2565	Jefferson	Pensions— Mpls police, fire	3/5 GO	GO	3/13 rp		4/8	134-0				
SF2382*	Pogemiller	survivor benefits increased	3/5 GO	GO	3/13 rp		3/24	64-0	3/26		4/13 (454)	
HF2586*	Trimble	St. Paul tourism district—	3/5 EC	GO	3/19 rpa		4/8	115-15	4/10	4/15		
SF2323	Cohen	reorganization	3/4 EH	RA	3/18	reGO	4/14	58-1		4/15		
HF2683*	Solberg	Pensions— Nashwauk police	3/9 GO	GO	3/13 rp		3/24	133-0	3/25		4/8 (428)	
SF2467	Lessard	survival benefits increased	3/9 GO	GO	3/18 rpa		4/1	63-0				
HF2756*	Rukavina	Retirement— Virginia fire	3/9 GO	GO	3/13 rpa		3/30	131-0	4/1		4/15 (465)	
SF2530	Dicklich	survivor benefit increased	3/9 GO	GO	3/18 rpa		4/9	65-0				
HF2784	Sarna	Cities— Mpls police	3/10 GO	GO	3/13 rpa		4/9	133-0				
SF2547*	Pogemiller	relief laws codified	3/10 GO	GO	3/13 rpa		4/1	64-0	4/6		4/15 (471)	
HF2792*	Rice	Retirement— Mpls fire,	3/10 GO	GO	3/13 rp		3/18	134-0	3/25		4/9 (429)	
SF2581	Kroening	level benefits provided	3/10 GO	GO	3/18 rpa							
HF2924*	Jefferson	Optometry license, exam	3/16 GO	GO	3/19 rp		3/25	130-0	3/26		4/8 (419)	
SF2486	Sams	procedures modified	3/9 GO	GO	3/11 rp		4/1	65-0				
HEALTH & HUMAN SERVICES												
HF1978*	Cooper	Dental practice—	2/20 HH	HH	3/12 rp		3/24	131-2	3/25	4/7	4/13 (444)	
SF1824	Solon	ionizing radiation regulations	2/20 HH	HH	3/25 rpa		4/2	67-0				
HF2034*	Bodahl	Diseases—HIV, hepatitis B:	2/24 HH	HH	3/11 rp		3/18	133-0	1/15		4/8 (425)	
SF1724	Reichgott	testing for emergency volunteers	1/15 HH	HH	3/23 rp		4/1	65-0				

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HF2081*	Tunheim	Medical assistance—	2/24 HH	HH	3/11 rp		3/18	133-0	4/2			4/8 (426)
SF1903	Stumpf	provider appeals modified	2/24 HH	HH	3/23 rp		4/1	65-0				
HF2265*	Cooper	Funeral—disposal for	3/2 HH	HH	3/17 rpa		4/9	133-0	4/9			
SF2249	Finn	unclaimed cremated remains	3/2 HH	HH	3/6 rpa	reFN†						
HF2286	Boo	Blind person reporting—	3/2 HH	HH	3/13 rpa†		4/9	130-0				
SF1805	Traub	ophthalmologists and optometrists	2/18 HH				3/26	63-0	3/31			
HF2342	Jefferson	American Indian child welfare	3/2 HH	HH	3/18 rp		4/15	132-0				
SF2186*	Traub	advisory council created	3/2 HH	GO†	3/13 rpa		3/24	64-0	3/26		4/16	
		HOUSING										
HF2501*	Bodahl	MHFA—	3/5 HO	HO	3/5 rpa	reTA	4/9	95-36	4/13			
SF2496	Johnson, J.B.	bond, loan procedures clarified	3/9 EH	EH	3/12 h*							
		JUDICIARY										
HF1196	Clark	Crimes—butane, toxic substance	3/27/91 JU	JU	3/20 rpa		4/13	132-0				
SF0979*	Pappas	sale to minors prohibited	3/25/91 JU	JU	4/10/91		5/3/91	57-2	5/7		4/14	
HF1384	Bertram	Crime—assault on ag	4/4/91 JU†									
SF1471	Johnson, D.E.	inspector, penalties provided	4/15/91 JU									
HF1441	Milbert	Corporation—legal	4/8/91 JU	JU	3/20 rpa		4/14	129-0				
SF1319*	Metzen	representation law modified	4/8/91 JU	JU	3/18 rp		3/26	64-0	3/31			
HF1938	Pugh	Legal— mortgage, foreclosure	2/18 JU	JU	3/13 rp		4/8	133-0				
SF1856*	Finn	provisions modified	2/20 JU	JU	3/18 rpa		4/2	65-0	4/7		4/9	4/15 (463)
HF2041	Segal	Crime—juveniles: screening,	2/24 HH	JU	3/20 rpa	reAP†						
SF1909	Marty	treatment programs created	2/24 HH	HH	3/9 rpa	reFN						
HF2047	Solberg	Sex offenders—St. Cloud	2/24 JU†									
SF1977	Ranum	treatment program created	2/24 JU†									
HF2076	Dawkins	Civil law— landlord, tenant	2/24 HO	JU	3/13 rp		4/9	130-2				
SF1938*	Pappas	detainer actions modified	2/24 JU	JU	3/18 rp		3/26	62-0	3/31	4/10		
HF2131	Vellenga	Counties—extradiction	2/17 JU†									
SF2232*	Marty	reimbursement from bail revenue	3/2JU	FN†	4/8 rp		4/13	67-0	4/14			
HF2181*	Carruthers	Data practices—omnibus bill	2/27 JU	JU	3/13 rpa		3/31	132-0	4/1	4/14		
SF1974	Ranum		2/24 JU	JU	3/31 rpa	reFN	4/13	59-0		4/14		
HF2206	Pugh	Courts—	2/27 JU	JU	3/20 rpa		4/14	131-1		4/16		
SF1691*	Kelly	conciliation procedures amended	1/13 JU	JU	3/11 rpa		3/25	58-5	3/30	4/15		
HF2211*	Bauerly	Firearms—pistol possession	2/27 JU	JU	3/11 rpa		3/31	133-0	4/1		4/13	
SF1847	Kelly	eligibility modified	2/20 JU	JU	3/26 rpa		4/9	65-0				
HF2307	Vellenga	Domestic Abuse—plans adopted	3/2 JU†									
SF2133	Reichgott	by city, county attorneys										
HF2316	Jaros	Health—living will	3/2 JU	JU	3/20 rp		4/13	131-1				
SF2111*	Solon	form updated	2/27 JU	JU	3/16 rp		3/27	62-0	3/31			
HF2379	Vellenga	Crimes—probation services	3/2 JU	JU	3/11 rpa	reAP†						
SFnone		paid by offenders										
HF2402	Pugh	Legal— Nonprofit Corporation	3/2 CO	JU	3/13 rpa		4/9	132-0				
SF2088*	Reichgott	Act amended	2/27 JU	JU	3/13 rpa		3/26	62-0	3/31			
HF2436	McGuire	Domestic abuse—	3/5 JU†									
SF2224	Ranum	judicial training requirements	3/2JU†									
HF2495	Clark	Crimes—electronic monitoring	3/5 JU†									
SF2500	Ranum	use restricted	3/9 JU									
HF2541	Pugh	Probate proceedings— transfers,	3/5 JU	JU	3/13 rp		4/8	134-0				
SF2368*	Finn	death security registration	JU	JU	3/18 rp		3/26	62-0	3/31		4/9	4/16 (461)

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HF2610	Vellenga	Peace officers—federal	3/9 JU	JU	3/20 rpa		4/8	133-0			
SF2383*	McGowan	enforcement authority modified	3/5 JU	JU	3/18 rpa		3/26	64-0	3/31		4/13 (449)
HF2647*	Milbert	Statutes— revisor's bill	3/9 JU	JU	3/13 rp		3/31	133-0	4/1		4/15 (464)
SF2622	Neuville		3/11 JU	JU	3/11 rp		4/9	65-0			
HF2649	Pugh	Mortgages—foreclosure	3/9 JU	JU	3/20 rpa		4/14	129-0			
SF2384	Spear	proceedings modified	3/5 JU	JU	3/25 rpa						
HF2670	Seaberg	Domestic Abuse—protection orders,	3/9 JU†								
SF2642	Halberg	violations, penalties increased	3/11 JU								
HF2673	Dawkins	Theft—civil liability,	3/9 JU†								
SFnone		punitive damages provided									
HF2695	Greenfield	Jury service exclusion	3/9 JU	JU	3/30 rpa		4/8	134-0			
SF2177*	Spear	prohibition for disabled	3/2 JU	JU	3/11 rpa		3/25	59-0	3/31		4/14 (453)
HF2698	Greenfield	Mental illness—bonds issued	3/9 JU†								
SF1996	Kelly	for St. Peter facility	2/27 JU†								
HF2964	McGuire	Zero tolerance violence policy	3/16 JU				4/8	134-0			
SF1985*	Piper	established	2/24 JU	JU	3/11 rpa		3/25	59-0	3/26		4/13 (452)
HF2981	Seaberg	Domestic Abuse—protection orders,	3/19 JU†								
SFnone		filing fee exempted									
		Criminal Justice Division									
		JUDICIARY									
HF1720	Vellenga	Crime—victim-offender mediation	5/20/91 JU	JU/crjus	2/25 rp	reJU†					
SF1591	Spear	programs authorized	5/20/91								
HF1742	Wenzel	Crime—	1/6 JU	JU/crjus	2/19 h, a†						
SFnone		criminal penalties increased									
HF1842	Morrison	Legal—child witnesses given more	1/10 JU	JU/crjus	2/26 rpa	reJU†					
SF1788	Pariseau	out-of-court testimony									
HF1896	Hasskamp	Crime—life without parole	1/15 JU	JU/crjus	2/19 h, a†						
SF1757	Riveness	for certain convicted murderers	2/18 JU								
HF1945	Seaberg	Crime—electronic monitoring	2/18 JU	JU/crjus	3/9 h	reJU†					
SF2492	Kelly	use restricted	3/9 JU								
HF1968	Blatz	Crime—sex offender	2/20 JU	JU/crjus	2/26 rpa	reJU†					
SF2167	McGowan	registration expanded	3/2 JU								
HF2073	Welker	Crime—	2/24 JU	JU/crjus	2/28 h†						
SF1983	McGowan	safe communities act adopted	2/24 JU								
HF2139	Olson, K.	Child abuse—expedited hearings	2/27 JU	JU/crjus	3/9 rp	reJU†					
SF2051	Beckman	involving child, sex abuse	2/27 JU								
HF2167	Wejcman	Law enforcement—	2/27 JU	JU/crjus	3/9 rp	reJU†					
SF2055	Marty	violence courses required	2/27 JU								
		LABOR-MANAGEMENT RELATIONS									
HF1889*	Rukavina	Personnel records—	1/15 LA	LA	2/24 rpa		3/5	130-0	3/9		4/7
SF1747	Merriam	employee access expanded	1/15 EM	JU	3/25 rpa		4/2	64-3			
HF1952	Rukavina	Workers' compensation—	2/18 LA	LA	3/12 rpa†		4/15	129-4			
SF2107*	Chmielewski	benefits, insurance regulated	2/27 EM	EM	3/18 rpa	reRA	4/14	60-6	4/15		
HF2142*	Johnson, A.	Family leave law modified—	2/27 LA	LA	3/2 rpa		3/9	118-12			4/2
SF2393	Piper	child care centers included	3/5 EM	EM	3/19 rpa		3/26	41-21			
HF2185	Farrell	Railroad employee protections—	2/27 LA	LA	3/9 rp		4/8	124-7		4/10	4/15†
SF2136*	Mondale	following acquisitions	2/27 EM	EM	3/19 rpa		3/27	57-5	3/31	4/9	4/14†
HF2360	Tunheim	American Indians—	3/2 LA	LA	3/18 rpa		4/13	100-32			
SF1590*	Stumpf	unemployment compensation	5/20/91 EM	EM	3/11 rpa		4/2	63-0	4/7		4/14

**1992 MINNESOTA LEGISLATURE
BILL STATUS TRACKING SHEET**
Bill action between April 9 - 16

COMMITTEE

FLOOR

FINAL

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

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)
HF2640*	Uphus	Boilers, mint oil extraction—	3/10 LA	LA	3/12 rpa		3/25	131-0	3/26		4/2	4/8 (436)
SF2408	Johnson, D.E.	considered agricultural	3/9 AGR	AGR	3/20 rpa		3/30	65-1				
		LOCAL GOVERNMENT & METROPOLITAN AFFAIRS										
HF1852*	Welker	Chippewa County—	2/27 LG	LG	2/27 rpa		3/2	119-12	1/15			4/8 (421)
SF1717	Fedrickson, D.J.	offices combined	1/15 LO	LO	3/18 rp†		4/1	45-21				
HF1853	Bishop	Olmsted County—	1/13 LG	LG	2/20 rpa		4/9	77-49				
SF1716*	Brataas	recorder office reorganized	1/15 LG	LG	2/24 rpa		3/9	38-26	3/12		4/10	
HF1957*	Battaglia	Cook County—	2/18 LG	LG	2/20 rpa		3/2	132-0	3/4		4/15	
SF1966	Johnson, D.J.	hospital board terms	2/24 LG	LG	3/17 rpa		4/14	59-0				
HF2269*	Garcia	Twin Cities Airport — capital	3/2 LG	LG	3/10 rpa		4/8	122-11	4/10	4/15		
SF2271	Riveness	budget, noise mitigation funds	3/2 MA	MA	3/12 rpa		4/15	56-0		4/15		
HF2510	Simoneau	LRT—project governance	3/5 TR	LG	3/13 rpa		4/14	126-6				
SF2510*	Flynn	guidelines established	3/9 MA				4/2	64-2	4/7		4/15	
HF2707*	Koppendrayner	Mille Lacs County tax-forfeited	3/9 LG	LG	3/19 rpa		3/26	129-1	3/27		4/6	(441)†
SF2511	Davis	land sale authorized	3/13 EN	EN	3/13 rpa		3/31	63-0				
HF2757	McGuire	Ramsey County—suburban	3/9 JU	LG	3/11 rpa		4/9	131-0				
SF2694*	Knaak	courthouse funding provided	3/10 LO	LO	3/16 rpa		3/26	63-0	3/31			4/15 (468)
HF2993	Sparby	Thief River Falls—sales tax	3/23 LG	LG	3/23 r	reTA†						
SF2759	Stumpf	allowed for convention center	3/20 TT									
		REGULATED INDUSTRIES										
HF1489*	Dawkins	Open meetings—	4/8/91 RI	RI	3/2 rpa		3/24	104-26	3/25		4/2	4/9 (435)
SF1297	Dicklich	electric cooperative members	4/8/91 EP	RA			3/30	65-0				
HF1943	O'Connor	Telephone company—	2/18 RI	RI	3/9 rpa		4/14	133-0				
SF2017*	Novak	data disclosure restricted	2/27 EP	EP	3/26 rpa			4/3	64-0	4/7		
HF2082*	Skoglund	Telephone tracer service—	2/24 RI	RI	3/12 rpa		3/18	134-0	3/19		4/6	4/10 (442)
SF2320	Ranum	harassing calls, rules provided	3/19 RA				3/31	65-0				
HF2431	Jacobs	Public utilities—	4/29/91 RI	RI	3/12 rpa		3/24	128-3		3/30	4/13†	
SF1399*	Benson, J.E.	reconciliation date change	4/10/91 EP	EP	4/15/91 rp		4/29/91	59-0	4/29/91	3/25	4/9	
HF2709*	Jacobs	Liqueur-filled candy—	3/9 RI	RI	3/12 rpa		3/30	129-3	4/1		4/14	
SF2483	Solon	sales authorized	3/9 CO	CO	3/18 rpa		4/9	64-0				
HF2732*	Heir	Telecommunications—	3/9 RI	RI	3/12 rpa		3/24	132-0	3/25	3/26		4/8 (430)
SF2660	Marty	communication-impaired access	3/12 GO	GO	3/24 rpa		4/1	66-0				
		TAXES										
HF1512	Bodahl	Metropolitan agricultural preserves—	4/10 TA†									
SF1379	Flynn	acreage requirements decreased	4/10 MA†									
HF1730	Janezich	Shipping vessels—provided certain	1/6 TA†									
SFnone		tax exemption										
HF1854	Garcia	Richfield—tax increment financing	1/13 TA†									
SF1839	Riveness	disparities application	2/20 EH	MA	3/10 rpa	reTT†						
HF1899	Haukoos	Alden—levy reimbursement	1/15 TA†									
SF2168	Piper		3/2 TT†									
HF1910*	Rest	Legal—limited liability	2/18 JU	TA	3/19 rpa		3/31	126-5	4/1	4/14	4/15†	
SF1740	Reichgott	company act created	1/15 JU	JU	3/2 rpa	reTT	4/10	64-2		4/14	4/16†	
HF2200	McEachern	Tobacco, cigarette—tax refunds	2/27 TA†									
SF2025	Lessard	provided	2/27 TT	TT	3/11†							
HF2216	Farrell	Homestead treatment to continue	2/27 TA†									
SF1848	Kelly	after divorce	2/20 TT†									

**1992 MINNESOTA LEGISLATURE
BILL STATUS TRACKING SHEET**

Bill action between April 9 - 16

rp -- recommended to pass a -- amended
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nrp -- not recommended to pass v -- vetoed by governor
re -- re-referred to another cmte./div. † -- footnote

1992 MINNESOTA LEGISLATURE BILL STATUS TRACKING SHEET Bill action between April 9 - 16			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)
HF2219	Johnson, A.	Traffic congestion reduction	2/27 TR	TA	3/31 rpa		4/15	115-15		4/16		
SF1993*	Flynn	program established	2/24 TR	TT	3/27 rpa		4/2	57-8	4/7	4/16		
HF2233	Trimble	Once-through cooling system-	2/27 TA†									
SF2142	Morse	tax exemption	2/27 TT									
HF2434	Rest	Trade-tax exemption expanded	3/5 TA†									
SFnone												
HF2439	Nelson, S.	Property tax hearings requirements	3/5 TA†									
SF2403	Frank	modified	3/5 LG	LG	3/5 rpa	reTT†						
HF2479	Jacobs	Motor vehicle-rental sales, use	3/5 TA†									
SFnone		tax repealed										
HF2515	Rest	Sales, property taxes-	3/5 TA†									
SF2495	Reichgott	technical corrections, changes	3/9 TT†									
HF2558	Kinkel	Resort property-tax classification	3/5 TA†									
SF2370	Samuelson	clarified	3/5 TT									
HF2652	Battaglia	Ely-revitalization project local	3/9 TA†									
SF2375	Johnson, D.J.	sales tax allowed	3/5 LO	LO	3/5 rpa	reTT†						
HF2656	Blatz	Watershed district-fund levy	3/9 TA†									
HF2482	Dahl	authorized	3/9 EN	EN	3/20 rpa	reTT†						
HF2660	Jennings	Liquor taxes increased for chemical	3/9 TA				4/8	133-1				
SF2299*	Finn	dependency fund	3/4 EN	EN	3/16 rpa		3/26	62-0	3/31			4/13 (456)
HF2747	Macklin	Taxes-administration, policy	3/9 TA†									
SF2563	Bernhagen	modified	3/10 TT†									
HF2773*	Morrison	General obligation bonds-	3/9 HO	TA	3/31 rpa		4/9	133-0	4/10			
SF2626	Kelly	permitted for housing projects	3/11 EH	EH	3/16 rpa	reTT†						
HF2800*	Ogren	Health care- coverage for	3/10 JU	TA	4/8 rpa		4/10	76-58	4/10	4/13		
SF2603	Berglin	uninsured, underinsured	3/10 HH	FN	4/9 h		4/10	48-18		4/13		
HF2812	Wenzel	Garrison-allowed sales tax for	3/12 TA†									
SF2651	Samuelson	sewer system	3/12 LO									
HF2816	Ogren	Aitkin county-liquor, restaurant	3/12 TA†									
SF2652	Chmielewski	tax allowed to fund bureau	3/12 TT									
HF2884*	Rest	Bonding procedures, authority	3/12 TA	TA	3/19 rpa		4/8	134-0	4/10	4/14		
SF2648	Pogemiller	modified for HFA, HECB, RFA	3/11 FN	TT	4/7 rpa		4/14	59-0		4/15		
HF2940*	Ogren	Taxes-omnibus bill	3/16 TA	TA	3/27 rpa		4/2	78-51	4/3	4/8	4/15†	
SF2755	Johnson, D.J.		3/19 TT	TT	3/30 rpa	reFN	4/3	44-21		4/8	4/15†	
HF2992	Runbeck	Manufactured home parks-	3/23 TA†									
SFnone		tax class rate modified										
HF3005	Ogren	Income tax-rate changes,	3/25 TA†									
SF2772	Marty	personal exemptions reduced	3/24 TT									
		TRANSPORTATION										
HF1833*	Wejcman	Volunteer parking	1/10 TR	TR	2/26 rp		3/9	113-17	1/13			4/8 (424)
SF1674	Pogemiller	patrols authorized	1/13 TR	TR	3/20 rp		4/1	42-11				
HF2029	Dempsey	Motor cycle helmets-	2/20 TR	TR	3/4 rp		4/15	127-4				
SF1778	Laidig	exempt from federal regulation	2/18 TR	TR	3/20 rp		3/26	56-8				
HF2030*	Rice	Passenger drivers-	2/20 TR	TR	3/4 rp		3/24	132-1	3/25	4/15		
SF2057	Chmielewski	working hours limited	2/27 TR	TR	3/16 lo		4/15	44-0		4/16		
HF2113*	Orenstein	School buses-	2/24 TR	TR	3/11 rpa		3/24	122-10	3/25	4/10	4/15†	
SF1999	Cohen	safety rules modified	2/27 TR	TR	3/23 rpa		4/8	57-0		4/13	4/16†	
HF2355	Johnson, A.	Courier services regulated	3/2 TR	TR	3/4 rpa		3/31	133-0				
SF2637*	Pappas		3/11 TR	TR	3/16 rpa		3/24	59-6	3/25		4/1	4/8 (418)

1992 MINNESOTA LEGISLATURE BILL STATUS TRACKING SHEET Bill action between April 9 - 16			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)
		WAYS & MEANS										
HF2730	Frerichs	State departments, education,	3/9 WM†									
SF2542	Fredrickson	LGA—appropriations reduced	3/9 ED†									

AP †HF0031-GO 1/28/91 rpa reAP †SF0151-GO 3/18 rpa reFN †HF0804-AP/ecir 4/10 rpa †SF0695-FN/ag 3/31 rp †HF2121*/SF2326-repassed as amended by Conference †HF2349-was not passed †HF2694-repassed as amended by Conference ED †HF2847 incorporated into HF2121 †HF2902 incorporated into HF2121 †HF2933 incorporated into HF2940 †HF2937 incorporated into HF2121	HF2940 †HF2624/SF2430*-repassed as amended by Conference FI †HF1948*/SF1844-repassed as amended by Conference HH †SF2249-see SF2411, art. 5 JU †HF1384, 2041, 2047, 2131, 2307, 2379, 2436, 2495, 2670, 2673, 2698, and 2981 incorporated into HF1849 †SF1977, 1996, and 2224 incorporated into HF1689 †SF2232-JU 3/16 rpa reFN JU/crjus †HF1720, 1742, 1842, 1896 (portions), 1945, 1968, 2073, 2139, and 2167	incorporated into HF1849 LA HF2185/SF2136* repassed as amended by Conference LG †SF1717-see also SF2171 †HF2707-approved without signature †HF2993 incorporated into HF2940 †SF2759 incorporated into SF2755 RI †HF2431/SF1399*-repassed as amended by Conference TA †HF1910*/SF1740 repassed as amended by Conference †SF1379-3/15 withdrawn reTT †SF2626-see SF2755, art. 8, sec. 10 †HF1512, 1730, 1840, 1854, 1899,	2200, 2216, 2233, 2434, 2439, 2479, 2515, 2558, 2652, 2656, 2747, 2812, 2816, 2992, and 3005 incorporated into HF2940 †SF1839, 1848, 2168, 2370, 2375, 2403, 2482, 2495, and 2563 incorporated into SF2755 †SF2025- laid over †HF2940*/SF2755 repassed as amended by Conference TR †HF2113*/SF1999-repassed as amended by Conference WM †HF2730 incorporated into HF2121 †SF2542 incorporated into SF2326, 2788, 2780, and 2755									
EN †HF2347 incorporated into												

‘Sent to the governor for further consideration’

Once a bill has passed both the House and the Senate in identical form, it's ready to be sent to the governor for consideration. During an even-numbered legislative year — the final year of a biennium — the governor has several options when considering a bill. The governor can:

- sign the bill and it will become law;
- veto the bill;
- line-item veto certain portions of an appropriations bill; or
- do nothing, which can cause two different results.

The timing of these actions is as important as the actions themselves.

If a bill that was passed by the Legislature before the final three days of the session, the governor must sign it and deposit it with the Secretary of State within three days of receiving it for the bill to become law. If the governor doesn't sign a bill during that

time and/or fails to return it to its house of origin, the bill also would become law.

But if a bill is passed during the last three days of the session, the governor has a longer time to act on it. He/she must sign and deposit it with the Secretary of State within 14 days of adjournment or the bill will not become law. Inaction by the governor results in a “pocket veto.”

Only on appropriations bills can the governor exercise the line-item veto authority. This option allows the governor to eliminate the parts of the bill to which he/she objects. As with all vetoes, the governor must include a statement listing the reasons for the veto with the returned bill. Here, too, the timetable is either 14 days after adjournment for bills passed during the final three days of the session, or within three days after the governor receives the bill at any other time.

A two-thirds vote of the members in each house is needed to override a veto. But because only the governor can call a special session of the Legislature, anything vetoed after the Legislature adjourns is history — at least until next year.

After each session, the House and Senate publish the *Session Review*, a comprehensive summary of all bills that were signed into law or vetoed. You can get a copy by completing the request form on the last page of this issue of *Session Weekly*.

1992 MINNESOTA LEGISLATURE: House action on all bills through April 9, 2:30 p.m.

Committee Action

HF — House File
 SF — Senate File
 CH — Chapter
 * — version under consideration
 rp — recommended to pass
 rpa — recommended to pass as amended

nrc — not recommended to pass
 re — re-referred to another cmte./div./sub. cmte.
 a — amended
 h — heard
 w — withdrawn
 lo — laid over
 inc — incorporated into HF _____
 † — footnote

Floor Action

fp — final passage
 r — first reading in other body
 sub — substitution
 CC — Conference Committee
 cr — concurrence and repassage

Final Action

g — governor signed bill
 v — governor vetoed bill
 liv — governor line-item vetoed the bill
 ret — returned to committee of last action
 t — laid on table

AG	AGRICULTURE
AGR	AGRICULTURE & RURAL DEVELOPMENT
AP	APPROPRIATIONS
AP/ecir	Ec. Dev., Infra. & Reg. Div.
AP/ed	Education Div.
AP/enr	Environ. & Nat. Res. Div.
AP/hr	Human Resources Div.
AP/sg	State Government Div.
CO	COMMERCE
EC	ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT
EC/itt	Int'l Trade & Tech. Div.
ED	EDUCATION
ED/edfin	Education Finance Div.
ED/high	Higher Education Div.
ED/ef	Education Funding Div.
EE	ELECTIONS & ETHICS
EG	ENERGY
EH	ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT & HOUSING
EM	EMPLOYMENT
EN	ENVIRONMENT & NATURAL RESOURCES
EP	ENERGY & PUBLIC UTILITIES
ET	ETHICS
FI	FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS & INSURANCE
FI/bk	Banking Div.
FN	FINANCE
FN/atr	Ag., Tr., & Reg. Div.
FN/esa	Ec. & State Affairs Div.
FN/ed	Education Div.
FN/enr	Environ. & Nat. Res. Div.
FN/hh	Health & Hum. Res. Div.
GL	GENERAL LEGISLATION, VETERANS AFFAIRS & GAMING
GL/vet	Veterans Affairs Div.
GO	GOVERNMENTAL OPERATIONS
GO/gs	Government Structures Div.
GR	GAMING REGULATION
HH	HEALTH & HUMAN SERVICES
HH/hca	Health Care Access Div.
HO	HOUSING
JU	JUDICIARY
JU/cl	Civil Law Div.
JU/crjus	Criminal Justice Div.
JU/crl	Criminal Law Div.
LA	LABOR-MANAGEMENT RELATIONS
LG	LOCAL GOVERNMENT & METROPOLITAN AFFAIRS
LO	LOCAL GOVERNMENT
MA	METROPOLITAN AFFAIRS
RA	RULES AND ADMINISTRATION
RE	REDISTRICTING
RI	REGULATED INDUSTRIES
RU	RULES & LEGISLATIVE ADMINISTRATION
TA	TAXES
TR	TRANSPORTATION
TT	TAXES & TAX LAWS
TT/ised	Inc., Sales & Dev. Div.
TT/ptlga	Prop. Taxes & LGA Div.
VG	VETERANS & GENERAL LEGISLATION
WM	WAYS & MEANS

Editor's note: This section, which is organized chronologically by House file number, shows the last House action on every bill that has had a hearing in the House from the beginning of the 1992 session through April 9 at 2:30 p.m. This, coupled with the current week's bill tracking chart in the preceding section, should provide an accounting of every bill that has been heard in the House.

If you find a bill in this section and want to know if it has been acted on this week, look to the weekly bill tracking chart in the preceding section, which has bills organized by committee subject.

Keys to the abbreviations for both the committee names and House actions appear on this page; the action key appears on each page.

HF/SF	Action Date	House Action	HF/SF	Action Date	House Action
HF1017/SF0081	3/2	reCC	HF1692/SF1558*	4/8	fp 131-0
HF0123/SF0043	3/2	HO rp	HF1693/SF1562*	1/17	g CH363
HF0149/SF1013	3/11	LG nrc	HF1701*/SF1575	3/24	fp 133-0
HF0155/SF0816	3/16	reCC	HF1702/SF1581	2/27	HO rpa reAP
HF0176/SF0168	3/17	GL/vet rp reGL	HF1709/SF1588	2/19	TR h, re-subcom.
HF0217/SF0394	3/19	GO rpa	HF1720/SF1591	2/25	JU/crjus rp reJU
HF0285/SF0897	3/9	JU h, a, inc HF2574	HF1726/SF1596*	1/10	v 2/20, v overridden
HF0295/SF0199	2/27	HH rpa reGO	HF1728/SF1597*	1/10	v 2/20, v overridden
HF0355/SF1015	3/11	TR rpa	HF1731/SF1598*	2/20	v override fails 77-49
HF0370/SF0356	2/19	ED h	HF1736/SF1712	2/26	TR rp reAP
HF0376/SF0429	3/19	HH a, nrc	HF1738*/SF1700	4/1	fp 132-0
HF0419/SF0410	3/30	fp 131-0	HF1740/SF1621*	1/14	g CH360
HF0442/SF0273	3/2	JU h, a	HF1741/SF1682	3/11	ED/edfin h inc HF2121
HF0443/SF0422	4/9	AP h	HF1742/SFnone	2/19	JU/crjus h, a
HF0487/SF0304	3/19	CO rpa	HF1744*/SF1710	4/1	g CH373
HF0490/SF0633	3/4	ED/edfin h	HF1750/SF1605	3/20	GL rpa
HF0607/SF0450	2/19	ED h	HF1751/SF1919*	4/1	g CH377
HF0667/SF0735*	3/19	GO rp	HF1756/SF1622*	2/18	g CH362
HF0699/SF0684	4/8	fp 130-1	HF1757/SF1704	3/10	LG rpa
HF0730/SF0784	3/13	ED/edfin h	HF1761*/SF1696	3/16	fp 130-0
HF0748/SF0764*	3/31	g CH382	HF1763*/SF1772	3/31	g CH387
HF0756/SF0975	2/24	LA rpa	HF1776/SF1706	3/25	AP/ed h
HF0769/SF0850	4/8	AP rp	HF1777/SF1623*	3/12	g CH365
HF0779/SF0731	3/24	TA rpa reRU	HF1778/SF1656	3/12	LG rpa
HF0802/SF0651	3/11	FI rpa	HF1781/SF1632	3/12	GL h, a
HF0804/SF0695	3/4	TR h, a	HF1783/SF1679	3/12	GL h, a
HF0829/SF0512*	3/20	AG rpa	HF1784/SF1646	3/10	ED/edfin h inc HF2121
HF0905/SF0522	3/12	EN rpa	HF1787/SF1776	3/18	ED/edfin rp, inc HF2121
HF0917*/SF1109	3/20	g CH367	HF1788/SFnone	1/9	ED nrc
HF0920/SF0687*	5/13/91	reCC	HF1791/SFnone	3/10	FI rpa
HF0980*/SF1496	4/2	g CH385	HF1797/SF1615	3/12	EN rpa reAP
HF1002/SF0720*	4/1	g CH376	HF1801/SF1736	3/12	GL h, a
HF1013*/SF1401	4/1	g CH374	HF1803/SF1619*	4/2	reCC
HF1114*/SF0768	4/8	cr	HF1811/SF1641	2/26	ED rp reAP
HF1133/SF2037*	4/8	fp 134-0	HF1817/SF1698	3/13	JU rp
HF1196/SF0979	3/20	JU rpa	HF1818*/SF1668	3/16	fp 133-0
HF1235/SF1070	3/4	ED/edfin h	HF1823/SF1671*	4/7	g CH416
HF1249*/SF1172	4/7	g CH407	HF1825/SF1666*	3/31	g CH380
HF1313/SF1568	3/13	TR rpa reAP	HF1826/SF1684	3/4	ED/edfin h
HF1334/SF1230	3/19	GO rpa	HF1827*/SF1681	4/2	cr
HF1347/SF1252*	4/8	fp 131-0	HF1829/SF1791	2/28	JU/crjus rp reJU
HF1350*/SF1139	4/7	cr	HF1833/SF1674	3/9	fp 113-17
HF1357/SF1386	3/12	HH rp reGO	HF1838/SF1894	4/8	AP rp
HF1391/SF1300*	4/1	g CH381	HF1840/SF0011*	1/17	g CH359
HF1416*/SF1243	3/16	fp 132-0	HF1842/SF1788	2/26	JU/crjus rpa reJU
HF1441/SF1319	3/20	JU rpa	HF1843/SFnone	3/10	GL rpa
HF1453/SF1292	4/8	AP rpa	HF1848/SF1705	2/20	LG rp reTA inc HF2940
HF1479/SFnone	2/20	LG h	HF1849/SF1687	4/6	AP rp
HF1488/SF1298*	4/3	g CH401	HF1850/SF1663	3/18	ED/edfin rpa, inc HF2121
HF1489*/SF1297	4/2	cr	HF1852/SF1717	3/2	fp 119-12
HF1494/SF1899	3/17	HH rpa reAP	HF1853/SF1716	2/20	LG rpa
HF1513/SF2011*	3/19	EN rp	HF1860/SF1638	3/10	GL rp
HF1531/SF1323	3/12	LG rpa	HF1861/SF1722*	4/8	fp 133-0
HF1567*/SF2354	4/1	g CH372	HF1862*/SF1721	4/7	g CH 412
HF1573/SF1534	2/27	CO nrc, a	HF1865/SF1733	3/16	ED rpa inc HF2121
HF1597/SF1240	2/19	ED/high h	HF1868/SF2166	3/13	GO rp reTA
HF1652*/SF1502	3/16	Res. 9	HF1869/SF1900	3/11	ED/edfin h, a inc HF2121
HF1667/SF1505	3/10	ED/edfin h	HF1873*/SF1731	3/31	fp 133-0
HF1680/SF2213	3/18	FI rpa	HF1875/SF1761	3/10	EC rp
HF1681/SF2212	3/25	fp 112-19	HF1876/SF1701	3/20	HH rp reAP

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HF/SF	Action Date	House Action	HF/SF	Action Date	House Action	HF/SF	Action Date	House Action
HF1882/SF1905	1/15	ED inc HF2121	HF2030*/SF2057	3/24	fp 132-1	HF2187/SF2315	3/9	RI rp
HF1884/SF1729	3/18	FI rpa	HF2031/SF1949	3/2	fp 131-0	HF2189/SF2380	3/10	EC rpa
HF1886/SF1739	2/26	JU/crjus rp reJU	HF2032/SF1881	4/6	AP/ecir rpa reAP	HF2190*/SF2110	3/31	fp 130-1
HF1888/SF1838	3/10	ED/edfin h inc HF2121	HF2033/SF1849	3/11	LG rpa reTA	HF2191/SF2144	3/31	TA rpa sec. inc HF2121
HF1889*/SF1747	4/7	cr	HF2034/SF1724	3/11	HH rp	HF2192/SF1950*	3/17	EN rpa reTA
HF1892/SF1644	3/11	JU rpa	HF2041/SF1909	3/20	JU rpa reAP inc HF1849	HF2193/SF2229	4/1	AP/hr rpa reAP
HF1893/SF1864	3/11	ED/high rp reED	HF2042/SFnone	4/7	AP rpa	HF2194/SF2340	3/16	ED/edfin rpa, inc HF2121
HF1895/SF1718	4/8	AP rpa	HF2043/SF1841	3/11	CO rpa	HF2196/SF2139	3/10	LG rp reTA
HF1896/SF1757	2/19	JU/crjus h, a	HF2044*/SF1830	3/10	w/o g CH366	HF2197/SF1982	3/11	ED/edfin h, a inc HF2121
HF1897/SF2687	3/24	ED rpa reAP sections inc HF2121	HF2046*/SF2437	4/3	g CH395	HF2198/SF2361	3/11	ED/high rpa reED
HF1901/SF1689*	4/1	g CH379	HF2050/SF2732	4/9	AP rpa	HF2205/SF1972	3/18	TR nrc
HF1903/SFnone	3/31	reCC	HF2051/SF1794	3/19	GO rp	HF2206/SF1691	3/20	JU rpa
HF1910*/SF1740	3/31	fp 126-5	HF2053/SF1921	3/18	TR rpa reAP	HF2211*/SF1847	3/31	fp 133-0
HF1911*/SF1766	3/25	g CH370	HF2060*/SF1965	3/31	fp 131-0	HF2213/SF1857	4/1	AP/hr rpa reAP
HF1913/SF1785	3/12	ED/edfin h inc HF2121	HF2061/SF2606	3/17	ED/edfin rpa, inc HF2121	HF2218/SF2147	3/9	JU/crjus rpa reJU
HF1914/SF1771	3/18	ED/edfin rpa, inc HF2121	HF2063*/SF1819	3/24	fp 133-0	HF2219/SF1993	3/31	TA rpa
HF1916/SFnone	3/9	JU/crjus rpa reJU	HF2065/SF1942	3/17	HH rpa reAP inc HF1849	HF2221/SF1990	3/13	ED/edfin h
HF1917/SF1884	3/13	ED/edfin h, a inc HF2121	HF2066/SF1608	3/2	LA rpa reAP	HF2225*/SF2412	4/3	g CH393
HF1921/SF1749*	3/11	JU h inc HF1738	HF2069/SF1920	3/10	GL rpa reAP	HF2226/SF2418	3/13	GO rp
HF1929/SF1635	3/16	ED rp reAP	HF2070/SF1812	3/25	ED h	HF2229/SFnone	3/2	EN rpa reTA
HF1931/SF1774	3/4	EG rpa reTA inc HF2940	HF2071/SF2291*	3/17	EC rpa reTA, SFsub	HF2230/SF1862	3/13	ED/edfin h inc HF2121
HF1933/SF1767*	4/3	g CH396	HF2073/SF1983	2/28	JU/crjus h	HF2231/SF2282	3/19	GO rpa
HF1934/SF1790	4/6	AP/enr rpa reAP	HF2076/SF1938	3/13	JU rp	HF2236/SF2206	3/4	ED/edfin h
HF1938/SF1856*	4/8	fp 133-0	HF2078/SF1967	3/10	ED/edfin h inc HF2121	HF2238/SF2040	3/13	HH rpa reAP
HF1939/SF1786	3/13	ED/edfin h inc HF2121	HF2080/SF2062	3/11	TR rpa reAP	HF2242/SF1985*	4/8	134-0
HF1940/SF1976	3/19	HH rp reAP	HF2081/SF1903	3/18	fp 133-0	HF2249/SFnone	3/12	GO nrc
HF1941/SF1821	3/20	JU rpa	HF2082*/SF2320	4/6	cr	HF2250*/SF2120	3/31	fp 133-0
HF1943/SF2017	3/9	RI rpa	HF2084/SFnone	2/27	GO rpa	HF2251/SF2013*	3/26	GO rp
HF1945/SF2492	3/9	JU/crjus h reJU	HF2086/SF1815	3/25	ED h inc HF1849	HF2254*/SF2049	4/2	g CH389
HF1946/SF1647	3/12	ED/edfin h, inc HF2121	HF2089/SFnone	3/4	EG rpa reTA inc HF2940	HF2257/SF2764*	3/31	fp 123-10
HF1948*/SF1855	3/30	reCC	HF2090/SF2012	3/11	JU rpa reAP	HF2258/SFnone	3/11	ED/edfin h, a inc HF2121
HF1951/SF2065	3/12	LA rp reAP	HF2093/SF1898	3/16	ED rpa	HF2259*/SF2239	3/20	g CH368
HF1952/SF2107	3/12	LA rpa, includes HF2336	HF2096/SF1801	3/3	CO rp	HF2260/SF2660	3/13	GO h
HF1954/SF2091	2/27	HO rpa	HF2099*/SF2374	3/24	fp 133-0	HF2261/SF2402	3/11	FI rpa
HF1957*/SF1966	3/2	fp 132-0	HF2101/SF1813	3/16	ED/edfin rpa, inc HF2121	HF2265/SF2249	3/17	HH rpa
HF1958/SF1946	3/11	HH rpa reAP inc HF1849	HF2103/SF2033	3/9	RI rpa	HF2267/SF2001*	4/7	g CH414
HF1960/SF1910	4/8	fp 133-0	HF2105/SF2656	3/18	ED/edfin rp, inc HF2121	HF2269/SF2271	4/8	fp 122-11
HF1963/SF1951	3/11	ED h inc HF2121	HF2106*/SF1836	3/24	fp 113-20	HF2273*/SF2084	3/24	fp 126-6
HF1965/SF1959	4/8	AP rpa	HF2108*/SF2100	3/31	fp 90-42	HF2280/SF2193	4/8	fp 134-0
HF1967/SF2197	3/31	TA h	HF2109/SF2058	3/12	ED/edfin h, inc HF2121	HF2282/SF2233	3/20	JU rp
HF1968/SF2167	2/26	JU/crjus rpa reJU	HF2110/SF2200	3/12	ED/edfin h, inc HF2121	HF2283/SF2272	4/9	AP rp inc HF1849
HF1969*/SF2175	4/7	g CH411	HF2113*/SF1999	3/24	fp 122-10	HF2285/SF2263	3/12	LA rp
HF1971/SF1932	3/10	LG rp reTA	HF2115*/SF2461	3/24	fp 131-0	HF2286/SF1805	3/13	HH rpa, includes HF2868
HF1975/SF1846	3/11	JU rpa reAP inc HF1849	HF2117/SF2020	3/12	HH rpa reAP inc HF1849	HF2287*/SF1970	4/2	cr
HF1976/SF2208*	4/3	g CH402	HF2121/SF2326	3/31	AP rpa	HF2294/SF2641	3/9	LA rpa
HF1977/SF1958	4/8	AP rpa	HF2125/SF2069*	4/3	g CH397	HF2296/SF2264	3/9	RI w
HF1978*/SF1824	4/7	cr	HF2126/SF1978	3/24	AP/ed h	HF2298/SF2729	3/13	GO rp reAP
HF1979/SFnone	3/3	GO rpa	HF2128/SF1994	3/12	HH rp reAP	HF2299/SFnone	3/2	HO h, lo
HF1980*/SF1922	3/31	fp 133-0	HF2130/SF1926	3/10	ED/edfin h	HF2300/SF2306	3/12	CO h
HF1982/SF1822	3/20	JU rpa	HF2132/SF1901	3/12	CO rpa	HF2302/SF2314	3/2	EC rpa
HF1985/SF1866	3/27	AP/enr rpa reAP	HF2133/SF1939	3/9	RI nrc	HF2305/SF1633*	3/31	g CH384
HF1986/SF1840	3/18	ED/edfin rpa, inc HF2121	HF2134/SF2030	4/9	AP rpa	HF2309/SF2321	3/11	EN rp
HF1988*/SF2241	3/24	fp 131-0	HF2135/SF2092	3/12	RI rpa	HF2312/SF2115	3/19	GO rp
HF1989/SF1953	4/8	AP rpa	HF2137*/SF2048	3/25	fp 118-14	HF2313/SF2182*	4/3	g CH403
HF1991/SF1829	3/31	AP/enr rpa reAP	HF2139/SF2051	3/9	rp	HF2316/SF2111	3/20	JU rp
HF1992/SF2093	3/13	EN rp reRU	HF2141/SF1807	3/9	JU/crjus rpa reJU	HF2318/SF2556	3/10	ED rpa
HF1994/SF2417	3/13	AG rpa reAP	HF2142/SF2393	4/2	cr	HF2319/SF2210*	4/1	g CH383
HF1996*/SF2023	3/24	fp 132-0	HF2144/SF2211	3/12	HH rp reAP	HF2320/SF2298*	3/19	EN rpa
HF1997/SF1837	3/13	GO rpa	HF2147/SF2042	3/13	EN rpa reAP	HF2322/SF2259	3/13	ED/edfin h, a
HF2000*/SF1859	3/31	fp 132-0	HF2149/SF2157	3/12	HH rp reAP	HF2324/SF1787	3/13	EN rpa
HF2001/SF1934	3/13	GO rpa	HF2150/SF2199	4/8	AP rpa	HF2334/SFnone	3/12	EN rpa
HF2002*/SF1908	3/20	g CH369	HF2151/SF2738	3/13	h	HF2335/SF2699	4/8	AP rpa
HF2004/SF1944	2/27	HO rpa reAP	HF2152/SF2529	3/12	LA rpa	HF2336/SFnone	3/12	LA h, inc HF1952
HF2005/SF2059	2/27	HO rpa reAP	HF2159/SFnone	4/8	fp 131-0	HF2339/SF2080	3/9	AG rpa reAP
HF2008/SF1963	3/10	ED h inc HF2121	HF2160/SF2000	3/13	HH w/o rec. reAP	HF2341*/SF1914	4/3	g CH394
HF2009/SF1937	3/4	ED/edfin h	HF2161/SF1825	3/12	HH rp reAP	HF2342/SF2186	3/18	HH rp
HF2013/SF1991*	4/3	g CH398	HF2167/SF2055	3/9	JU/crjus rp reJU	HF2343/SF2236	3/19	GO rpa
HF2014/SF2352*	4/8	fp 134-0	HF2168/SF1979	3/17	HH rpa reAP	HF2345/SF2573	3/10	GO rpa
HF2017/SF2219	3/5	GO rp reAP	HF2170/SF2158	3/12	CO rpa	HF2346/SF1997*	4/7	g CH413
HF2018/SF2750	3/13	GO rpa	HF2174/SF2146	3/3	EN rp AP	HF2348/SF2262	3/18	ED/edfin rp, inc HF2121
HF2023/SFnone	3/4	TR re-subcom.	HF2180/SF2160	3/10	LG rpa reGO	HF2349/SF2520	4/6	AP/ecir rpa reAP
HF2025/SF1916	3/17	GO rpa	HF2181*/SF1974	3/31	fp 132-0	HF2351/SFnone	3/13	ED h reED/edfin
HF2028/SF1935	3/13	GO rpa	HF2183/SF1893	3/13	LG rpa	HF2352*/SF2292	3/24	fp 86-46
HF2029/SF1778	3/4	TR rp	HF2185/SF2136*	4/8	fp 124-7	HF2355/SF2637*	3/31	fp 133-0
			HF2186/SF1780	3/24	fp 126-6	HF2358/SF2294	3/13	ED/edfin h, a inc HF2121

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HF2359/SFnone	3/4	ED/edfin h	HF2553/SF2350	3/9	HO rpa reAP	HF2723/SF2509	4/9	AP rpa
HF2360/SF1590	3/18	LA rpa	HF2556/SF1669	3/19	EN nrp	HF2727/SF2565	3/12	LA rpa
HF2365/SF2424	3/13	ED/edfin h, a inc HF2121	HF2561/SF2678	3/13	EN nrp	HF2732*/SF2660	3/24	fp 132-0
HF2367/SF2246	3/17	HH rpa reAP	HF2563/SF2458	3/18	HH rp reAP	HF2733/SF2728*	4/8	fp 113-17
HF2368/SF2665	4/8	AP/ecir rpa reAP	HF2564/SF2273	3/13	EN w/o rec. reAP	HF2734/SF2710	4/8	AP rpa
HF2369/SF2242	3/18	fp 133-0	HF2565/SF2382*	4/8	fp 134-0	HF2741/SF2489	3/11	HO rpa
HF2371/SF1975	3/25	ED h	HF2566/SF2321	3/13	AG rpa	HF2742*/SF2501	3/13	ED/edfin h inc HF2121
HF2373/SFnone	3/23	ED inc HF2121	HF2567/SF2183	3/24	AP/ed h	HF2743/SF2743	3/11	ED/edfin h, a inc HF2121
HF2375*/SF1770	4/2	g CH390	HF2569/SFnone	3/10	LG rp reTA inc HF2940	HF2744*/SF2566	4/1	g CH375
HF2377*/SF1968	4/7	g CH409	HF2572/SF2309	3/16	fp 132-1	HF2746/SF2311*	4/8	fp 134-0
HF2379/SFnone	3/11	JU rpa reAP	HF2574/SFnone	3/11	fp 132-0	HF2749/SF2503	3/30	fp 132-0
HF2381/SF2205	3/31	AP/enr rp reAP	HF2577/SF2353	3/13	TR rp	HF2750*/SF2468	3/31	fp 131-2
HF2382/SF2506	3/13	ED/edfin h	HF2578/SF2185	3/12	EN rp	HF2752*/SF2551	3/25	fp 131-0
HF2388*/SF2170	4/2	cr	HF2579/SF2234*	4/8	fp 134-0	HF2754/SF2599	3/13	GO rpa
HF2389/SF2221	3/24	AP/ed h	HF2584/SF2401	3/10	LG rp reTA	HF2756*/SF2530	3/30	fp 131-0
HF2393/SF2220	3/18	AP h reED/edfin	HF2585/SF2385*	3/31	g CH378	HF2757/SFnone	3/11	LG rpa
HF2394/SF2222	3/25	AP/ed h	HF2586/SF2323	4/8	fp 115-15	HF2759/SF1933	3/20	EN lo
HF2396/SF2131	3/13	JU nrp	HF2587/SF2737	3/13	GO rpa	HF2766/SFnone	3/13	ED/edfin h inc HF2121
HF2397*/SF2484	4/1	g CH386	HF2588/SF2118	3/17	ED/edfin rp, inc HF2121	HF2767/SF2643	3/13	GO nrp
HF2402/SF2088	3/13	JU rpa	HF2589/SFnone	3/11	LG nrp	HF2768/SFnone	4/8	fp 126-5
HF2404/SF2194	3/13	GO rpa	HF2590/SF2659	3/18	ED/edfin rp, inc HF2121	HF2769*/SF2531	4/3	g CH392
HF2413/SF2195	3/16	ED h	HF2592/SF2162	3/12	EN rp	HF2772/SF2554	3/18	ED/edfin rpa, sec 1-15, 19, 21-26, 30-38, 40, 42, 43-46, inc HF2121
HF2415*/SF2707	3/31	fp 129-2	HF2593/SF2308*	4/3	g CH404	HF2773/SF2626	3/31	TA rpa
HF2417/SF2156	3/13	GO rpa reAP	HF2594/SF2316	3/11	TR rpa	HF2776/SF2485	3/19	GO rpa reAP
HF2419/SF2442	3/9	RI nrp	HF2596/SF2617	3/12	EC rpa reAP	HF2783/SF2693	3/13	AG rp reAP
HF2420/SF2411	3/20	HH rpa reAP	HF2598/SF2466	3/10	ED/edfin h	HF2784/SF2547	3/13	GO rpa
HF2421/SF2319*	3/20	EN rp	HF2601/SF2434	3/13	GO rp	HF2785/SF2394	3/13	ED rpa reAP
HF2422/SF2325	3/18	HH rpa reAP	HF2603/SF1888	3/20	HH rpa	HF2787/SFnone	3/13	ED h reED/edfin
HF2423/SF2409	3/13	GO rpa	HF2605/SF1750	3/31	TR rpa reRU	HF2788/SF2598	3/13	ED h ED/edfin
HF2426/SF2451	3/13	LG rpa	HF2608*/SF1649	3/26	fp 129-0	HF2791/SFnone	3/13	GO rpa
HF2430/SF2615	3/11	ED/high rp reED	HF2610/SF2363*	4/8	fp 133-0	HF2792/SF2581	3/18	fp 134-0
HF2431/SF1399*	3/30	reCC	HF2612/SF2389*	4/8	fp 134-0	HF2793/SF2685	3/13	AG h, a, lo
HF2432/SF1896	4/1	AP/sg rpa reAP	HF2618/SFnone	3/13	GO h	HF2800/SF2603	4/8	TA rpa
HF2435*/SF2700	3/30	fp 132-0	HF2619/SF2392*	4/8	fp 134-0	HF2801/SF2604	3/25	AP/ed h (art. 6)
HF2437/SF2095	4/8	AP rpa	HF2621/SF2407	3/11	EG rp	HF2802/SF2602	3/16	FI rpa reAP
HF2438*/SF2367	4/7	cr	HF2623*/SF2344	4/2	fp 131-0	HF2804/SF2572	3/20	AG rpa
HF2443/SF2363	3/11	ED/high rp reED	HF2624/SF2430*	4/8	fp 134-0	HF2813/SF2746	3/13	GO rp
HF2445/SF2336	3/18	LA rpa	HF2626/SF2481	3/18	ED/edfin rpa, inc HF2121	HF2822/SF2497	3/17	CO rp reJU
HF2446/SF2332	3/10	LG rpa reTA	HF2632/SF2422	3/16	EC rp reAP	HF2823/SF2576	3/13	EN rp
HF2449/SF2317	3/13	ED/edfin h, a inc HF2121	HF2633/SF2257*	4/8	fp 134-0	HF2827/SF2628	3/13	GO rpa
HF2450/SF2253	3/11	CO h, w	HF2634/SF2634	4/1	AP/sg rpa reAP	HF2829/SF2444	3/12	LG rpa reTA inc HF2940
HF2455/SF2605	3/10	EC rpa reAP	HF2635/SFnone	3/16	EC rpa reGO	HF2830/SF2640	3/13	AG rpa reAP
HF2463/SF2086	3/19	LG rpa reTA	HF2640*/SF2408	4/2	cr	HF2832/SF2645	3/20	EN lo
HF2465*/SF2029	4/7	g CH410	HF2642/SF2286	3/20	GL rpa	HF2842/SF2299*	4/8	fp 133-1
HF2472/SF2196	3/13	HH rpa reAP	HF2643/SF2692	4/8	AP rpa	HF2848/SF2505	4/9	AP rp
HF2475/SF2227	3/9	HO rpa	HF2645/SF2274	3/19	CO rpa	HF2849*/SF2101	3/24	fp 133-0
HF2480/SF2429	3/13	AG rpa reAP	HF2647*/SF2622	3/31	fp 133-0	HF2853/SF2028*	4/2	fp 131-0
HF2482/SF2066*	3/17	EC rpa reTA	HF2649/SF2384	3/20	JU rpa	HF2854*/SF2649	3/24	fp 132-0
HF2483/SF2421*	4/7	g CH405	HF2650/SF2450	3/12	EC rp reAP	HF2855/SF2432*	3/20	EN rpa reAP, includes HF
HF2488/SF1693	3/20	JU rpa	HF2657/SF2595	3/12	RI rpa	HF2858/SF2704	3/13	HH rpa reAP, incl. HF2857
HF2489/SFnone	4/2	AP/enr inc HF2717	HF2658/SF2514*	4/2	reCC	HF2867/SF2103	4/9	AP/ecir rpa reAP
HF2492/SFnone	3/11	ED rp reGL	HF2664/SF2679	3/13	EN rpa	HF2878/SF2499*	3/20	EN rp
HF2497/SF2441	3/5	HO rp reTA	HF2669/SFnone	3/11	EG rp	HF2879/SFnone	3/19	CO h re-subcom.
HF2499/SF2337*	3/31	g CH391	HF2671/SF2480	3/10	ED/edfin h inc HF2121	HF2884/SF2648	4/8	fp 134-0
HF2501/SF2496	3/5	HO rpa reTA	HF2676/SF2477	3/13	ED/edfin h inc HF2121	HF2885/SF2655	4/2	AP/enr rpa reAP
HF2502/SF2324	3/13	EN rpa reAP	HF2680/SF2235	3/13	GO rp reAP	HF2891/SF2658	3/19	CO rp
HF2504/SF1858	3/19	EN rpa	HF2683*/SF2465	3/24	fp 133-0	HF2896/SF2124*	4/7	g CH417
HF2505*/SF1802	3/31	fp 117-14	HF2684/SF2473	3/24	AP/hr rpa reAP/enr	HF2904/SF2475	3/19	CO rpa
HF2508/SF2654	3/11	EN rp	HF2685/SF2428	3/18	EG rpa	HF2906/SF2684	3/13	ED/edfin h
HF2509/SF2414	3/13	ED/edfin h	HF2688/SF2463	4/6	APecir rp reAP	HF2910/SF2705	3/13	EN rpa
HF2510/SF2510	3/13	LG rpa	HF2690/SF2558	3/18	ED/edfin rpa, HF2121	HF2913/SF2523	4/1	AP/hr rp reAP
HF2514/SF2322	3/20	GL rpa reAP	HF2694/SFnone	4/8	reCC (SF2788 comparable)	HF2924*/SF2486	3/25	fp 130-0
HF2518/SF2365	3/18	ED/edfin h, inc HF2121	HF2695/SF2177*	4/8	fp 134-0	HF2927/SF2686	3/20	HH rpa reAP
HF2520/SF2601	3/16	EC rpa	HF2696/SF2137	3/13	HH rpa	HF2928/SF1782	3/19	HH rp
HF2526/SF1694	3/19	LG nrp	HF2702/SF2310*	4/3	g CH399	HF2939/SF2173	3/19	CO h, a, lo
HF2530/SF2600	3/16	EC rpa	HF2704*/SF2597	4/7	g CH408	HF2940*/SF2755	4/8	reCC
HF2532/SF2247*	4/8	130-1	HF2707*/SF2511	4/6	cr	HF2944/SF2741	3/19	CO rpa
HF2535*/SF2307	3/31	g CH388	HF2708/SF2584	3/16	EC rp reAP	HF2948/SFnone	3/18	TR h
HF2539/SFnone	3/12	EN rpa reTA	HF2709*/SF2483	3/30	fp 129-3	HF2950/SF2662	4/9	AP rp
HF2541/SF2368*	4/8	fp 134-0	HF2712/SF2630	3/11	LG rp reTA inc HF2940	HF2962/SF1900*	4/3	g CH400
HF2543/SF2301*	4/7	g CH415	HF2716/SFnone	4/2	AP/enr inc HF2784	HF2967/SF2117	4/7	g CH406
HF2544/SF2376	3/12	EN rpa	HF2717/SF2102*	4/8	AP rp	HF2987/SF2766	3/20	EN rp reRU
HF2545/SF1793	3/13	GO rp reAP	HF2718/SFnone	4/8	AP rpa	HF3003/SF2791	4/7	RU rp
HF2548/SF1753	3/13	ED/edfin h	HF2719/SFnone	4/8	AP rp	HF3020/SF2781	4/8	AP rpa
HF2551*/SF2413	3/16	fp 133-0						

Bill Introductions HF3039 — HF3054

Friday, April 10

HF3039—Dille (IR)
Environment & Natural Resources
Water; United States Environmental Protection Agency to replace its water well testing regulation with one that gives states the freedom to run their own safe drinking water programs.

Monday, April 13

HF3040—Olson, K. (DFL)
Education
Gifted and talented programs established, aid provided, and money appropriated.

HF3041—Steensma (DFL)
Labor-Management Relations
Public contractor prevailing wage requirements modified, investigations required, and penalties provided.

Tuesday, April 14, 1992

HF3042—Milbert (DFL)
Rules & Legislative Administration
Revisor's bill correcting miscellaneous oversights, inconsistencies, ambiguities, unintended results, and technical errors.

HF3043—Girard (IR)
Environment & Natural Resources
Drainage system repairs to include incidental straightening of a tile system and replacement of tiles with the next larger size available if the original size is not available.

HF3044—Jaros (DFL)
Rules & Legislative Administration
National Guard; President, Department of Defense, and Congress to reconsider making any further cuts to the National Guard and to insure that the Army National Guard's end strength is reduced no lower than 425,450 persons.

Wednesday, April 15, 1992

HF3047—McGuire (DFL)
Regulated Industries
Beer keg permanent registration numbers required, and retailer requirements provided.

HF3048—Lasley (DFL)
Education
Commercial and industrial property excluded from school district referendum levy tax base and statewide equalization property tax created; debt service levies equalized; referendums reauthorized and caps eliminated; and money appropriated.

HF3049—Jennings (DFL)
Transportation
Highway salt storage required in a covered building.

HF3050—Wenzel (DFL)
Agriculture
Stray voltage liability provided for damage to livestock and crops.

HF3051—Hasskamp (DFL)
Health & Human Services
Aid to families with dependent children (AFDC) caretakers required to participate in early childhood family education programs.

HF3052—Bertram (DFL)
Gen'l Leg., Vet's Affairs & Gaming
Lottery and gaming department created to operate the state lottery and license and regulate gambling activities in on-sale alcoholic beverage establishments, and constitutional amendment proposed.

HF3045—Nelson, K. (DFL)
Education
Education finance act of 1992 adopted and money appropriated.

HF3046—Bauerly (DFL)
Health & Human Services
Aid to families with dependent children (AFDC) caretakers required to participate in early childhood family education programs.

Thursday, April 16, 1992

HF3053—Pugh (DFL)
Taxes
Residential nonhomestead and apartment property provided decreased property tax class rates.

HF3054—Vellenga (DFL)
Energy
Sustainable energy transition act of 1992 adopted and money appropriated.

Do you know?

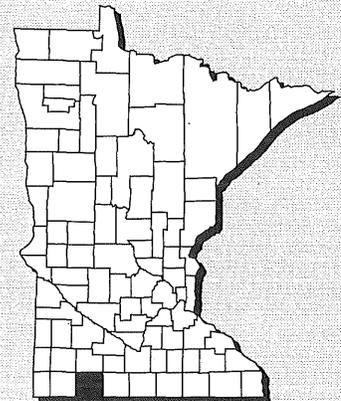
Is Jackson County, established May 23, 1857, named to honor a humble St. Paul merchant or the seventh president of the United States?

According to Warren Upham, author of *Minnesota Geographic Names*, the "best informed old citizens" of the county claim it is named for Henry Jackson, a Virginian who came to St. Paul in 1842. Jackson opened the town's first store that summer in a cabin built of tamarack logs along the Mississippi River. The street on which it was built also carried his name.

Jackson was also the city's first postmaster and first justice of the peace. He later moved south, becoming one of the first settlers in Mankato, Minn., where he died in 1857.

But the late William P. Murray, who served in the Legislature when it voted to form Jackson County, said the intent was to honor President Andrew Jackson.

The county seat also carries the name Jackson, and was so christened by settlers a few weeks before the legislative act forming the county was passed. Whether the locals meant to honor the merchant or the president "is not certainly determined," wrote Upham.



Order Form: 1992 Session Review

The *1992 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 1992*, 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 *1992 Session Review*? Yes No

Please detach and mail this form (with the mailing label on the back) by May 11, 1992, 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.

1992 Readership Survey: *Session Weekly*

We would appreciate your taking a moment to tell us what you think about the *Session Weekly*. Your opinions will help us plan for next year. (We will send you a subscription renewal card for the *Session Weekly* just before next year's session begins.)

What do you think about the Highlights section of the *Session Weekly*? Do you have any suggestions for improvement?

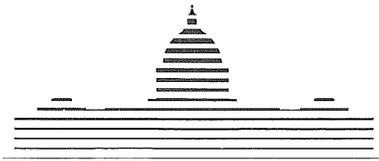
What do you think about the new cumulative listing of bills by House file number (at the end of the bill tracking section) showing the latest House actions?

What do you like about the *Session Weekly*?

What do you dislike about the *Session Weekly*?

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 write it here.

—Thank you



MINNESOTA HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
PUBLIC INFORMATION OFFICE
175 STATE OFFICE BUILDING
ST. PAUL, MN 55155-1298

Speaker of the House: Dee Long
Majority Leader: Alan Welle
Minority Leader: Terry Dempsey

MINNESOTA INDEX

Minnesota employment

Total labor force in Minnesota, February 1992	2,375,883
In February 1991	2,404,682
Total employed in Minnesota, February 1992	2,250,736
In February 1991	2,249,171
Total unemployed in Minnesota, February 1992	125,147
In February 1991	155,511
Unemployment rate in Minnesota, February 1992	5.3
In February 1991	6.5
Minnesota high school graduation rate, 1990, in percent	91
National high school graduation rate, 1990, in percent	71
Percent of Minnesota students going on to higher education, 1990	68
Percent in 1981	56
Occupations with largest projected employment decline in Minnesota, 1989-96	
Top ranking, farmers and farm workers	6,710
Second ranking, job losses for electrical/electronic assemblers	1,440
Projected added jobs, 1989-96, in largest growth category, retail sales	7,040
1990 Median hourly wage, Minnesota, retail salesperson	\$5.08
Radiologic technicians	\$10.70
Occupational therapists	\$13.52
Preschool/elementary/special education teachers	\$19.58
Computer systems analysts	\$18.13
Minnesota's rank in national economic growth, 1979-1987	19
Growth in Minnesota's economy, 1979-1987, by percent	36
Growth in nation's economy, 1979-1987, by percent	31

Sources: Research and Statistics Office, Minnesota Department of Jobs and Training; Minnesota Employment Outlook to 1996, Minnesota Department of Jobs and Training; Enhancing Minnesota's Economic Competitiveness: An Industry Specific, State-Specific Approach, study commissioned by the Minnesota Business Partnership, research by Bugbee, Anton and Associates.

For more information . . .

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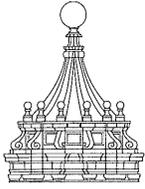
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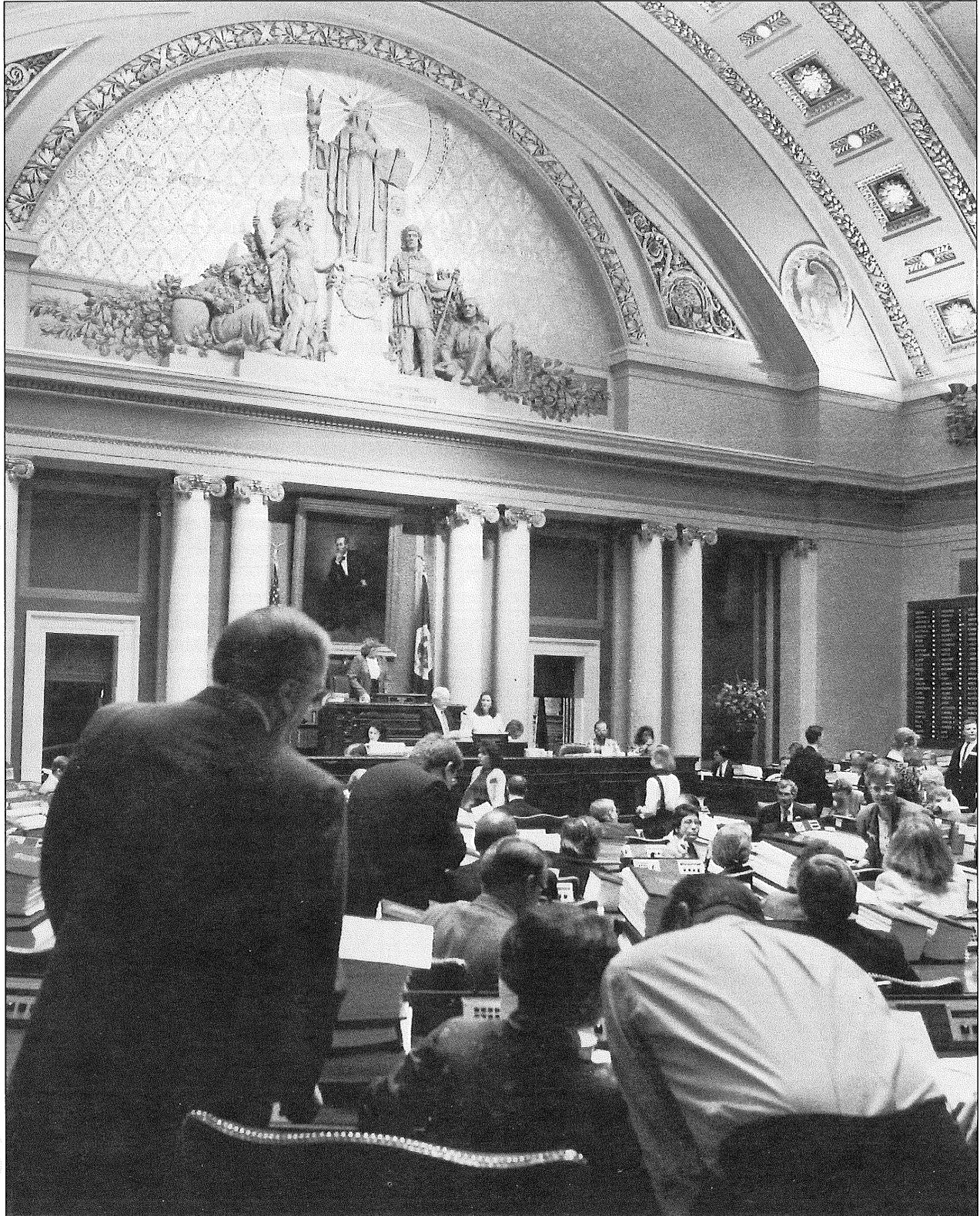
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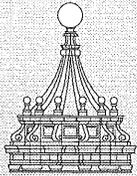
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Session Weekly

Minnesota House of Representatives • April 24, 1992 • Volume 9, Number 12





Session Weekly
is a publication of the
Minnesota House of
Representatives Public
Information Office.

During the 1992 Legislative Session, each issue reports daily House action between Thursdays of each week, lists bill introductions and upcoming committee meeting schedules, and provides other information. The publication is a service of the Minnesota House. No fee.

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Session Weekly (ISSN 1049-8176) is published weekly during the legislative session by the Minnesota House of Representatives Public Information Office, 100 Constitution Ave., St. Paul, MN 55155-1298. Second Class postage paid at St. Paul, MN, and at additional mailing offices. POSTMASTER: Send address changes to *Session Weekly*, Public Information Office, Minnesota House of Representatives, St. Paul, MN 55155-1298.

Session Weekly

Minnesota House of Representatives • April 24, 1992 • Volume 9, Number 12

Flashback

When the Titanic went down 75 years ago, there was a mad scramble for the lifeboats. Similarly, as the final days of the 1992 Session approached, there was a frenzied rush to cling to anything still floating.

In legislative parlance they're called "vehicles." But lifeboats is probably a more descriptive term because when a bill stalls in the legislative process, it's "dead."

In theory, a bill is introduced in the Legislature and moves along on its own in an orderly process until being approved or voted down on its merits. That does happen occasionally, but the real world is always a lot messier.

In practice, a bill is introduced, tossed into the sea, sometimes offered a lift by a passing committee chair, welcomed aboard, punched by others in the lifeboat, thrown overboard, attacked by sea creatures, and left to grope for anything afloat — flotsam, jetsam, a log, a lifeboat, an omnibus appropriations bill.

In the wake of a legislative session, it's left to a legion of bureaucrats to find survivors and to identify the dead. That's no easy task considering the passenger manifest lists 3,054 bills introduced in the House since the beginning of the biennium.

Just a week after the 1992 Session ended, it's still a little early to make positive identifications. Since hundreds of lifeboats survived, it requires an inventory of each one to see what scrambled aboard in the final hours.

The best way to do that is to pore over the *Journal of the House*, the official record of House proceedings. But the *Journal* entry from the last day of session alone is 947 pages long.

This final issue of *Session Weekly* represents everything we could identify — both living and dead — since session adjourned. We're now prepared to pronounce dead a bill that would have required food and drink sold at the annual Taste of Minnesota celebration to be grown, prepared or produced in Minnesota.

Similarly, there are no signs of any of the bills calling for a \$1 increase in driver's license fees, one of which would have funnelled some of that money to counties. As was the case 75 years ago, there just never are enough lifeboats. But unlike the Titanic, hope springs eternal at the Capitol.

As a downcast court administrator said when told the fate of the driver's license bill he had been following, "See you next year."

—Grant Moos

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On the cover: The House worked late into the night during the last couple days of the session. The House adjourned at 3:51 a.m. April 17.

1992 Legislative Highlights

Final Issue

Editor's note: The Legislature has sent approximately 245 bills to the governor for his consideration. As of April 23, the governor had acted upon 142 bills, seven of which were vetoed.

In the highlights section beginning on this page, you'll find a brief summary of the major legislation that was approved this year. The governor, however, has not yet passed judgment on the many of those measures. For a complete explanation of the governor's veto powers, see page 33.

You can also turn to the Final Action section that begins on that same page to get a complete listing of bills approved by the Legislature.

Although the major provisions from this year's bonding bill are listed under the Appropriations heading in the highlights section, details of other funding bills are listed under committee topics.

House file numbers appear after each highlight; Senate file numbers appear only when that is the version of the bill under consideration.



Agriculture

State price floor for milk

Minnesota dairy farmers will get more for their Class I fluid milk should the market take a turn for the worse.

A bill approved by the Legislature would require dairy processors to pay dairy farmers no less than \$13.20 per hundredweight for Class I fluid milk.

The measure is designed as a safety net for farmers to protect them from low milk prices similar to those of 1990 and 1991 when prices dropped to the \$10- and \$11-per-hundredweight range.

If prices did fall to the lowest level possible under the federal price system, it would mean that Minnesota dairy farmers would receive \$1.90 more per hundredweight for their Class I milk than they otherwise would have.

But because the current price for milk is about \$13.20, it wouldn't raise milk prices now.

The bill had originally called on dairy processors to pay \$1.50 more for per hundredweight than the federally-set milk price, but the provision was

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Dairy farmers and their cows will have something to moo about if the governor approves a measure that would provide a state floor for milk prices.

eliminated when dairy processors objected to it.

The measure would become effective Aug. 1. (HF2734, Section 4)

Upgrading dairy farms

Several Minnesota dairy farmers would have an opportunity to upgrade their farms in order to receive top dollar for their milk if the governor signs a bill approved by the Legislature.

The measure would provide up to \$20,000 in low-interest loans to "Grade B" dairy farmers so they could upgrade their operations to produce higher quality "Grade A" milk.

The bill authorizes the Minnesota Rural Finance Authority to issue up to \$5 million in bonds — enough for 250 farmers to upgrade their operations if each received the maximum loan.

The interest on the loans is expected to be a little higher than 7 percent, which supporters of the bill say is far below the 14 to 15 percent interest available through lending institutions.

Minnesota and Wisconsin have the largest concentration of dairy farms in the country, representing 50 percent of all Grade B farms in the nation.

In order for milk to be eligible for the

Grade A label, it has to be of a higher quality than Grade B milk and meet several quality and health requirements. The loans could be used to add extra equipment to ensure those requirements are met, but not could be used to refinance existing debt.

The agricultural loan improvement program would go into effect the day after the governor signs the bill into law. (HF2734, Section 9)

Dairy barn well monitoring

Farmers whose wells are within 50 feet of their dairy barns would have an easier time meeting guidelines to upgrade their operations to receive more money for their milk.

A bill approved by the Legislature would allow certain farmers who test their wells once every six months to meet the more stringent guidelines required to meet "Grade A" milk standards.

Under current law, dairy farmers whose wells are within 50 feet of the dairy barn are barred from receiving Grade A certification for their milk — even if the well water is pure.

This measure would allow dairy farmers to receive a Grade A rating for their milk if farmers test their wells,

which also must comply with other provisions of the well code.

The easing of the regulatory restriction could be a boon to Grade B dairy farmers, who would receive more money if they can meet all the requirements to receive Grade A certification for their milk. (HF2717)

Suing over milk

Up to \$100,000 could be spent on behalf of Minnesota dairy farmers who have mounted a court challenge of the federal milk pricing system, which Midwestern dairy farmers say discriminates against them by paying higher price support payments to large dairy farmers in other parts of the country.

The measure would appropriate \$50,000 in state money to help pay ongoing legal costs for the lawsuit. It also would authorize the Department of Agriculture to kick in an additional \$50,000 from the dairy industry unfair trade practices account to help finance the lawsuit. (HF 2694, Article 2, Section 6)

Ethanol education

A total of \$150,000 would be appropriated to the Department of Agriculture to mount a "public outreach and training program to educate the public, automobile mechanics, and representatives of the gasoline distribution network about the oxygenated gasoline program."

Ethanol, which can be derived from corn, can be used as an oxygenate to raise the octane level of gasoline.

The department is to consult with the departments of Transportation and Public Service, and the Minnesota Pollution Control Agency, in developing the program. (HF 2694, Article 2, Section 6)

Ag central filing system

Farm elevator operators would have an easier time tracking down those who have a financial interest in the crops farmers bring to market.

The measure would establish a central filing system within the Secretary of State's Office that would list farmers whose lending institutions have a financial interest in the farmers' crops.

The system would ease the process by which farm elevator operators and lending institutions determine who has a lien against crops that are brought to market.

Currently, elevator operators and

lending institutions must track down the liens on their own — a process that is sometimes difficult and can lead to errors, say proponents of the measure.

The bill calls for a \$357,000 appropriation from the state's general fund to implement the program and to pay for the hiring of five extra people in the Secretary of State's Office.

The program would be partially financed through a temporary \$1 increase in the surcharge on all uniform commercial code transactions — to \$5 from \$4. The temporary increase would go into effect July 1 and continue until July 1, 1993.

Lending institutions would begin filing liens with either county recorder offices or the Secretary of State's Office beginning July 1, 1993. (HF769)

Aquafarm regulations

Traveling fish will need to have the right papers under a measure that reflects an agreement between the Department of Natural Resources (DNR) and the aquaculture industry.

The bill would give aquafarms more freedom to import fish for their businesses, but they would also be subject to DNR efforts to protect genetic strains of Minnesota fish. Aquafarms would need DNR approval to transport fish within the state, or to stock waters with fish. The bill would also prohibit the transfer of "exotic species."

Aquafarms often use public waters for fish propagation and feeding. The bill would give the DNR the authority to approve or deny aquafarm use of public waters. Aquafarms that want to operate where the waters have game fish of "significant public value" may be denied.

Aquarium and ornamental fish that cannot survive in public waters are exempt from the legislation.

Aquatic farms, minnow exporters and fish dealers already pay licensing fees, but the measure sets a new fee of \$50 for initial inspections and disease inspections.

Annual license fees for pet stores that sell game fish for aquariums would be reduced from \$55 to \$15.

If signed by the governor, the measure would become law the day after final enactment. The new fees would go into effect March 1, 1993. (SF2432*/HF2855)

lending institutions must track down the liens on their own — a process that is sometimes difficult and can lead to errors, say proponents of the measure.

Wild rice labeling

More specific wild rice labeling to help consumers determine how the product is harvested and where it is grown was approved by the House and Senate.

The measure is aimed at helping rice harvesters in Minnesota keep a fragile lead on wild rice production in the nation.

It would require wild rice labels to indicate whether the product is harvested by hand or mechanically — helping consumers distinguish, for example, between rice hand-harvested by American Indians in Minnesota from machine-harvested wild rice gathered with Canadian air boats. (HF2804)



Appropriations

A compromise \$274.8 million public works bill received final approval April 16 in the state House and Senate.

State Senate and House conferees were more than \$97 million apart when negotiations began on the package. Several large-ticket projects included in the larger House bonding bill were eliminated or dramatically scaled back in the final version of the measure.

Overall spending in the bill targets \$102 million for college campus projects, \$25.8 million for K-12 projects, \$41 million for human development facilities, \$38.7 million for state government buildings, \$11 million for environmental and park programs, and \$2.3 million for miscellaneous projects. (HF1903)

Higher education

A total of \$102 million was approved for higher education bonding projects by the Legislature. The measure calls for a \$12.6 million allotment for the technical college system, \$14.6 million for the community college system, \$12.9 million for the state university system, and \$61.9 million for the University of Minnesota.

Basic sciences building

Over half of the total bonding authorized for all four higher education systems — \$52.7 million — would be used to fund the basic sciences/biomedical engineering building at the University of Minnesota. The federal government

would provide an additional \$10 million in matching funds for the project.

The final package does not include a House recommendation for \$900,000 for a science center at the University of Minnesota-Morris campus.

Health and life safety

About \$38 million would go for health and life safety improvements throughout the four higher education systems. This appropriation would fund projects such as roof repair and replacement, code compliance, PCB and asbestos abatement, and handicapped access.

Campus plans

New campus buildings would reflect the trend toward the consolidation and merging of co-located campuses. The community and technical college boards would develop plans for the \$7.2 million that would be used for the new construction and remodeling at Austin Community College (the new learning center is to be conveniently located between Austin's community and technical colleges). \$1.2 million would go for planning a joint campus for Brainerd Technical College and Brainerd Community College. And \$680,000 would be used for planning new buildings at Duluth Technical College so that technical college and community college courses can be taught at the same site.

A House proposal for \$4.7 million to build phase one of a new permanent campus at Cambridge Community College Center, which is currently housed in an 18,000-square-foot metal building, was dropped from the final bill.

Libraries

State universities would get \$1.26 million for planning and building libraries: \$390,000 would pay for schematic plans for libraries at St. Cloud State University and Bemidji State University; and \$870,000 would be used for planning a new library and for remodeling the existing library for office and classroom use at Winona State University.

In the future, state universities may get some additional help in building their libraries. The Legislature required a study to determine how university libraries provide regional services and to develop a plan to recover costs from non-university users.

Cooperative high schools

The main debate centered around funding for cooperative high schools, with the House proposing \$12 million and the Senate allocating no money for those projects. The House had hoped to fund two cooperative secondary facilities — one for a group of districts including Blue Earth, Elmore, Delavan, and Winnebago, and the other for a group of districts in Grant County. But the Senate would only agree to \$5.9 million for the school in Blue Earth, and \$100,000 for planning purposes in Grant County.

Maximum effort/desegregation

Maximum effort school loans in Red Lake and Rush City would get \$12 million. And \$4 million would be used for desegregation facilities.

Other facilities

The Minnesota Library for the Blind and Physically Handicapped would get \$1.3 million. The Hoffman Center for court-placed sex offenders would get \$400,000 for an education facility.

A total of \$2 million would be used for construction of high schools in the Glyndon-Felton and Dilworth school districts.

Science Museum of Minnesota

A total of \$200,000 would be appropriated to the Science Museum of Minnesota so it could develop plans for remodeling and additions to the museum, which must include the site in St. Paul where the Public Health Building is currently located. (Section 17)

No ski jump

A Bloomington ski jump that had been authorized by the 1990 Legislature won't

be built unless matching funds for the project are found by July 1, 1993. The 1992 bonding bill cancels \$2.5 million for the Holmenkollen ski jump unless the matching funds are obtained. (Section 16)

Sewer overflow

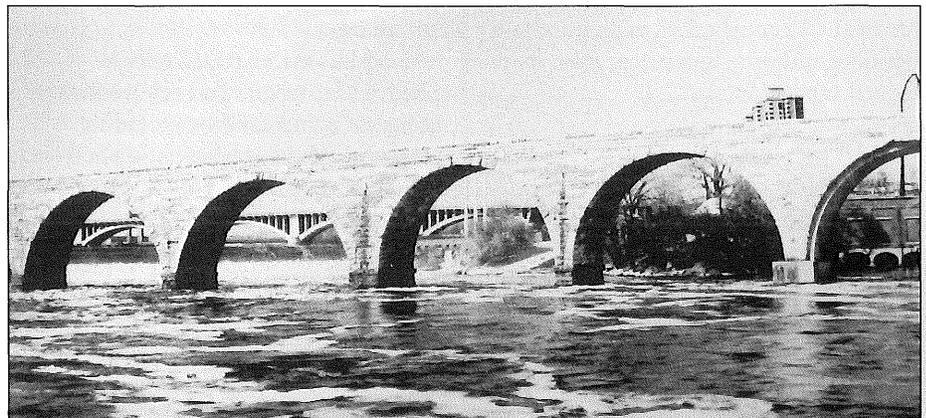
Continued funding would be appropriated to continue ongoing projects to separate storm sewers from sanitary sewers in Minnesota cities. A total of \$13.05 million was appropriated to the Minnesota Pollution Control Agency so sewer systems in certain Minnesota cities that discharge into the Mississippi River can be separated. (Section 21)

Minnesota History Center

A total of \$1.4 million would be appropriated to the new Minnesota History Center for the development of permanent exhibits at the museum — provided that sum is matched with about \$4.5 million in private funds. The center is scheduled to open in October. (Section 24)

St. Anthony Falls

Minneapolis' old milling district in the St. Anthony Falls area could see some improvements in the near future. A total of \$500,000 was appropriated to the St. Anthony Falls Heritage Board to make capital improvements in the historic area. (Section 24) A separate measure contained in the omnibus appropriations bill (HF2694) contains a \$1,001 appropriation so the state can buy the Stone Arch Bridge, which connects downtown Minneapolis with what was once the town of St. Anthony.



The Stone Arch Bridge would become state property and be used as a hiking and biking trail. But it could revert to Hennepin County if it is needed for light rail transit. (HF2694)

Battle Point Historic Site

A \$50,000 appropriation for preliminary plans to develop an interpretive center at Battle Point on Leech Lake was transferred to the Minnesota Historical Society from the Indian Affairs Council. The money was originally included in the 1990 bonding bill, but was never spent. An additional \$50,000 appropriation from the state's general fund, which was authorized by the 1991 Legislature, was vetoed by the governor. Leech Lake's Battle Point is near Walker, Minn. (Section 24)

Prairieland Expo Center

A proposal near Worthington, Minn., that is being touted as possibly the biggest tourist attraction between South Dakota's Wall Drug and the Wisconsin Dells received a \$100,000 appropriation for schematic drawings. Prairieland Expo Center is to feature exhibits of prairie history and Minnesota municipalities, industries, and organizations. The project is also to include "a display of early lawnmowers and the history of their development that culminates in a display of modern mowers," according to an expo brochure. (Section 24)

Bloomington Ferry Bridge

Travelers heading to Shakopee and other points south could have an easier time getting there in the near future. A total of \$10 million was appropriated to make improvements on the Bloomington Ferry Bridge project that would ease the congestion of the bottleneck on U.S. 169 at Shakopee. The state money will allow the Minnesota Department of Transportation (MnDOT) to receive about \$40 million in federal funds for the project, but not as much as originally hoped. MnDOT had sought \$30 million in state bonding authority to leverage even more federal funds. (Section 25)

Local bridges

The Minnesota Department of Transportation would receive \$5 million in order to award grants to counties, cities, and townships to repair or replace local bridges. The sum is less than half the amount that was originally proposed by the House. (Section 25)

Speed skating and bandy rink

Roseville would receive \$1.9 million in bonding to construct a speed skating and bandy rink. Funding for the facility — to be named after former state Rep. John Rose — will require \$1 million in matching funds. Bandy is best described as soccer played on ice.

The National Sports Center in Blaine also will receive \$400,000 to purchase land to develop additional soccer fields.

Lock 'em up

Nearly \$23.5 million in bonding has been authorized to enlarge the state's prison facilities.

The largest single project is a \$10.9 million, 100-bed expansion at the Shakopee women's correctional facility. The project also adds facilities for 10 more inmates in the facility's mental health unit.

The Minnesota Security Hospital in St. Peter also will grow, receiving \$8.1 million to build a 50-person addition to accommodate more psychopathic criminals. In addition, \$4.3 million was authorized to expand the existing state prison on the Faribault Regional Center grounds.

More judicial space

Funding for the continuing renovation of the old Minnesota Historical Society building so it can be used for judicial branch office space was approved. Most of the \$6 million appropriation — half of what was initially proposed — would be used for repairing the building's roof and for office space conversion.

Other improvements are in store for the Capitol Mall area as well. The bonding package allocates \$6.3 million from the trunk highway fund for repairs to the Minnesota Department of Transportation building.

An additional \$1.6 million was approved for repairs and renovations of the state Capitol itself — including restoration of the golden horses in front of the building.

State parks

A total of \$2.8 million in funding would allow state parks to get a start on more than 600 state park repair projects. Several Itasca State Park log and stone buildings from the 1930s would be restored, and reforestation would continue on some of the park's 300-year-

old red and white pine forests. An additional \$600,000 appropriated for state park land acquisition would buy high-priority private land in state parks which might be sold to other buyers.

Bike and Hiking Trails

An appropriation of \$1 million would be made for improvements on three trails.

The Willmar-New London trail would be partially resurfaced with blacktop. The 20-mile trail eventually will be 40 miles.

The limestone Sakatah Singing Hills State Trail near Mankato is in poor condition. Bonding money would be used to upgrade and blacktop almost half of the 40-mile trail.

The 85-mile Paul Bunyan Trail from Brainerd to Bemidji, which is now just raw railroad grade, would be improved. Bonding would pay for bridge replacements and removal of safety hazards. The projects would need added approval from the Legislative Commission on Minnesota Resources.

Critical habitat acquisition

There would be \$1.25 million more in state funding to be placed in a special fund to acquire wildlife habitat. That amount is appropriated to a special account, where the funds can be spent only if they are matched by private sources. The account is designed to augment funds in the popular Reinvest Minnesota program, which also acquires critical habitat for game. Donations usually come from individuals and conservation organizations such as the Nature Conservancy, Pheasants Forever, the Deer Hunters Association, Minnesota Waterfowl Association, and Ducks Unlimited. (Section 18)

Dam repair and flood mitigation

A total of \$2 million for emergency dam repair or removal in the state, as well as two flood projects, Jack Creek in Lyon County, and Good Lake in Clearwater County, would be appropriated.

Reinvest in Minnesota (RIM)

A \$1.3 million appropriation would go for private land easements for marginal lands and wetlands restoration. Priorities are to create wildlife habitat, to protect and enhance water quality, and to prevent soil erosion.

DNR field offices

Some \$1.7 million would be appropriated for consolidating a number of DNR field units into single offices in Aitkin, Warroad, and Two Harbors.

Minnesota Zoo

A \$1.8 million appropriation would go for roof repairs and skylight replacement in the tropics exhibit building.

Solid waste processing facilities

A total of \$2 million would be appropriated for capital grants to local governments for solid waste processing facilities. Assistance would likely go to Blue Earth County and areas in northeastern Minnesota.

State fish hatcheries

Improvements in the Cut Foot Sioux, Detroit Lakes, Peterson, Crystal Springs, Lanesboro, Bemidji and New London state fish hatcheries would be possible with the \$1.3 million appropriation.

Lake Superior Center Authority

An appropriation of \$2 million would go toward the design and engineering of exhibition spaces and facilities for the environmental center in Duluth (\$1.5 million in funding would be contingent upon receiving matching funds from nonstate sources).

Lake Superior Zoo

A total of \$300,000 would be appropriated to start construction on a children's education/interaction area, and on an exhibit for a Przewalski/horse zebra — a wild horse that is a progenitor of all modern horses.



Commerce

Damage deposit interest rate

Renters would be receiving less interest on the money they put down for apartment damage deposits that are held in trust funds by landlords. An amendment added to a bill on the last day of the 1992 Session reduced the interest to 4 percent from 5-1/2 percent.

The 4 percent interest rate, which is to go into effect the day after the bill is signed into law by the governor, would

remain in effect until May 1, 1997.

The measure calls on the 1996 Legislature to review the lower interest rate to see if it should return to the 5-1/2 percent level.

The lower interest rate for trust funds applies to all funds that are spelled out in Minnesota Statutes 82.17, subd. 7, including funds received by a broker, salesperson, or closing agent. (SF2662*, Section 1, subd. 2/HF2950)

"Puppy Mills" regulated

Lawmakers took steps to crack down on disreputable pet breeders, requiring state registration of breeders to provide a paper trail for owners if they later discover their pet was diseased or injured before purchase.

The measure, better known as the "puppy mill" bill, also would require pet shop owners to have pets examined by independent veterinarians before they are sold.

Purchasers could get a refund or a replacement pet if the veterinarian determines the pet's illness resulted from a pre-existing condition. (SF1841*/HF2043)

Smoking minors

Youths may find it a bit harder to buy smokes in future.

Minors would now be found guilty of a petty misdemeanor for buying, or attempting to purchase cigarettes. The maximum penalty is \$200.

The penalty for retailers selling cigarettes to minors, however, would be reduced from a gross misdemeanor to a misdemeanor — punishable by up to 30 days in jail and a \$700 fine. But a separate measure that would have allowed county or city authorities to pull tobacco retailing licenses for repeated sales to minors stalled on the final day of the session.

The bill also places limits on "sting operations" that use youths as decoys to detect stores selling tobacco illegally. The clandestine investigations would now have to be authorized or supervised by law enforcement officers. The measure would become effective Aug. 1. (SF2475*/HF2904)

Unclaimed property

That money you left in old bank accounts would revert to the state in three years instead of the current five-

year time limit.

But the Department of Commerce would also step up its efforts during that shortened time period to reach people who leave abandoned property.

The Department of Commerce received a \$275,000 increase in funding to administer the program.

Although the property would revert to the state sooner, owners and heirs of abandoned property have the right to reclaim property at any time — even 50 to 100 years after it is turned over to the state's general fund (HF2694).



Economic Development

Play ball in St. Paul

A new minor league baseball circuit could receive a needed boost under a directive for the state Department of Trade and Economic Development (DTED). DTED is being asked "to assist in the re-establishment and promotion of the Northern League," which is expected to begin operations next year in six or eight Midwestern cities. The new league, independent of major league baseball, is planning for a 75-game schedule with franchises tentatively located in St. Paul, Duluth, Moorhead, and possibly St. Cloud. No state money, however, is included in the omnibus appropriations bill. (HF2694)

Hollywood on the Mississippi

Lawmakers specifically told the Department of Trade and Economic Development (DTED) not to cut any funding for the Minnesota motion picture board to compensate for changes in DTED's overall funding package.

The film board currently receives \$191,000 per year in state matching funds.

The measure also would direct the film board to explore ways to promote rural portions of the state for video, film, and television productions. It also would be directed to begin work on establishing an annual Asian film festival in the Twin Cities starting in 1993. (HF2694)

Luring fewer tourists

The state Office of Tourism would have \$300,000 less to spend in the coming year to attract vacationers to Minnesota.

revenue option to increase their referendum levy. This provision expires July 1, 1997. (Article 1)

Levy changes

A number of levy increases and a couple of levy decreases would go into effect.

Levy increases would include:

- an additional \$8 million for the general education levy (Article 1);
- \$2 million for bus transportation home from after school activities (Article 2);
- \$1 million for a new low fund balance levy (Article 1);
- \$3.7 million for health insurance for early retirees (Article 6);
- \$4.5 million for health insurance for retirees (Article 7);
- \$2.1 million for intermediate districts (organizations which provide vocational and special education programs for the seven-county metro area excluding St. Paul, Minneapolis, and Anoka) (Article 6);
- \$6.4 million for "Big District Cooperation" (vocational and special education programs in St. Paul, Minneapolis, and Anoka) (Article 6);
- \$1.6 million for education districts (Article 6); and
- \$1.7 million for interactive TV in various districts (Article 6).

Levy decreases would include:

- a \$20 million decrease in debt service equalization (Article 5); and
- a \$6 million decrease in the handicapped access levy (Article 5);

State Board of Education

Funding for the State Board of Education would decrease by \$140,000, far less than the 5 percent cut of \$700,000 proposed by the Senate. (Article 11)

Cooperative facilities

A grant would be awarded for a cooperative high school that would serve existing school districts including Blue Earth, Elmore, Delevan, and Winnebago. Although this bill also targeted grant money for a cooperative high school in Grant County, the bonding bill only provided enough money for the Blue Earth project. (Article 5)

Braille literacy

Individualized education plans for blind students would include more emphasis on proficiency in Braille reading and writing. The Senate-sponsored provision is aimed at insuring that more blind students learn Braille in addition to other reading and writing techniques. A study by the Minnesota Department of Jobs and Training showed that people who read Braille are more likely to be active and have more confidence than blind people who don't. (Article 3)

Service delivery system

A new three-tiered education delivery system would be in place by July 1, 1995. The new system is to streamline the delivery of education services by reducing the number of different cooperative organizations and their multiple levels of administration. Local school districts would be in charge of developing a plan for the new system and report its recommendations to the Legislature. (Article 6)

Ice arena levy

Schools that own ice arenas would be able to levy for the net operational costs — provided girls and boys get to use the arenas equally. The provision states that a district "offer equal sports opportunities for male and female students to use its ice arena, particularly in areas of access to prime practice time, team support, and providing junior varsity and younger level teams for girls' ice sports and ice sports offerings." This provision was originally part of the House tax bill, but was added as an amendment to the omnibus education bill during conference committee. (Article 7)

Libraries

The minimum level of support necessary from each participating city and county in order to receive a regional library basic system support grant is increased.

And library card holders would have more privacy protection in the future. Private data on an individual's library card, other than a person's name, would be available for library purposes only. (Article 10)

Teacher pilot programs

Year-long internship programs may be required before teachers could become licensed in the future. Pilot programs to determine the value of such internships would be established by 1995. The bill states that "if the restructured licensure model proves effective, the model would be implemented statewide by the year 2000." But any new licensure program would require legislative approval before implementation. (Article 8)

Sexual harassment

Schools would have to develop a process for discussing the school's sexual harassment and violence policy with students and school employees. The policy is in response to a court case which held a school liable for an incident involving sexual harassment. (Article 8)

Commissioner of education

The State Board of Education would once again have the power to appoint the education commissioner with the approval of the governor. In 1986, the Legislature removed the appointment power from the state board and gave it to the governor. (Article 8)

Graduation standards

New graduation standards won't be adopted as quickly as the State Board of Education had hoped. The Legislature would have until July 1, 1994, to review and act on proposed new standards from the state board. It had hoped to approve the new rule this fall and begin its implementation in 1996.

Both the Legislature and the state board agree that the new graduation rule should incorporate the principle of outcome based education — basing graduation on acquisition of skills, not just the number of credits earned. But the Legislature blocks the state board from dictating teaching methods or from establishing a single form of assessment that local schools must use to meet the graduation requirements.

Up until now, the state board had sole jurisdiction over the establishment of graduation rules. But outcry over its initial draft of graduation requirements in the fall of 1991 led to legislative oversight of the final product. (Article 8)

Parental review

Parents will have more say about their children's instructional materials under a change made to the Planning, Evaluation, and Review (PER) process.

The measure, which has been signed into law by the governor, requires that school boards adopt policies allowing parents to review the content of instructional materials.

If parents object to the content, they will be able to make reasonable arrangements with school personnel for alternative instruction. And if the school doesn't offer parents an alternative that meets their concerns, parents will be able to offer alternative instruction themselves.

The law attempts to address concerns of parents who object to materials dealing with subjects such as sex education and suicide. But it will allow for the review of all instructional materials. (SF2556*/HF2318)

A school in the megamall

Students will be able to learn and shop in the same building at the Mall of America. Five districts are joining together to build a school at the megamall. Their efforts were helped along by the Legislature and governor, who approved a measure that waives the prohibition against the retail sale of alcohol within 1,000 feet of a school. (HF1969)

No smoking in schools

Smoking and chewing tobacco would be prohibited at all public school buildings and in school vehicles beginning Aug. 15, 1993.

About 85 percent of Minnesota schools already have some kind of non-smoking policy, with 80 percent of those prohibiting smoking in school buildings, vehicles, and grounds.

The measure would make non-compliance with the law a petty misdemeanor. And it gives the commissioner of public health the power to take school administrations to court if they fail to enforce the non-smoking law. (SF1898*/HF2093)



Higher Education

Merger law remains intact

State funding for the state's four public college systems would be trimmed a total of \$29 million for the remainder of the biennium. And three of those systems would remain on course to be merged by July 1995 — despite attempts by the House to block the scheduled merger. The House voted three separate times to abolish the merger. On the last day of the session, the House voted 123-5 to repeal the merger law.

Those were among the major provisions included in the education section of the appropriations bill that was approved by the House April 16.

Technical colleges would be cut by \$5.8 million, community colleges by \$3.5 million, state universities by \$3.5 million, and the University of Minnesota by \$15.7 million.

The conference committee also approved the following provisions:

- The cost of attendance for part-time students would be pro-rated on a credit-by-credit basis rather than on the "credit band" system currently in effect. As a result, some part-time students would receive more financial aid than they expected starting in the fall of 1992.
- Migrant farm-workers would be added to the categories of students who would be counted for state appropriations and therefore be charged resident tuition rates.
- A workplace literary resource center, to be funded with non-state dollars, would be established at Northeast Metro Technical College.
- The scholarship contribution required for a college license plate would change from a \$100 one-time contribution to \$25 annually.
- Funding is provided for the cleanup of the Kummer landfill in Bemidji.
- The administrative and program operations at Duluth Technical College and Duluth Community College Center would be integrated and coordinated.
- Full state grants would be awarded in fiscal year 1993.
- The maximum bonding authority of the Higher Education Facilities Authority

would increase from \$250 million to \$350 million.

The EdVest proposal to allow parents to invest their state income tax refunds into savings bonds to help pay for their children's college educations was not adopted.

Although the Legislature trimmed higher education spending by \$29 million, the governor had recommended a \$50 million cut. (HF2694)



Environment

State parks

Originally slated for deeper cuts, parks would instead get a \$200,000 reduction under provisions contained in the omnibus appropriations bill. Services across the state park system will be reduced. In 24 medium-sized parks, camping will open later in the spring and close earlier in the fall. There will be very limited camping in five state parks: Big Stone Lake, Monson, Schoolcraft, Carley, and George Crosby Manitou. The reductions will mean reduced contact station and visitor center hours, less maintenance and marketing activities, and fewer maps and brochures. (Lifeguarding was eliminated last year.) Camping will be restored for the 14 most frequently used parks. Park officials say that state park funding is \$2.4 million below "minimum operating standards" — a factor more related to inflation than budget cuts. (HF2694)

Forest management.

A reduction of \$1.1 million in forest and timber management would result in a layoff of at least 30 forestry staff. Northern Minnesota will experience the biggest impact from the cuts. (HF2694)

Mineral resources

A \$500,000 cut would reduce mineral research and mapping. The mineral economics program, which follows mineral commodity market trends and analyzes state mineral leasing, would be eliminated. (HF2694)

Water resources

Shoreline grants to local governments for implementing ordinances based on



A total of \$1.3 million in bonding money would be used for private land easements for wetlands and marginal lands. (HF1903)

new statewide standards would be cut in half. Groundwater studies in the Red River Valley would be delayed. (HF2694)

Regional Offices

Regional DNR operations would be trimmed by \$600,000, with staff cuts at the six regional headquarters located in Bemidji, Grand Rapids, Brainerd, New Ulm, Rochester, and St. Paul. (HF2694)

Wetlands administration

Implementing the 1991 Wetlands Conservation Act would be delayed. Would cut 11 of 14 staff positions, not yet filled, which were to help the Board of Water and Soil Resources and local governments implement wetlands regulations. (HF2694)

Minnesota Pollution Control Agency

The agency's \$61 million budget would get a slight increase over the remainder of the biennium. The budget would be trimmed by \$639,000 this year, but \$690,000 would be added to the fiscal 1993 budget. The measure would allocate \$1.2 million from garbage tipping fees for a new landfill cleanup account. Some landfill operators already pay these fees, but some waste facility fees would be added. (HF2694)

Office of Waste Management

A total of \$400,000 would be trimmed from its \$41.3 million budget. (HF2694)

Science Museum of Minnesota

A total of \$60,000 would be trimmed from the state's \$2.3 million appropriation for the museum in St. Paul. (HF2694)

Board of Water and Soil Resources

A total of \$1.1 million would be cut from the program to acquire wetlands easements. But \$200,000 is added for wetlands technical training for local governments, and for grants to help counties implement the regulations. (HF2694)

Winona environmental center

A \$600,000 grant would be allocated for an Upper Mississippi River Environmental Education Center in Winona (the appropriation is contingent upon a federal commitment of at least \$6 million for construction, operation, and maintenance of the facility). (HF2694)

Eurasian milfoil control

A total of \$160,000 more money would be appropriated to control Eurasian water milfoil, a weed that is now found in 47 Minnesota lakes. (Another \$200,000 will be available for the program through an added \$1 boat license surcharge. See exotic species story, page 12.) (HF2694)

Metro area parks

Metropolitan area parks and trails would receive nearly \$2.4 million for operating and maintenance expenses,

which would partially offset the \$4 million in funding that was vetoed last year.

An additional \$1.4 million was allocated to pay off bonds for the Great River Road project in Minneapolis, to rebuild the Como Park Conservatory in St. Paul, and to pay other costs for a new park planned in Washington County. (HF2694)

Lawmakers also approved \$2.2 million in new bonding for the Metropolitan Council to acquire new land for parks and to improve existing parks and recreational open spaces. (HF1903)

Opening up the DNR

The Department of Natural Resources (DNR) will be required to hold a public hearing before designating a game refuge area.

The bill, signed by the governor, requires the DNR to hold the hearing in the county where most of the proposed game refuge is located. Notices of the hearing must be posted in five conspicuous places within the proposed refuge, and published in a legal paper in each county of the refuge. The measure takes effect July 1, 1992. (SF2389*/HF2612)

Blufflands trail system

Southeastern Minnesota is a little closer to having a 158-mile hiking, biking, and cross country ski trail under a measure signed by the governor.

The bill authorizes the Department of Natural Resources (DNR) to plan a 130-mile trail system that would connect the Root River Trail to a number of towns in the area. Funding for the trail network would have to be secured in future legislative sessions.

The trail, which would be called the blufflands trail system, would connect LaCrescent, Hokah, Caledonia, Spring Grove, Harmony, and Preston to the Root River Trail, which runs from Fountain, through Lanesboro, to Rushford. (SF2299*/HF2842)

Stromatolites forever

A rare "living" rock found in only a few places in the world — including three Minnesota lakes — will get official state protection under a bill signed by the governor.

Stromatolites, which are 99 percent rock and 1 percent algae, are formed

under water when algae traps limestone in water and cements it into rock. They are extremely sensitive and require just the right conditions, with clear water rich in minerals and be free from predatory snails.

Stromatolites were discovered in 1983 in about 30 feet of water in western Minnesota's Eagle Lake. Other living stromatolites have since been found in two western Minnesota lakes. The only other areas in the world known to have living stromatolites are in a New York lake and Australia's Shark's Bay.

The Department of Natural Resources has prohibited people from disturbing stromatolites since 1984, although limited permits for research have been issued.

The bill gives the DNR the force of law in prohibiting stromatolite disturbance, and allows the agency to adopt rules for issuing permits for scientific research. (SF2389*/HF2612)

Preserving Mille Lacs Lake

A comprehensive plan for the land surrounding Mille Lacs Lake may be developed in future years with a measure approved by the Legislature.

The bill permits Mille Lacs, Crow Wing, and Aitkin counties to establish a Mille Lacs preservation and development board, which would adopt a land use plan for the areas within one mile of the lake. (SF2499*/HF2878)

Pickerel pagers

A pocket pager to catch pickerel? An ice fishing gadget invented by a Minnesota entrepreneur lets ice anglers know immediately when they've got something on the line — even when they're not paying attention.

The fishing device uses a low-frequency transmitter, capable of sending a signal up to 100 feet, and a pocket pager.

Current state law bans the use of radio equipment to "take protected wild animals," but a measure signed by the governor makes it clear the law doesn't apply to fish.

Legislation prohibiting the use of radio equipment was intended to keep hunters, for example, from "tracking" their dogs to hunt game. (SF2185*/HF2578)

The people's trout streams

Blue ribbon trout streams in southeastern Minnesota will be opened to worms

and lures of all types under a measure signed by the governor.

The Department of Natural Resources (DNR) has permitted only artificial lures and flies on certain trout streams — a practice some believe excludes many children and anglers.

The streams will now be open to any bait, although all angling has to be done with "barbless" hooks to reduce fish mortality.

The new law opens up four trout streams on Hay Creek, and three branches of the Whitewater River. It became effective April 18. (SF522*/HF905)

Boat surcharge increase

Efforts to control Eurasian water milfoil will be launched this spring, but boaters would have to help pay for it.

An additional \$1 surcharge was added to the cost of three-year boat licenses — over and above the \$2 surcharge that was added last year.

The bill would require the Department of Natural Resources (DNR) to spend at least 10,000 hours every year in random inspections of boats, trailers, and weed harvesters.

Last year, the DNR identified Eurasian water milfoil in 32 lakes. That number grew to 47 this year, with the count expected to go much higher this summer.

The measure also addresses other non-native species which are harmful to Minnesota animals and waters, including zebra mussels and purple loosestrife.

The measure would give the DNR the authority to make emergency rules, and to close public water access sites for treatment — up to seven days — when exotic species are found in access areas.

The DNR would assist lake associations and local governments in their efforts to increase awareness of the problem.

Motorboats, canoes, kayaks, and rowboats would be subject to the surcharge on license fees.

Some \$200,000 from the fees would be used for the program, which is effective the day following final enactment. (SF1959*/HF1965)

Reducing mercury in garbage

Mercury, the toxic liquid metal used in everything from thermostats to fluorescent light bulbs, would be prohibited from being dumped in the waste stream.

The measure would require products with mercury to have labels to inform customers that mercury cannot be placed in the garbage or wastewater.

The regulations also would apply to manufacturers and businesses that sell items containing mercury, individuals who repair products with mercury, and those that replace fluorescent bulbs in commercial buildings.

Counties would be required to provide residents with ways to recycle or reuse mercury in major appliances. The measure would also impose a statewide ban on toys containing the metal.

The level of mercury in Minnesota's



Five hazardous material teams would be set up around the state to respond to emergency spills of hazardous materials. See story page 14. (SF2199*, HF660)

lakes has increased by 3 to 5 percent per year, causing fish consumption advisories on more than 90 percent of the lakes tested in northeastern Minnesota. The Minnesota Pollution Control Agency says that some 14,000 pounds of mercury is released into the air in Minnesota each year.

Most sections in the measure would become effective Jan. 1, 1993. The provisions relating to businesses that replace or repair household items containing mercury would become effective July 1, 1993. (HF2147)

Monitoring nitrates in groundwater

The Environmental Quality Board would be required to maintain a state-wide nitrate data base integrated into the land management information center.

Currently, there are a number of agencies and local units of government that monitor Minnesota's groundwater supply, including the Department of Agriculture, the Minnesota Pollution Control Agency, and several counties. By integrating the data, researchers hope to get a more accurate reading of the levels of nitrates in groundwater in a particular region.

High levels of nitrates in the groundwater supply pose a health threat to humans and domestic animals. The fatal "blue baby" disease that can strike infants is attributed to high levels of nitrates in drinking water. (HF2717)

Don't fill 'er up

A person who removes a basement heating oil storage tank would soon have to also remove or seal outside fill and vent pipes.

In 1990, an oil delivery man confused the address of an Oakdale farmhouse with that of a neighbor's. Finding an oil fill pipe outside the mistaken home, he proceeded to pump the fuel oil in.

The only problem was that Harvey Jacobsen had removed his oil tank years before, but left the fill pipe intact. The Jacobsen's returned home that day to find their basement flooded with 452 gallons of fuel oil. (HF2134)

Limiting petroleum cleanup fraud

Contractors hired to clean up petroleum spills will be subject to sanctions for the first time in Minnesota if their work is substandard.

A bill signed by the governor will regulate contractors and consultants who work on commercial petroleum tank spills and "releases."

Contractors will be required to conform to acceptable "technical standards," and register with the state. The measure also contains "anti-kickback" provisions.

Contractors who violate the regulations could be banned from the state's "petrofund" program, which subsidizes the cost of the cleanup. They could receive fines of up to \$10,000.

The Petroleum Tank Release Compensation Fund was created in 1987 because of leaking underground storage tanks that pose a threat to the groundwater.

Funded by a one-cent-per-gallon fee on wholesale gasoline, the program pays up to 90 percent of the cleanup costs, with the rest paid by the tank owner or operator. The idea behind the program is to clean up spills quickly to minimize environmental damage.

Some \$56 million in reimbursements have been approved since 1987, but in fiscal year 1992 alone, payments are expected to reach between \$30 million and \$50 million, and could cause a \$13 million deficit in the fund by the end of this year.

A report mandated by the Legislature said the petrofund is vulnerable to unreasonable and fraudulent claims because of the volume of the program. (SF2430*/HF2624)

Environmental business program

The Minnesota Pollution Control Agency (MPCA) would start a new program to help small businesses comply with the complex, 800-page federal Clean Air Act.

The small business assistance program would help small business owners who are being regulated for the first time, and may lack the technical expertise to evaluate state and federal regulations.

The program, required by the federal government, would help firms with up to 100 employees with air quality permits, alternatives for achieving "compliance," information about violation consequences, and pollution prevention.

An ombudsperson would act independently of the MPCA to represent the concerns of small businesses.

An advisory council would advise the

MPCA on the program's effectiveness. The nine-member panel would include small business owners, the public, and representatives from the MPCA, the Department of Trade and Economic Development, and the Office of Waste Management.

The measure would add 18 staff to the agency. The staff would be funded through pollution fees, and would work on areas in which the state does not meet federal standards, and on toxic air emissions, chlorofluorocarbons, acid rain and the permitting process.

If signed by the governor, the measure takes effect the day after final enactment. (HF2437)

Toxic pollutants

The more that Minnesota companies pollute, the more they would be required to pay under this measure.

Companies that pay toxic pollution fees would no longer have a \$30,000 cap on those fees, as is currently allowed. A 1990 Minnesota law set fees of \$150 for certain toxic pollutants, plus a fee based on the total pounds released.

The bill also would require the Minnesota Pollution Control Agency to establish a statewide monitoring program for probable sources of air-borne toxic substances by July 1, 1993. (HF2437)

No cap on pollution fees

The Legislature wanted to make it clear that it doesn't want a "cap" on fees companies pay for air pollution.

The Legislature passed a bill last year which brought Minnesota in line with the 1990 federal Clean Air Act, and placed a \$25-per-ton fee on certain air pollution emissions such as sulfur dioxide and carbon monoxide.

A number of Minnesota companies sought to have a cap placed on the fees, and the Minnesota Pollution Control Agency (MPCA) interpreted the law to read that there would be no charge for air pollution above 4,000 tons — something some legislators say was not their intention.

The new measure would clarify that the MPCA must impose the fees on air pollutants above 4,000 tons. (HF2437)

Recycling the land

Hundreds of properties sitting vacant because they are environmentally

contaminated will have a better chance of being developed.

A new measure will protect developers and lenders from liability for land cleanup when they buy properties — if they agree to clean up the contaminated land within their redevelopment project.

They will not have to pay for additional cleanup projects, but will be required to cooperate with the Minnesota Pollution Control Agency on such projects.

People who contributed to the property's pollution will continue to be liable for cleanup costs.

Sponsors of the measure say it will encourage the development of vacant properties, rather than continuing expansion into farmland and forested or undeveloped areas.

The measure becomes effective April 24. (HF1985)

Hazardous material cleanup

Minnesota may have up to five hazardous material cleanup teams scattered across the state that would be specially trained to respond to emergency spills of hazardous materials, ranging from nuclear waste to petroleum products.

The measure directs the Department of Public Service (DPS) to develop rules — after consulting with the departments of Natural Resources, Agriculture, Transportation, Minnesota Pollution Control Agency and others — for implementing a “statewide hazardous materials incident response plan.”

The program would be funded through two types of fees: one type would apply to those who transport hazardous materials through the state; the other would impose fees on those who store hazardous materials.

The transport fee would be set by DPS; the storage fees are spelled out in the proposed law. The fee would be \$75 per year for those who store smaller levels of hazardous materials, excluding farmers. Fees for those who store larger quantities of hazardous materials would range from \$200 to \$800 per year.

The measure would allow the state to contract with private businesses and local units of government for hazardous cleanup services.

The bill (HF660) is in response to a 1990 survey of Minnesota fire departments that found that less than 4 percent of the departments had two or more



Phone books shouldn't end up in landfills anymore. A waste reduction bill would require phone book publishers to recycle their books. (SF2199*, HF2150)

people trained to respond to hazardous spills. The bill was amended on to SF2199, on the House floor.

The measure also calls for a \$115,000 appropriation to the Minnesota Department of Transportation to fund two positions to collect the transport fees, and a \$1.13 million appropriation to DPS to administer the rest of the program. (SF2199*, Article 2/HF2150)

Truth in labels

Companies that for years used industry “scraps” in their products wouldn't be able to display the “recycled” label under this measure.

Products advertising that they are “recycled” would have to indicate the minimum percentage of material in the product or package that has already been used by consumers. (SF2199*/HF2150)

Recycling phone books

Publishers of phone books with more than 7,500 listings would be required to collect old phone books for recycling, and to print them on recyclable paper with inks that do not contain heavy metals or other toxic material.

They also could not be bound with materials that would make recycling difficult. Phone books would also be prohibited from being placed in the waste stream. (SF2199*/HF2150)

Garbage fees

Local governments would be required to base their residential garbage collec-

tion fees on an “average” of what households generate in waste. The measure requires that garbage fees rise with the amount of garbage that exceeds that “average.” (SF2199*/HF2150)

Peanuts from potatoes

Government units would purchase loose packing “peanuts” made from vegetable starches whenever “technically feasible” — unless it would add more than 10 percent to their costs. The starch-based packing peanuts, which are said to dissolve in landfills, are made from corn, wheat, and potato by-products by two Minnesota firms. (SF2199*/HF2150)

State recycling goal

The state would set a 25 percent goal of reducing waste packaging by Dec. 31, 1995. The measure would also assess administrative penalties of \$500 when solid waste facilities fail to follow the reporting requirements of the legislation. (SF2199*/HF2150)



Financial Institutions & Insurance

Banking regulations

Bank regulators would be able to step in more quickly when savings and loan institutions and savings banks fail.

The measure would allow the Commerce Department and federal regulators to more quickly sell branches of failing savings institutions as they do now when banks fail.

Other "hometown banks" in the city of the "failing" branch wouldn't be able to "veto" the sale, as they currently are able to. "Publication" requirements also would be waived.

If a savings institution is failing on a Friday afternoon, for example, regulators could work over the weekend to get it sold and re-opened by Monday morning. State law now allows this stepped-up process for banks, but not for savings and loan institutions and savings banks.

The Department of Commerce says the measure will mean customers will be more likely to receive their checking and other bank services without disruption.

Another provision of the bill would allow branches of banks and savings and loan institutions to be sold without the consent of other banks in the small city. This would be the case when a *branch* is purchased, as is now allowed in bank mergers.

The measure becomes effective the day after it is signed by the governor. (SF2213*/HF1680)

Omnibus insurance bill

An omnibus insurance bill that addresses everything from auto insurance to health insurance for people who have lost their jobs has been approved by the Legislature. The bill would affect the following areas.

Health insurance

The bill would:

- require group insurance companies to notify employees when an employer drops a health insurance plan, a practice that sometimes leaves employees unknowingly without coverage; and
- prevent organizations and associations

from "reorganizing" to exclude less healthy members from group health insurance plans — a practice sometimes used to avoid higher insurance costs.

Employee insurance rights

The bill would:

- give employees, spouses, and dependent children the right to "convert" their group health insurance and buy individual plans from the company when an employer drops coverage, or stops paying premiums; and
- require employers to show proof of the cost of "conversion" coverage. Insurance companies are prohibited from charging extra fees when individuals buy conversion policies. Conversion "fees" on the East Coast have been as high as \$28,000 — more than the cost of the insurance premiums.

Breast implants

The bill would:

- prohibit health insurance firms from refusing to sell coverage to otherwise healthy women who have had breast implants — an insurance practice already happening in other states.

Auto insurance

The bill would:

- prohibit auto insurance companies from charging higher rates for people who are renters, by giving discounts to homeowners.

Coverage limits

The bill would:

- raise maximum coverage of a little-known state program that sells health insurance to people who can't get insurance, or who have reached the maximum coverage limits with their regular health insurance. Employers would be required to tell terminated employees about the program, known as the Minnesota Comprehensive Health Association. (HF1681)

Insurance redlining

People who live in high-crime areas may find it hard to get insurance when agents are pressured to avoid writing insurance policies there.

Insurance agents told legislators this session that a number of agents in western Minnesota also had their jobs threatened

after hail damage resulted in claims.

Legislation signed by the governor would provide more job protection to agents, and ensure that losses can't be used as a basis for firing agents.

The legislation also provides a third party to settle disputes between insurance companies and their agents. The measure has already taken effect. (SF1689*/HF1901).

Insurance windfalls for charities

Charities are more likely to receive the proceeds from life insurance policies that are willed to them under a bill signed by the governor.

The measure modifies a state law that theoretically prevents charities from receiving such proceeds. Current law requires beneficiaries to have a financial interest in the person who is insured — reducing the chance of people taking out insurance on someone with the intent to commit murder.

An IRS ruling in New York, although later reversed, caused great concern among charities when it ruled that they do not have an "insurable interest" in the person insured.

The new law clarifies that charitable organizations can receive such benefits. (HF1948)

Insurance protection for seniors

A measure that would help protect senior citizens from buying duplicate medical insurance policies was passed by the Legislature. The bill focuses on supplemental medical policies that seniors buy to help pay for medical bills not covered by Medicare.

The measure would prohibit companies from selling Medicare supplement insurance when those benefits already are covered by Medicare.

The age and gender of senior citizens also could no longer be used to set insurance rates. Instead, they would be based on a "community rating" — averaging the rate for all senior citizens covered. Companies could reduce premiums for "healthy lifestyles."

Community rating is thought to help older seniors when they are least able to pay by spreading out the "risk pool." (SF2743*/HF1791)

Auto glass and insurance

Insurance companies won't be able to limit policyholders to a single glass repair shop to get car windows fixed — a practice the Minnesota glass repair industry says has cut its business by more than half.

Last year, Minnesota's largest auto insurance company began referring all glass repairs to a single company; later several other insurers followed suit.

As a result, glass business in the metropolitan area fell between 50 and 80 percent in the past year, according to the Minnesota Glass Association.

The measure, signed by the governor and already in effect, prohibits insurance companies from using intimidation or inducement to steer customers to their chosen glass dealers.

Insurance agents now must ask customers if they have a preferred auto glass dealer — a provision intended to allow smaller independent companies to be included in the bidding process. (SF1997*/HF2346)



Governmental Operations

Legislative cuts

Lawmakers showed no one would escape completely unscathed in this year's budget cuts, trimming their own budget by \$3.6 million. The cuts represent about a 7.4 percent reduction in the Legislature's \$44.6 million fiscal year 1993 budget.

Most state agencies, constitutional offices, and the state courts took smaller hits — about 2 percent next fiscal year — with some, such as the state Department of Finance and the Department of Trade and Economic Development, receiving modest funding increases for the remainder of the biennium. (HF2694)

Try, try again on vetoed bills

Legislators in 1992 resubmitted a number of spending proposals that were line-item vetoed last year by the governor.

Although again subject to gubernatorial veto, House and Senate conferees last week agreed to matching grants totaling \$1.35 million for public broadcasters.

The grants are considerably smaller — about \$4.7 million less — than the amounts deleted from last year's spending bills. Minnesota Public Radio, however, would get about \$98,000 more in state money than it initially sought in 1991.

Other vetoed items that are being resubmitted include:

- \$500,000 over the next 14 months for wage subsidies for a summer youth employment program;
- \$150,000 for an interpretive center in Nicollet County near the site where the Traverse des Sioux treaty was signed giving European-Americans control of most of what later became Minnesota;
- \$50,000 to restore the childhood home of former U.S. Chief Justice Warren Burger in St. Paul;
- \$50,000 for preliminary planning for the Itasca Center in Itasca County; and
- \$4,000 for the Minnesota State Band. (HF2694)

STARS system

A pair of regional pilot projects for the State Telecommunications Access Routing System (STARS) would receive \$100,000 each for startup expenses.

The test projects are slated for the Duluth and Rochester areas and require matching funds from each region. If successful, funding for expanding the video and text information-retrieval system would be considered during the 1993 legislative session.

Schools, state and local governments, courts and non-profit organizations are expected to eventually sign on to the STARS network. Lawmakers last year authorized a \$3.9 million loan to the state Department of Administration to establish a revolving fund to underwrite STARS operating costs. (HF2694)

Minnesota Milestones

After House members initially suggested that Minnesota Milestones be scrapped, the program eventually was authorized to receive \$400,000 in funds. Established last year at Carlson's urging, the Office of Strategic and Long Range Planning conducts seminars across the state to gather citizen input about their visions for Minnesota in the next century.

The governor also received an extra \$365,000 for increased staffing in his office with the proviso that the employees

are paid by the office of the governor's budget — not by other state agencies.

Carlson also sought \$1.3 million in supplemental funding for the Commission on Efficiency and Reform (CORE), but was turned down. But the commission, which made recommendations on how to trim state government, instead could be eligible for up to \$800,000 if other state programs do not spend all of their funding in the coming year. (HF2694)

Legislative commissions

Add two more legislative commissions to the existing total of 15.

The 10-member Legislative Commission on Health Care Access will have five members from each legislative body, and receives \$125,000 "for the purpose of adding staff in existing departments who will be assigned" to the commission. (HF2800)

The Commission on Confinement and Treatment of DWI Recidivists would consist of up to 18 members appointed by House and Senate leaders, and the Legislative Coordinating Commission would be given a \$15,000 direct appropriation, and also part of a separate \$22,000 appropriation to fund its work. The bill awaits the governor's approval (SF897*/HF285)

The Legislative Commission on Children, Youth and their Families, established in 1991, was to receive \$15,000, but had its funding cut by House-Senate crime bill conferees. (HF1849)

Likewise, a \$50,000 dedication for a proposed Task Force on Violence Against Women was nixed by human resources conferees. (HF1916)

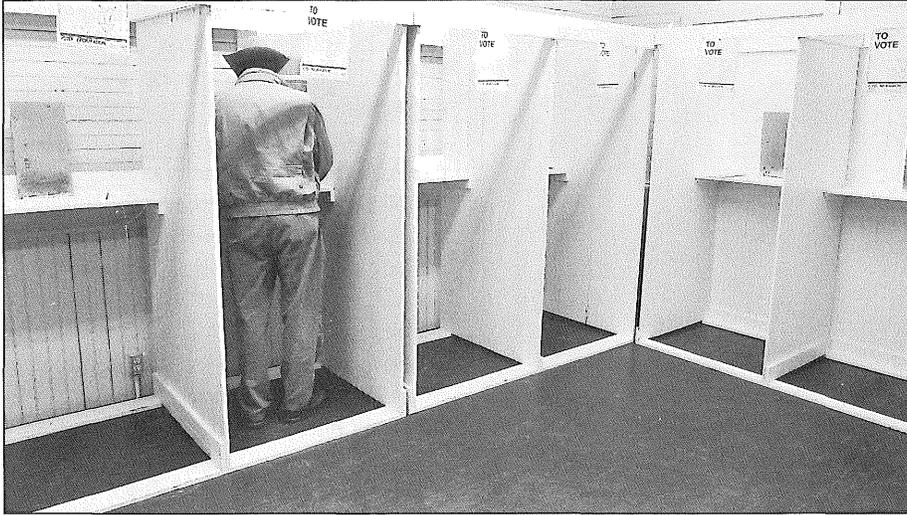
Interior designers certified

A compromise proposal would certify interior designers and the occupation would come under the review of the current Board of Architecture, Engineering, Land Surveying and Landscape Architects.

The board would expand from 17 to 20 members to accommodate the change, and "interior design" would be added to the board's title.

Members of the profession pushed hard for licensure last year, but met with considerable opposition.

Persons wishing to be certified would



The Legislature tried to put the presidential primary on hold, but Gov. Arne Carlson, calling the current caucus setup a "kingmaker" system, vetoed the bill. (SF1598*/HF1731) The Senate later voted overwhelmingly (56 to 9) to override the veto. The House tried to do the same, but the final tally was 77 to 49 — 13 votes shy of the two-thirds necessary to nix the veto. The result was that the April 7 presidential primary was held as planned. About 10.45 percent of eligible voters cast ballots in the primary, which was won by Democratic presidential candidate Bill Clinton and Republican President George Bush.

be subject to the guidelines set for the profession by the National Council of Interior Design Qualifications. (HF217)

Chemical dependency counselors licensed

Chemical dependency (CD) counselors would be a licensed occupation under a bill passed in the waning hours of this year's session.

A 13-member advisory council would report to the commissioner of human services with recommendations on regulating the profession. The commissioner would also have the authority to deny, suspend, or revoke a license.

Twelve "core functions" of CD counselors would be defined in law, including treatment planning, counseling, crisis intervention, and referral.

After July 1, 1995, no person may be licensed without passing an examination approved by the commissioner of human services.

Hospitals would not be required to employ licensed CD counselors, and may not require their CD counselors to be licensed.

A total of \$217,000 would be taken from the state government special revenue fund and allocated to the Department of Human Services to perform new duties stemming from the new licensure requirements. Four new positions are also authorized for these purposes. (SF2732*, Article 2/HF2050)



Health & Human Services

HealthRight bill approved

The HealthRight package, which supporters say will eventually offer affordable health care to all uninsured Minnesotans, was signed April 23 by Gov. Arne Carlson.

The plan will impact virtually every sector of the state's health care industry. (HF2800)

Funding for HealthRight

The main funding mechanism for HealthRight is the 2 percent tax on health care providers. The 2 percent tax will first apply to hospitals starting Jan. 1, 1993, and will be extended to other health care providers and wholesale drug distributors starting Jan. 1, 1994.

The tax is on gross revenues, defined as all money collected from in- and out-patient services for hospitals and all money collected by other health care providers for services. Proceeds will go to the health care access fund which will be established in the state treasury.

Exemptions from the tax are medicare payments, medical assistance payments,

nursing home and supervised care services, home care services, general assistance medical care payments, HealthRight payments, and payments received from another provider that has already been subjected to the tax.

From July 1, 1992, through Jan. 1, 1994, proceeds from a 5 cent increase on the cigarette tax — from 43 to 48 cents per pack — will be deposited in the health care access fund. Starting Jan. 1, 1996, a 1 percent premium tax will be applied to non-profit health services corporations.

This will include Blue Cross/Blue Shield, Delta Dental, and HMOs. Commercial insurers are currently taxed at 2 percent.

HealthRight also provides for the self-employed to deduct the entire amount paid for health insurance under the state income tax beginning in 1993.

The entire HealthRight plan is expected to cost the state \$294 million annually by 1997 when enrollment stabilizes. Subsidies are expected to reach 160,000 Minnesotans and cost \$254 million of that total.

Health care access

HealthRight will build on the existing Children's Health Plan by making the families of children currently under the plan eligible for outpatient coverage beginning Oct. 1, 1992.

Beginning January 1, 1993, all families with children that meet the income requirements — 275 percent of federal poverty level and who are not eligible for medical assistance — will be eligible for HealthRight. Hospital inpatient coverage will be added July 1, 1993.

Beginning Jan. 1, 1994, all Minnesotans that meet the income requirements and are not eligible for Medical assistance will be eligible for HealthRight (see chart).

The commissioner of the Human Services Department will report to the Legislature by 1994 on the future possibility of allowing those above the income requirements to enroll in HealthRight and pay the full premium.

HealthRight benefits

By 1994, benefits in the HealthRight plan will include 100 percent coverage of outpatient services, clinic services, physician services, emergency transporta-

tion services, x-ray and lab services, and other services.

Other coverage will include:

- inpatient hospital coverage with a \$10,000 annual limit and 10 percent co-payment for adults. (annual out-of-pocket maximums will be \$2,000 per individual and \$3,000 per family);
- outpatient mental health coverage up \$1,000 per year for adults and \$2,500 per year for children;
- full coverage for preventive dental and 50 percent coverage for non-preventive dental;
- a \$3 co-payment for prescription drugs for adults; and
- a \$25 co-payment for eyeglasses for adults.

To be eligible for HealthRight, families and individuals must be without employer-based insurance for 18 months and any other insurance for four months. They must also fit a residency definition that includes living in the state for the last six months.

Cost containment and state regulation

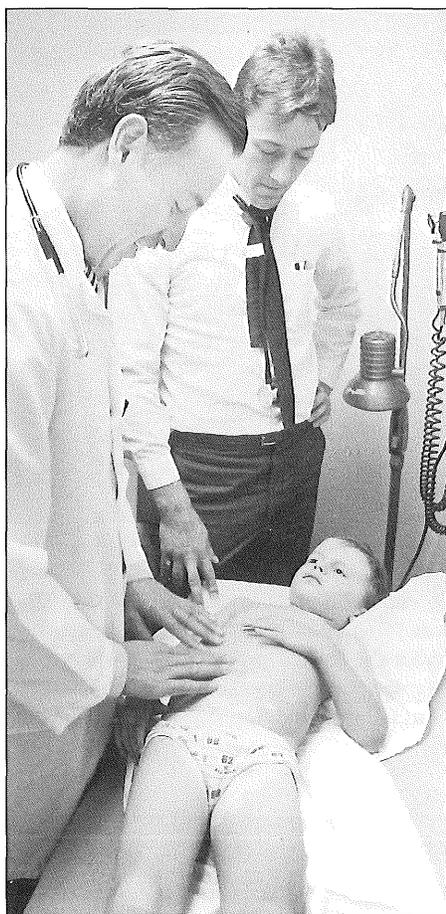
A number of measures designed to control the annual rise in health care costs are contained in the bill. The stated goal is to decrease *the rise* in costs by at least 10 percent each year over the next five years.

Cost containment authority rests mainly with the commissioner of the Department of Health, who will receive recommendations from the newly-formed Minnesota Health Care Commission. Originally, sponsors of the bill placed authority with the new commission, but legislators were unsure of the constitutionality of a commission wielding broad regulatory authority.

Health commissioner's duties

The commissioner is charged with collecting data on health care spending from providers and group purchasers, and is authorized to issue fines and obtain court orders for those who do not comply.

Expenditures on medical equipment, capital projects, or new specialized services that exceed \$500,000 must also be reported. All major spending of providers is to be reviewed in conjunction with the Minnesota Health Care Commission. Providers that do not cooperate in cost reduction and insist on



The new HealthRight plan would offer health care to uninsured families with children starting Jan. 1, 1993, and for others by Jan. 1, 1994. (HF2800)

performing procedures that are not the most clinically effective for the cost, would be mandatorily screened on any future major spending.

Statewide and regional limits on growth in spending are also to be developed, and the state divided into four or more regions to foster health care planning and delivery.

The commissioner is also to promote research, experimentation, and the development of practice standards, and to designate centers of excellence for high-cost and specialized procedures and to establish minimum standards for those procedures.

Consumer education and health education is also to be conducted, and uniform billing forms and procedures adopted.

Health care access commission

The 25-member commission — composed of four insurers, six providers, four employers, five consumers, three labor union representatives, and the

commissioners of Commerce, Employee Relations and Human Services — will serve in an advisory capacity to the commissioner of Health, and will submit a plan for controlling growth in health care costs. Ten of its members are appointed by the governor. The commission will have broad oversight duties that include assigning duties to regional boards, and adopting rules to prohibit activities that may be a conflict of interest. These would include health care provider referral patterns and other financial, business and professional relationships.

A hospital planning task force would also be established.

Health planning advisory committee

The commission also will convene a health planning advisory committee to make recommendations on health care technology and large expenditures on equipment or facilities.

In conjunction with the health planning advisory committee, the commission will make recommendations to the commissioner of Health that include:

- Criteria for evaluating new high-cost technologies, procedures, and capital expenditures while considering effectiveness and cost.
- Statewide distribution and use of high-cost technologies, procedures and capital expenditures, and statewide and regional goals for these expenditures.
- Designation of centers of excellence for transplants and other specialized procedures including requirements that physicians perform these procedures with specified regularity.

Regional coordinating boards

Regional coordinating boards will be locally controlled, have 16 members, and have a composition similar to the state commission, but within the regional boundaries. Intended to be one-year planning boards, each will make recommendations regarding health care expenditures, medical practices, access improvement, and affordability to the commissioner of Health by June 30, 1993.

Mandatory medicare reimbursement

The existing practice by physicians of charging up to 20 percent more than Medicare reimbursements for their

**HealthRight Monthly Premium
(1994 dollars)**

Monthly Income	Household Size					
	1	2	3	4	5	6 (or more)
\$500	\$8	—	—	—	—	—
\$660	\$14	\$11	—	—	—	—
\$840	\$24	\$18	\$13	—	—	—
\$1,020	\$45	\$29	\$21	\$16	—	—
\$1,200	\$65	\$42	\$25	\$25	\$19	—
\$1,400	\$95	\$62	\$39	\$29	\$29	\$22
\$1,575	\$127	\$85	\$55	\$44	\$33	\$25
\$1,750	—	\$95	\$77	\$49	\$49	\$37
\$2,060	—	\$167	\$111	\$72	\$58	\$58
\$2,300	—	—	\$156	\$101	\$81	\$64
\$2,600	—	—	\$210	\$140	\$114	\$91
\$2,850	—	—	—	\$194	\$154	\$125
\$3,125	—	—	—	\$253	\$169	\$138
\$3,450	—	—	—	—	\$235	\$186
\$3,675	—	—	—	—	\$297	\$250
\$3,900	—	—	—	—	—	\$265
\$4,200	—	—	—	—	—	\$340

Premiums are estimated for the HealthRight plan as it will be in 1994 and not transitional periods before that time.
Estimates based on Department of Human Services statistics

These are estimated payments for HealthRight participants. The dashes represent ineligible income levels. Those above the numerals would be eligible for other benefits.

services will be phased out. Starting in 1996, Medicare reimbursement will be considered payment-in-full.

Data collection and research initiatives

The commissioner of health also will be required to form a health care analysis unit to begin determining medical practice standards that are most effective for certain procedures and establishing those standards statewide.

The health care analysis unit's main functions will be to establish a large-scale data base, drawing on existing and on-going research and data at the federal, state and private levels.

The research unit will then focus on a limited number of mainly high-cost procedures.

Insurance reform

HealthRight also aims to enhance the ability of small employers and individuals to afford health insurance by limiting the current "experience rating" system used by insurers and by providing pooling mechanisms for smaller groups to access cheaper rates.

Experience rating is how insurers currently vary their rates for small employers and individuals based on factors such as gender, age, occupation, and health history. These reforms move

in the direction of "community rating," whereby everyone shares equally in the burden of their community by paying equally into their insurance pool.

The stated objective is to eliminate all rating practices based on risk by July 1, 1997. The commissioner of Commerce is required to present a feasibility study to the Legislature by Dec. 1, 1994. The success of insurance reform is vital to avoid wholesale shifts onto the state plan.

Individual and small employer reform

Renewal of policies would be guaranteed, and health conditions that were not present when the policy was issued cannot be taken into account.

Gender can no longer be a factor in determining cost. Other factors will be limited in their weight when determining premium cost — health status (25 percent), type of work (25 percent), age (50 percent), and geography (20 percent) can only vary above or below the middle by these percentages.

There will be a 12-month pre-existing condition exclusion for new enrollment in the program and 18 months for late enrollees.

Additional small employer reform

Defined as an employer with up to 29 employees, small employer insurers must carry two plans: one with deductibles and one with co-payments.

Out-of-pocket costs cap at \$3,000 per individual and \$6,000 per family annually with a maximum lifetime benefit of \$500,000.

Minimum benefits must include full coverage for hospital, physician, nurse practitioner, maternity, pre-natal, ambulance, and child health services up to the age of 18.

Diagnostic x-rays and lab tests must be fully covered, and partial coverage is specified for chemical dependency treatment, mental illness and prescription drugs.

Health insurers must also disclose how rates are determined for small employers, and health insurers that leave the small employer market are prohibited from returning for five years.

A reinsurance pool association is also established, through which health insurers associated with these plans may transfer and share risks.

Private employer insurance program

The state will also establish the Private Employer's Insurance Program (PEIP) which will form a large insurance pool for small employers to access cheaper rates through the purchasing power of a large pool.

The commissioner of Employee Relations is required to establish an advisory committee and determine premiums and rating methods for PEIP. The state will also create a trust fund to receive payments, pay claims, and maintain reserves.

Rural health and professional education

HealthRight includes many provisions designed to improve the delivery of health care in rural areas and provides some protections to keep the major changes in the plan from damaging existing services in rural areas.

Many of the improvements are tied to incentives offered through the education financing of health professionals.

The commissioner of health will be required to establish a rural health advisory committee and an office of rural health which will enter into contracts, provide grants, and perform broad research and coordination activities.

Reform of rural health delivery

Current standards determining rural hospital eligibility for planning and grant programs will be eased, and current limits on the number of grants and length of programs will be removed.

Isolated hospitals with 20 or fewer beds that are determined to be sole community hospitals and have exhausted local sources of support would receive grants.

Hospitals of 100 or fewer beds that are not located in a city of the first class and would otherwise close as a result of the provider tax would also receive grants.

A data base on health services personnel would also be developed to assist in recruitment to rural areas, and community health centers in areas that are currently underserved must be established.

Education incentives

Changes in the physician loan forgiveness program are expected to provide quicker placement of doctors in rural areas. The Higher Education Coordinating Board (HECB) would be authorized to forgive loans for up to eight fourth-year medical students, and eight first-year and eight second-year residents before June 30, 1992. The HECB would also be allowed to forgive loans for up to eight fourth-year medical students for the next three years.

The HECB will pay back one year of qualified loans for these individuals for each year of service in designated rural areas, and can designate up to \$3,500 per year in loan forgiveness for mid-level practitioners who serve in rural areas. Those professionals who do not meet their commitment must pay back the forgiven loans.

The HECB is also directed to award grants for development of mid-level practitioner training programs in rural areas and continuing education for nurses working in rural areas.

Other education initiatives

A similar loan forgiveness program will be established for up to 10 nurses per year who agree to serve in nursing homes.

HealthRight also urges the University of Minnesota to increase the number of medical school graduates that practice

primary care by 20 percent over the next eight years by making curriculum changes, modifying its selection process, and developing programs to give medical students primary care experiences in community health clinics and health maintenance organizations. (HF2800)

HIV testing

Doctors and other medical workers who test positive for the virus that causes AIDS would have to report their condition to the Department of Health, which could then restrict the medical procedures such a worker could perform.

The bill does not require mandatory testing for health workers, but gives the department much broader powers to restrict the type of procedures infected workers can perform on patients. The measure would also apply to those who contract hepatitis type B.

The names of medical workers who contract either disease would be kept confidential. (SF2732*/HF2050)

Work readiness expanded

Starting next year, eligibility for the Work Readiness program would expand from its current five months to six months; participants would not be required to use their benefits in consecutive months.

An additional eligibility category would be added for the General Assistance program, extending benefits to non-

English speakers who are over 18 years old and who are completing their high school educations. (HF2694)

RTCs stay open

The Faribault Regional Center will remain open. Lawmakers this year approved guidelines barring the state health department from closing any regional treatment center (RTC) or state-operated nursing home without first gaining legislative approval.

But legislators this year turned down most RTC bonding requests. They did, however, approve \$13.4 million in bonding authority for remodeling projects to be split among the Anoka, Cambridge, Fergus Falls and Moose Lake facilities. More than \$18.5 million in bonding for other RTC projects was rejected, as was a \$1.9 million request for building six new state-operated group homes.

Overall funding for the RTCs was trimmed by almost \$10 million, or about 0.5 percent of the total biennial appropriation for special needs residential care. Most of the cutbacks come from reductions in RTC chemical dependency programs and a freeze on adding new nursing home beds. (HF2694)

WIC not whacked

Funding would be increased \$90,000 for the Women, Infant and Children (WIC) nutrition program. The new



The Minnesota Department of Public Health wouldn't be able to close any state-owned nursing home without first gaining legislative approval. (HF2694)

money would be specifically targeted to help women and children living in homeless shelters and to fund state WIC coupons for purchases at farmers' markets. (HF2694)

Welfare fraud

New rules would be in place to crack down on welfare fraud, including improper use of public assistance bank cards.

The administrative hearing process is being streamlined to help county officials reduce the backlog of cases where abuse of Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC) and food stamp programs is alleged. The new rules would make it easier to withhold payments when fraud is proved — with permanent sanctions imposed after a third offense.

Criminal penalties would also be added for people who illegally use public assistance bank cards. Under the new provision, those people could be charged with theft; fines and penalties would be based on the amount of money taken. (HF2694)

Nursing home moratorium eased

The 1983 freeze on nursing home beds would be eased if the omnibus appropriations bill is approved by the governor.

The ceiling for exempted construction costs would be raised from \$200,000 to \$500,000 and from 10 percent of the facility's appraised value to 25 percent.



Housing

Household lead control

Efforts to control household and environmental lead were approved this year as part of another bill regulating residential hospice facilities.

The measure would strengthen the state Department of Health's role in enforcing new anti-lead rules, now some of the toughest in the nation. For children and pregnant women, the bill sets maximum allowable levels of lead at 25 micrograms per deciliter in blood and no more than 100 parts per million in soil.

It also gives the department authority to license and regulate lead cleanup



A total of \$3 million in state money would be made available for a neighborhood land trust project which would help low-income people find affordable housing. (HF2004)

crews and offer equipment grants to eligible non-profit groups. The measure also would call for testing of all children under six years old in Minneapolis, St. Paul, Duluth, and other cities where testing shows lead concentrations over acceptable levels.

But the more sweeping portions of the original bill (HF1934) — a state-run training program for the cleanup crews and a property deed transaction tax to fund expanded programs — were not included in the measure. (SF2137*/HF2696)

Housing trusts

Housing for low- and moderate-income people would become more available under a program receiving \$2 million in state bonding and an additional \$1 million in direct state appropriations this year.

Under the proposal, cities and other housing authorities could tap into the account funded by the bonding to purchase and convert neighborhood properties into affordable living units. Billed as a "housing trust," occupants then would have the opportunity to buy the house while the housing authority retains title to the land. (HF2004, HF2940)

The program would help people buy living space without the added cost of purchasing the property it occupies. But a related bill, earmarking state funds so Minnesota could qualify for a \$17 million federal block grant providing low-income equity partnerships, was not approved. (HF2005)



Judiciary

Anti-crime bill unanimously approved

In addition to increasing criminal penalties for a number of offenses, the \$12.5 million anti-crime package has \$7 million of the funds targeted for prevention and victims' services.

This year's anti-crime proposal is being hailed as the first "comprehensive" plan — one that incorporates both increased prison sentences and prevention, education, and victims' services.

Criminal fees and fines raised

The anti-crime bill would tap the state general fund for only \$6.3 million in 1993, because it would also generate nearly \$6 million in new revenue.

When sentencing a criminal offender, the court would need to impose a fine of at least 20 percent of the maximum allowed by law. Exceptions would only be allowed in cases where the fine would "create undue hardship" to the offender or his/her family. This would be expected to generate an additional \$3.4 million annually. (HF1849, Article 4)

In addition, a \$5 fee would be imposed on anyone found guilty of a petty misdemeanor other than for parking violations. This would be expected to add \$2.5 million a year to state coffers. (HF1849, Article 4)

Tapping tax refunds

Unpaid criminal fines imposed for misdemeanor and gross misdemeanor offenses would be deducted from a taxpayer's income tax refund. Current law only allows for such a deduction for fines imposed on felony offenses. (HF1849, Article 17)

Drug Policy and Violence Prevention

The Office of Drug Policy would become the Office of Drug Policy and Violence Prevention. It would be charged with gathering and disbursing educational materials and serve as a clearing-house for information on violence. Among other duties, the office would also need to submit a violence prevention strategy plan to the governor each year. (HF1849, Article 10)

Children's safety centers

A total of \$200,000 would be earmarked for the implementation of children's safety centers, which would be designed to provide a safe, supervised location for non-custodial parents to visit their children. Additionally, it would serve as a drop-off site for parents who are under no-contact orders to exchange children for visitation purposes. Existing local facilities would be eligible for a grant award of up to \$50,000 to create a safety center. (HF1849, Article 10)

ECFE program expansion

A \$500,000 allocation would go to expanding existing early childhood family education (ECFE) programs. Specifically, the dollars are for expanding the Department of Education's home visit parental education programs. The department would be required to incorporate a child abuse and neglect prevention program into the existing home visit programs. (HF1849, Article 10)

An additional \$300,000 would be allocated to the Department of Health to set up a home visit grant program for targeting at-risk families to prevent child abuse and neglect. This includes expanding public health nurse and family aide home visiting programs, distribution of educational materials, and staff training. (HF1849, Article 10)

Youth intervention grants

Grant money totaling \$275,000 would go to non-profit agencies for non-

residential community-based programs to help "at-risk" youth and their families. Eligible agencies include those providing advocacy, education, and referral services to families experiencing chemical, legal, or family problems. (HF1849, Article 10)

School-linked programs for kids

The commissioners of human services and education are directed to start at least two pilot programs — one in the metro area; one in greater Minnesota — that link health and social services programs in the schools. They would be targeted for "at-risk" children, and include those who are economically disadvantaged, pregnant, or victims of physical or sexual abuse. (HF1849, Article 10)

Community anti-violence councils

Cities, counties, and school boards would get \$250,000 to establish community violence prevention councils. The councils would be instructed to identify community needs and target resources within the community that can aid in violence prevention efforts. (HF1849, Article 10)

K-12 conflict resolution education

A sum of \$1.5 million would be earmarked to aid a school or education district develop and incorporate anti-violence programs into the existing K-12 curriculum. The purpose would be to "help students learn how to resolve conflicts within their families and communities in nonviolent, effective ways." (HF1849, Art. 10)

Asian juvenile crime prevention

A total of \$400,000 would be for the creation of an Asian juvenile crime prevention grant program. Individual grants of up to \$150,000 would be awarded to agencies within the Asian community with experience providing "coordinated, family-based community services" to Asian youth and families. These include agencies providing education for Asian parents, employment or career-related programs, counseling services, or language courses. (HF1849, Article 10)

Mental health projects for juveniles

A \$500,000 portion would go toward establishing mental health screening pilot projects for juveniles in detention. The

goal would be to reduce recidivism rates by treating underlying mental health problems that contribute to delinquent behavior and that can be addressed through non-residential services. At least one project would be in the metro area and one in outstate Minnesota. Results of the pilot programs would be reported to the Legislature by January 1994. (HF1849, Article 10)

Chemical abuse prevention grants

A total of \$900,000 would be distributed by the Department of Public Safety according to the recommendations of the Chemical Abuse Prevention Resource Council for the following programs:

- A coordinated prevention effort to reduce the rates of fetal alcohol syndrome (FAS) and the number of drug-exposed infants. The Department of Health is instructed to conduct research to determine the most effective methods of preventing FAS and to determine the best way to collect data on its occurrence in Minnesota. A statewide FAS awareness media campaign would also be required.
- At least two pilot programs for the non-residential treatment of 6-to-12-year old children who need chemical dependency treatment.
- Grants for culturally specific chemical dependency treatment programs for minority and other high-risk youth, including those already within the juvenile court system and its facilities.
- Maternal and child health and social service programs designed to improve the health of babies born to mothers using alcohol or drugs.

Additionally, the development of a chemical health index model to help coordinate state policy and programs relating to chemical abuse prevention and treatment would also be required.

A comprehensive study of the availability of treatment programs within the criminal or juvenile justice system for both juveniles and adults who are chemically dependent or abuse chemicals would also be required. (HF1849, Article 10)

Crime victims mediation

A sum of \$150,000 would go toward expanding mediation programs for crime victims and non-violent offenders of any age. Currently, just juvenile offenders are eligible for mediation. Grants would be awarded by the state court administrator

to qualified nonprofit organizations. (HF1849, Article 5)

Grants for crime victims

A total of \$1.4 million would be earmarked for assisting crime victims.

A total of \$500,000 would go to emergency shelter services and support services for battered women and their children. Grants also may be awarded for training, technical assistance, or education awareness efforts to increase public awareness of the causes of battering, issues of domestic violence, and the problems faced by battered women. Grants would be geographically equitable in their distribution.

By July 1995, community-based domestic abuse advocacy and support services programs would also be required to be established in each of the state's judicial assignment districts.

Additionally, \$300,000 would be earmarked for domestic abuse advocacy grants, \$400,000 for sexual assault victims' services, and \$200,000 for crime victims' center grants. (HF1849, Article 6)

Crime victim services hotline

The Department of Public Safety would be directed to operate a 24-hour toll-free telephone service to provide crime victims with referrals for victim services and resources. The department would receive \$30,000 for this purpose. (HF1849, Article 5)

Priority for domestic abuse cases

Complaints alleging domestic assault would be ranked fourth in priority on the court's calendar, above felony complaints where the defendant is on bail.

Each county and city attorney would also be required to implement a plan to expedite domestic abuse cases brought to them. (HF1849, Article 6)

Electronic monitoring

The Department of Corrections would be required to develop standards governing the use of electronic monitoring devices used to protect victims of domestic abuse.

Additionally, electronic monitoring as a condition of pre-trial release would not be permitted to be used as a determining factor in deciding the alleged offender's bail (HF1849, Article 6)

Domestic abuse arrest policies

Law enforcement agencies would be required to develop and implement a written policy regarding arrest procedures for domestic abuse incidents. (HF1849, Article 6)

Sex offender treatment

More than \$2 million would be set aside for the treatment of sex offenders. Juvenile treatment programs would be given priority for funds over those for adult offenders.

Of the treatment funds:

- \$500,000 would be for operating a program for juvenile offenders at the Sauk Centre correctional facility, and for researching the effectiveness of the program;
- \$350,000 would be for operating a program for offenders at the St. Cloud correctional facility and for researching the effectiveness of the program;
- \$250,000 would be for the anticipated cost of treatment ordered by the Department of Corrections as a condition of an intensive supervised release program;
- \$150,000 would be for developing the sex offender treatment fund to pay for community-based treatment for juveniles and adults (standards would also be developed for the certification of such community programs); and
- \$500,000 would be marked for reimbursement to counties for sex offender assessments (the assessments, to be developed by the Department of Corrections, include the need, eligibility, and the ability to pay of an offender seeking payment for treatment from the sex offender treatment fund).

The departments of Human Services and Corrections would also be required to submit a report to the Legislature on funding for sex offender treatment by Jan. 1, 1993. (HF1849, Article 8)

Drug therapy for sex offenders

A \$75,000 pilot program would test the effectiveness of drugs in the treatment of sex offenders, including those diagnosed as having psychopathic personalities. Participation in the program would be voluntary. Preliminary results would be reported to the Legislature by February of 1993. (HF1849, Article 8)

Boot camp

Now called the "challenge incarceration program," the three-pronged proposal would hold offenders — who would otherwise be imprisoned for between 18 and 36 months — in an "intensive, structured, and disciplined" six-month period. Phases two and three involve probationary periods upon successful completion of the six-month incarceration period. The \$1 million in funding for the program is contained in HF2694. Drug offenders are expected to comprise a majority of those in the program. (HF1849, Article 11)

'Prevention' bonds

The original House-approved \$19 million in "prevention" bonds was trimmed to \$3 million in conference committee negotiations. \$2 million in state authorized bonds would be allocated for Head Start facilities; in addition, \$1 million for battered women's shelters. (HF1903)

Head Start

An additional \$1 million would be given to the Department of Jobs and Training for Head Start programs. (HF1849, Article 18)

Jobs for youth

Some \$200,000 would supplement youth employment, training, service or leadership development programs currently funded under the federal Job Training Partnership Act. (HF1849, Article 18)

No weekend prison releases

Inmates would no longer be released from prison on weekends or holidays. Current inmates would be released on the day prior to the weekend or holiday. Those sentenced for crimes committed on or after August 1992 would be released the day after the weekend or holiday. (HF1849, Article 1)

Institute of sexual health

By September 1992, a committee would begin planning for a pediatric institute of sexual health. Preventing and treating sexual dysfunction in children would be the institute's goal. Research and education would also be part of the program's mission. The committee members, appointed by the governor, would include medical and educational professionals. The com-

mittee would be given \$15,000 in state funds. (HF1849, Article 1)

Truth -in-sentencing

A new felony sentencing system would begin Jan. 1, 1994. At that time, judges would impose a two-part sentence. The first would be the jail time to be served; the second would be the period of supervised release. "Good time" reductions would no longer be earned, and the jail time could be extended (and the supervised release period shortened), for disciplinary reasons.

A five-member task force would also be established to study the proposed new felony sentencing system. (HF1849, Article 2)

Civil commitments for sex offenders

Six months before most sex offenders would be released from prison, a determination would be made as to whether the offender should be considered for civil commitment. Positive recommendations would then be forwarded to the county attorney where the offender was convicted. (HF1849, Article 3)

Out-of-court testimony

Kids 12 and under would be able to testify via videotape or closed-circuit hookup if the child is a victim or witness to a crime of violence. The goal is to "minimize the trauma to the child" and provide a setting more conducive to the child's "uninhibited, truthful testimony." Current law only allows for such testimony for kids under 10 who are victims of sexual or physical abuse. (HF1849, Article 5)

Juvenile offenders

Any child found by a court to be delinquent where possession of a firearm was also found at the time of the offense would be required to serve at least 100 hours of community service. The firearm would also be seized. This would be in addition to any other sanctions imposed by the court, and would not apply if the juvenile is placed in a correctional facility or residential treatment program.

If a juvenile commits a felony-level offense and is certified to stand trial as an adult and later commits a subsequent felony, the juvenile would then automatically be certified to stand trial as an adult.

All juvenile courts would also be required to report all out-of-state placements of juveniles to the state court

administrator. Currently, only Hennepin County has accurate data on this issue.

The Minnesota Supreme Court would also be instructed to conduct a study of the juvenile justice system. A 20-member panel including judges, lawyers and lawmakers would investigate juvenile certification and a possible statewide juvenile sentencing guideline system, among other issues, and report back to the Legislature by Dec. 1, 1993, with its findings. (HF1849, Article 7)

Juvenile opportunities plan

An advisory task force — comprised of six legislators — on mentoring and community service would be established. Three House and three Senate members would be charged with proposing to the Legislature a "comprehensive plan to improve and increase opportunities for juveniles and young adults to engage in meaningful work that benefits communities and the state."

The panel would consult with relevant state departments and offices in developing its plan. (HF1849, Article 7)

Civil suits for juvenile victims

Kids under 16 who are used — or abused — in a sexual performance would have a civil cause of action. The time limitation on the filing of the suit is six years from the time the child knew or had reason to know injury was caused by his or her use as a minor in the sexual performance. (HF1849, Article 12)

Locking up guns

Small firearms dealers — those displaying less than 50 pistols for sale — would have to lock their merchandise in a safe or steel gun cabinet, which must be anchored to prevent its removal from the store. (HF1849, Article 15)

Is sentencing appropriate?

The Sentencing Guidelines Commission would be required to study whether certain criminal penalties are appropriate for the crimes committed, and whether they should be more severe. These would include the crimes of first-degree criminal sexual conduct and second-degree intentional murder. Results would be reported to the Legislature by Feb. 1, 1993. (HF1849, Article 2)

Sexual harassment, violence, and

victims' rights

Each technical college, community college, and state university would need to adopt a clear victims' "bill of rights" and post the policy on campus at all times. The University of Minnesota would be requested, not mandated, to do likewise. While every college is currently required to have a sexual harassment and violence policy, it does not explicitly require one for victims' rights. (HF1849, Article 5)

Every public and private college or university in Minnesota would be required to adopt a sexual harassment and violence plan to avoid such problems on campus. These would include security precautions and training efforts involving faculty, staff, and students. The plans would then be reviewed by the Higher Education Coordinating Board (HECB) and the Office of the Attorney General. The programs would have to be implemented by the beginning of the 1994-95 academic year.

In addition, the HECB would be required to conduct a random survey of recent Minnesota college graduates, targeting those who work with victims and/or perpetrators of violence and abuse. The survey would aim at discovering whether the students received adequate instruction concerning the extent and causes of violence, and whether culturally and historically sensitive approaches to the topic were used. The HECB would need to furnish the Legislature with the results of this survey by Feb. 15, 1993. (HF1849, Article 16)

Probation standards task force

The Department of Corrections would be required to establish a probation standards task force to study current caseload information, current staffing levels, and the need for increasing the number of probation officers, among other things. (HF1849, Article 11)

Secure juvenile corrections facility

County correctional administrators within each judicial district would have to report by Nov. 1, 1992, to the House and Senate Judiciary committee chairs on the need for a secure juvenile detention facility. Appropriations deleted from earlier versions of HF1849 and HF1903 included a total of \$3.3 million for developing a secure facility at Red Wing. (HF1849, Article 11)

Supreme court studies

Highlights of House crime bill

- Life, with no possibility for parole, for those convicted of first-degree murder involving forcible criminal sexual conduct.
- Increases the statutory maximum for first-degree criminal sexual conduct from 25 to 30 years.
- Increases the statutory maximum for second-degree criminal sexual conduct from 20 to 25 years.
- Imposes life, with eligibility for parole after 30 years, for those convicted of first-degree criminal sexual conduct with a prior conviction for first-, second-, or third-degree criminal sexual conduct if the prior offense was committed on or after Aug. 1, 1989, and the person was sentenced to prison and received an upward departure of at least twice the presumptive sentence.
- Imposes life, with eligibility for parole after 30 years, for those convicted of first-degree criminal sexual conduct where the offender was previously sentenced as a dangerous and patterned sex offender.
- Imposes life, with eligibility for parole after 30 years, for those convicted of first-degree criminal sexual conduct where offender has two or more priors for first-, second-, or third-degree criminal sexual conduct.
- Imposes a mandatory 30-year prison sentence on a repeat sex offender if the offender was convicted of first- or second-degree criminal sexual conduct involving injury, threat of imminent great bodily harm, force or coercion, or the use or threatened use of a dangerous weapon.
- Imposes a mandatory 30-year prison sentence on a repeat sex offender if the offender has a previous conviction for first-, second-, or third-degree criminal sexual conduct.
- Eliminates the distinction in age groups between prostitution crimes involving minors under 13 and those who are older than 13 and not yet 16. Previously, stiffer penalties applied where the minor was under 13. Now, the higher penalty applies to crimes involving both age groups.
- People convicted of third- or fourth-degree criminal sexual conduct would no longer be eligible for early prison release under the intensive community supervision program.
- Makes the supervised release period at least five years for all convicted sex offenders.
- Makes it a gross misdemeanor to assault certain public employees (agricultural inspector, child protection worker, public health nurse, or probation or parole officer) while the employee is carrying out mandated duties.
- Expands first-degree murder to include terroristic threats in child and domestic abuse situations.
- Amends assault in the second degree to include assault with a dangerous weapon where substantial bodily harm is inflicted, punishable by up to 10 years imprisonment and a \$20,000 fine.
- Expands child neglect and endangerment to include parents or caretakers who knowingly permit a child to be present when felony level drug sale or possession occurs.
- Expands child neglect crime to include not only acts that substantially harm the child, but also acts that are likely to substantially harm the child.
- Creates a new category of second-degree murder where a person who unintentionally causes the death of a person where the victim had an order for protection (OFP) against the offender.
- First-time violator of an OFP must be sentenced to at least three days in jail and to participate in treatment. If the jail sentence is stayed, and the offender refuses treatment, the jail time must be served.
- Persons arrested for violating an OFP must be held in custody for at least 36 hours, excluding the day of arrest, Sundays, and holidays, unless released earlier by the court.
- Second-time violators of an OFP within two years must be sentenced to 10 days in jail. Prior out-of-state convictions do count under this provision.
- Increases, to a gross misdemeanor from a misdemeanor, repeated violation of the intrusion of privacy offense, or "stalking" crime if it is committed against the same victim within a five-year period or against any victim within a two-year period.

The Minnesota Supreme Court would be requested to study whether minimum bail guidelines should be adopted in cases involving crimes against a person. The court would also be asked to examine whether the state Constitution should be amended to authorize the "preventive detention" of certain suspected offenders accused of dangerous crimes. (HF1849, Article 9)

Reporting name changes

Convicted felons who apply for a legal name change would need to report the change to the Bureau of Criminal Apprehension within 10 days. The court granting the name change would have to do the same. Any convicted felon not reporting the name change would be guilty of a gross misdemeanor. (HF1849, Article 15)

No handguns for domestic abusers

Anyone who commits a fifth-degree assault that is classified as a domestic abuse incident within five years of a similar prior conviction could face up to a year in jail and a \$3,000 fine.

Where an offender uses a firearm in a domestic abuse assault, the offender would forfeit the gun for three years. After three years, if there is no re-offense, the gun would be returned.

A domestic abuser convicted in conjunction with a firearm would also be prohibited from possessing any pistol for three years from the date of conviction. Violation of this provision would be a gross misdemeanor.

Testimony given during Judiciary Committee hearings indicates the change is for situations where a verbal threat of a firearm is used, or "where a gun may be placed on a table and not a word spoken," during a domestic dispute.

Additionally, anyone convicted of a "crime of violence," which includes more than two dozen felony offenses, would be prohibited from possessing a pistol for 10 years. Violation of this section would be a felony offense. (SF1619*/HF1803)

No butane for minors

Selling butane to minors is a misdemeanor, and retailers are also required to display a "conspicuous" sign outlining the toxic products banned for sale to minors. The sign must also include a warning of the dangers of abusing such substances.

Those retailers selling just butane and no other toxic substances are only required to post a sign indicating that the sale of butane is illegal for sale to minors, rather than listing all substances where sale to minors is prohibited. These include glue, cement, and aerosol paints that contain intoxicating chemicals.

The bill will become effective July 1. (SF979*/HF1196)

DWI penalties increased

Minnesotans who drive cars, boats, snowmobiles, or all-terrain vehicles while intoxicated would face stiffer penalties.

The Legislature has approved a bill that its chief House author called "the most sweeping changes to state DWI law in 20 years."

Vehicle seizure for DWI offenders

For the first time in Minnesota, repeat drunk drivers could lose their cars. The new proposal says drivers convicted of their fourth DWI-related offense within five years would forfeit their vehicles, as would those with five convictions within 15 years. People convicted of a DWI whose driver's license has been permanently revoked would also lose their car. (SF897*, Article 1/HF285)

Driver's license suspensions extended

First-time DWI offenders would be without a limited license for at least 15 days. Current law allows for immediate issuance of a limited license in most circumstances. First-time offenders refusing to submit to a blood-alcohol test would lose their license for 90 days.

Suspected second-time DWI-offenders would lose their driver's license for 90 days, up from the current 45-day wait, for a limited license. Convicted second-timers would lose their driver's license for 180 days — double the current penalty. Second-timers who refuse the blood-alcohol test would lose their license for a year. (SF897*, Article 1/HF285)

Mandatory blood-alcohol tests

It would be a misdemeanor to refuse to submit to a blood-alcohol test. Currently, it is a gross misdemeanor for repeat offenders to refuse a test, but there is no criminal sanction for first-time offenders. (SF897*, Article 1/HF285)



Drivers convicted of their fourth DWI charge in five years would have to forfeit their vehicle under the tougher provisions of a bill passed by the Legislature. (SF897*, HF285)

Boating and hunting while intoxicated

The bill would make it easier for conservation officers to arrest those suspected of driving a boat, snowmobile, or all-terrain vehicle under the influence. Under current law, officers can only charge people with suspected violations when they witness the offense, or in those cases where there was an accident. Now, officers may act "without regard" to whether the act occurred in the officer's presence. (SF897*, Articles 2, 3/HF285)

Any hunters refusing a blood-alcohol test would be fined \$500 and would be prohibited from hunting for a year.

A Senate provision attempting to ease the penalty for hunting while intoxicated — currently a five-year hunting license revocation period — was deleted by the House. The Senate attempt said that a judge "may" prohibit an offender from obtaining a license for "up to" five years. (SF897*, Article 5/HF285)

Grants to counties

The bill would also create a \$500,000 grant fund for counties to develop intensive probation programs for repeat DWI offenders. A similar appropriation for \$164,000 was vetoed by the governor last year. (SF897*, Article 1/HF285)

Commission on repeat DWI offenders

An 18-member legislative commission also would be created on "the confinement and treatment of DWI recidivists," and would be given \$15,000. The commission would be charged with creating a specific proposal "to protect

society" from five-time DWI offenders.

The commission would be ordered to study 10 topic areas, including the use of deterrent drugs for offenders who are unsuccessful in treatment programs, and the possibility of creating a felony-level DWI charge. An earlier version of the bill would have made six-time convicted offenders within 15 years guilty of a felony. Current DWI law provides no penalty greater than a gross misdemeanor. That portion of the bill was scrapped in negotiations between House and Senate bill sponsors. (SF897*, Article 1/HF285)

Conciliation court ceiling raised

You may be able to recover more money if you file a claim in conciliation court under a bill awaiting the governor's signature. The maximum level that could be recovered in conciliation court would be raised to \$5,000 beginning July 1 — up from \$4,000.

But the ceiling would be raised even higher in succeeding years. The level would be raised to \$6,000 on July 1, 1993, and to \$7,500 on July 1, 1994.

The measure would also eliminate the existing \$2,500 limit on claims involving consumer credit transactions. Court administrators had requested the elimination of the lower ceiling because they said it was difficult to administer.

The measure would formalize into law a practice that has been in place for several years in all areas of the state except Ramsey and Hennepin counties.

It states that people can be represented by an attorney "when the conciliation

court, in its discretion, finds the interests of justice would best be served by that representation, and it is limited to the extent and the manner that the judge considers helpful."

In Hennepin and Ramsey counties, attorneys can be present in conciliation court without the approval of the judge under existing practices. The measure would not affect that practice. (SF1691*/HF2206)

Data privacy

The state's data practices act has been made significantly more "user-friendly." This year's data practices bill includes an introduction to the state data practices act, with an exhaustive list of cross-references found throughout state law. (HF2181)

Background checks for child workers

The Minnesota Child Protection Background Check Act would be created, and apply to essentially any existing or potential employee, volunteer, or owner who has access to children, and any business or organization that cares, treats, or educates kids.

The Bureau of Criminal Apprehension (BCA) would be charged with developing procedures to respond to organizations requesting background checks for children's service workers.

Organizations would be authorized to ask workers if they have ever been convicted of child abuse crimes, felony-level assaults, criminal sexual conduct, or any assault against a minor, among other crimes.

The individual would have to consent to the background check. The worker would then be entitled to a copy of the investigation results and may challenge the accuracy of the report.

Organizations would be permitted to use the background check as a condition of employment. The subject of the background check would have the right to know if he or she was denied the job based on the background check.

The BCA would be allowed to charge a fee to those requesting the check. Employers would not, in turn, be allowed to charge the applicant or employee for this service.

The BCA would not be permitted to respond to background requests made by those other than the children's service

organization outlined in the act. The agency is also provided immunity from any litigation resulting from the background checks. (HF2181)

Beepers and cellular phones

County attorneys would be able to subpoena cellular phone records and those of paging companies to aid in ongoing investigations. Current law applies only to "records of telephone companies."

Additionally, they would be authorized to subpoena records of safe deposit box account numbers, customer savings and checking account numbers maintained by banks and safe deposit box companies. (HF2181)

AIDS testing of sex offenders

Offenders convicted of first- through fourth-degree criminal sexual conduct could be ordered by the court to submit to an HIV-test if the victim requests it.

A victim's right to request this test would also be added to the current information that hospitals must give a patient seeking services for sexual assault.

The test could also be ordered if the offender's blood or semen was shown to be exposed to or in contact with the victim's broken skin. The prosecuting attorney may also make a motion for the test.

The results would remain private, and would be available to the victim upon request. If the victim is a minor, results would then be made available to his or her parent or guardian.

Positive results would be reported to the Department of Health, and a trained counselor would then disclose the results to the victim. Results would not be recorded in any court documents. After results are disclosed to the victim or victim's guardian, they must be destroyed.

This law would go into effect Jan. 1, 1993 and would apply to crimes committed on or after that date. (HF2181)

Heritage preservation act

State data privacy laws would be eased so that relatives of children considered for out-of-home placement could be found more easily.

Courts would also be mandated to consider the heritage of a child when considering an out-of-home placement.

Heritage is currently one of three criteria to be considered for such placements, but critics argued the provision often isn't followed.

The measure would also amend the Minority Heritage Preservation Act to apply to children of all races, not just minorities, which was ruled unconstitutional by the state Court of Appeals. (SF1821*/HF1941)

Peace Office Training School

A proposed law enforcement school at Metropolitan State University in St. Paul would receive about \$500,000 in funding through an increase in the surcharge on traffic fines.

The surcharge on traffic fines was increased to 15 percent from 12 percent to finance the school and other law enforcement programs provided through the Peace Officers Standards and Training (POST) Board.

One million dollars in funding for the law enforcement school, which was approved by the 1991 Legislature, was vetoed by the governor last summer.

In the past, the POST Board received appropriations from the state's general fund. Now, it would be completely funded through the 15 percent traffic fine surcharge, which would substantially increase its operating budget.

The measure calls for \$4.15 million to be collected in the Peace Officers Standard and Training (POST) Board's special revenue fund.



Labor - Management Relations

Workers' compensation reform

Beginning this fall, employers may pay about 16 percent less for their share of the workers' compensation program after lawmakers decided to cut benefits recently injured employees can receive and make other changes in the \$1.2-billion-per-year program.

The measure would be the first significant change in Minnesota's workers' compensation laws in a decade.

Business advocates had pushed hard for reforms in recent years, saying without them the cost of operating in the state was nearly prohibitive.

Employer insurance premiums should fall by about \$200 million per year and the bill would place a freeze on premium increases through December 1993. It would create a "managed care" system of medical providers, requiring state certification before they can treat injured workers and establish a commission of business and labor leaders to further examine program savings.

The bill would attempt to limit cost growth in the program by reducing the period injured workers can claim temporary disability benefits, restricting the type of eligible rehabilitation services, and lowering the minimum compensation injured workers can receive.

Yearly cost-of-living adjustments were limited to 4 percent, with the first "escalator" increase delayed until two years after the worker was hurt. Beneficiaries currently can receive up to a 6 percent annual adjustment starting one year after their accident.

The new policies would affect only injured workers seeking benefits after Aug. 1; existing claims would not be affected. Opponents of the measure said it relied too much on cutting benefits for workers while not pursuing savings through improved workplace safety programs or medical cost containments. (SF2107*/HF1952)

Opening up personnel files

Minnesota law governing workers' access to their personnel files was strengthened by legislation that was signed into law by the governor.

Workers are currently allowed to look at their files, but employers are only required to give them copies of disputed sections. Under the new law, which takes effect Aug. 1, 1992, employers are required to provide a copy of the entire personnel record upon request by the worker.

The law applies to current and former workers and does allow employers to charge the worker for the cost of copying and mailing records. (HF1889)



Injured workers may find lower workers' compensation benefits after Sept. 30 when the workers' compensation bill would go into effect. (SF2107*, HF1952)

American Indians and taxes

American Indian tribal governments are now able to opt for the same treatment as Minnesota local governments under state unemployment compensation law. However, it is uncertain whether provisions specific to the Red Lake Band of Chippewa will comply with federal law.

Because the Red Lake Band chose not to be designated as an employer under state law, the federal government is trying to collect hundreds of thousands of dollars in unemployment insurance back taxes.

The taxes are designed to encourage employers to take part in state unemployment insurance programs, but tribal leaders said that the law is not consistent with their status as a sovereign nation.

The measure extends the governmental status to the tribe as of Aug. 1, 1993, and attempts to retroactively remove all tribal liability for the federal tax.

The legislation is scheduled to sunset Aug. 1, 1995. (SF1590*/HF2360)

Smoker's rights on the job

A bill that is awaiting the governor's signature would not allow employers to fire workers for any legal activities they engage in away from the job.

The bill specifies that an employer can't fire people for drinking and smoking tobacco. But some non-smoking advocates and business leaders say the measure unduly elevates smoker's rights.

The bill also provides for exceptions when workers fail to comply with conditions in a chemical dependency treatment or aftercare program.

In addition, it would allow an employer to dismiss a worker where his or her behavior off the job affects life insurance premiums paid by the employer. (SF2336*/HF2445)



Local Government

No vacation time payback

A bill that is designed to prevent local elected officials such as former Duluth Mayor John Fedo from being compensated for unused vacation and sick time has been approved by both the House and Senate.

The measure would apply to cities, counties, school districts, metropolitan or regional agencies, or other political subdivisions of the state.

Fedo received several thousand dollars in compensation after leaving office, causing several people and agencies, including the state auditor's office, to question the practice. (SF2194*, Section 10/HF2404)

Pictures prohibited

Those calendars that cities sometimes send to their respective residents couldn't include pictures of elected officials anymore.

The bill would prohibit cities, counties, school districts, metropolitan or regional agencies, or other political subdivisions of the state from distributing "a report or other publication" that includes pictures of elected representatives.

Directories of public services provided by the political subdivision, however, would be exempt from the measure. (SF2194*, Section 11/HF2404)

Frequent flyer miles

Frequent flyer miles accrued by public employees and paid for with public funds would revert to the public body that bought them.

The measure would require the airline passenger who received the frequent flyer bonus to report the benefit within 90 days.

The bill also would require the executive, legislative, and judicial branches of state government, and each political subdivision in the state, to develop policies concerning the accrual of such benefits by July 1, 1993. (SF2194*, Section 20/HF2404)



Redistricting

Legislative redistricting

Last year, the Legislature passed its decennial legislative boundary map, and Gov. Arne Carlson thought he vetoed the measure. The state Supreme Court ruled otherwise, and the plan stood. (HF1699)

This year, lawmakers needed to pass a "technical corrections" bill to fix the hundred-plus errors contained in last year's bill. Independent-Republicans said it wasn't technical at all, that it was "an attempt to redistrict all over again." Carlson promptly vetoed the "corrections" bill Jan. 10. (SF1596*/HF1726)

The latest word on this, the most political of battles, comes from the United States Supreme Court, which will rule this fall on the Minnesota plan.

So the redistricting plan passed by the Legislature last year (with minor changes) will be used in this November's elections. The court may decide to change those boundaries for the 1994 elections, however.



Regulated Industries

Open meetings for co-ops

Two bills that affect how electric cooperatives operate have been signed into law by Gov. Arne Carlson.

The new law requires that electric cooperatives with more than 50,000 members must open meetings of the board of directors to all members of the cooperative and shall give reasonable prior notice of the meeting.

The law also says that electric cooperatives with more than 35,000 members must provide equal representation on their boards of directors through redistricting every 10 years. The number of members in any one district will not be allowed to vary from the average by more than 10 percent.

The redistricting law took effect April 4; cooperatives that fall under the law are required to survey their membership for equal representation within one year of their next meeting. (SF1298*/HF1488)

The open meeting requirement will take effect Aug. 1 and has a number of exceptions. (HF1489)

Both measures affect two co-ops in the state, Anoka Electric Association and Dakota Electric Association.

Minnesota Power tax break

Northern Electric Cooperative wants to give Minnesota Power an offer they can't refuse and a provision contained in the tax bill may do just that.

Minnesota Power, a privately-owned electric company, could purchase Northern Electric and receive a property tax exemption — currently extended only to cooperatives — for Northern Electric's subscribers.

Like many cooperatives, Northern Electric serves remote areas and their subscribers pay higher rates. Northern Electric subscribers pay twice as much as customers of neighboring Minnesota Power, which serves the more heavily populated areas and has large industrial consumers.

Northern Electric sought the sale in an effort to bring lower rates to their customers. There is opposition to the idea of providing this tax break to a

private company, but Minnesota Power said it wouldn't pursue the company without it.

If signed into law, a provision is included that says the property tax exemption must be reflected in reduced rates to former Northern Electric subscribers. (HF2940)



Taxes

Tax bill approved

By tapping \$160 million of the \$400 million budget reserve, avoiding across the board income taxes, and imposing a sales tax on local government purchases, House and Senate lawmakers are hoping this year's tax bill (HF2940) will help solve the state's budget crisis.

Local government sales tax

The sales tax on local government purchases is expected to raise \$67.7 million for the state in fiscal year 1993. Many local purchases would still be exempt, including purchases by school districts, hospitals and nursing homes owned and operated by local governments, libraries, medical equipment, and supplies.

Other sales and use tax provisions

A 50 cent per call tax on 900-service numbers would be imposed, and the existing gross earnings tax would be repealed. Out-of-state retailers would be subject to the one-half cent local option sales tax (they are exempt from other local sales taxes).

Local government trust fund (LGTF)

The bill would establish the \$1.4 billion local government trust fund. It would take over and administer most state aids to local governments including property tax relief, social services aid, and local government aid (LGA) which would increase by \$20 million over the next two years. Two cents out of the 6.5 cent state sales tax is earmarked for the trust fund.

County criminal justice aids

A new county criminal justice aids program would be established and receive \$8.4 million from the trust fund in calendar

year 1993. The appropriation can only be increased in succeeding years.

One-half of the distribution to counties would be determined by population and one-half would be determined by the number of more serious crimes. Counties would have broad flexibility in how they use the funds.

State aid changes

A total of \$2.5 million would be distributed through the LGTF for reimbursement for costs resulting from the presidential primary.

LGTF interest payments to the state would be eliminated in fiscal year 1994.

The state would assume 100 percent of the costs of all county human services programs. The cost to the state would be \$978,000 in fiscal year 1993. LGTF human service payments to the state would be reduced to \$5.8 million in fiscal year 1993 and eliminated in fiscal year 1994.

Property tax provisions

Resorts would be allowed to stay open more than 250 days per year and would not be reclassified as commercial property which is taxed at a higher rate.

The tax rate on mobile home parks would be decreased from 2.3 percent to 2 percent for fiscal year 1993 only.

The annual filing requirement for the homestead application would be eliminated and made a four-year requirement starting in 1993, except when property changes hands. The penalty for claiming more than one homestead would be doubled from 50 to 100 percent of homestead benefits.

Homeowner eligibility for the targeting refund would be modified. The minimum property tax increase would go up from 10 to 12 percent and the maximum refund would be capped at \$1,500.

New sales tax exemptions

Expanded exemptions for isolated and occasional sales would be retroactive to June 30, 1991.

Materials and sales of solar power systems and wind energy systems would be exempt from the sales tax, as would petroleum products purchased by a transit system receiving public financial assistance, air cooling equipment used to convert or replace groundwater cooling systems, construction materials, and equipment used in paper recycling facilities.

New property tax exemptions

The definition of transitional housing which is tax exempt would be expanded. Additional new exemptions include property used for solar devices and metal recycling, containment facilities for agricultural chemicals, and non-profit ice arenas primarily used by youths.

Income, franchise, and premium taxes

The method of how estimated tax payments are calculated for individuals, corporations, partnerships and trusts would be modified, raising \$25 million in 1992-93.

A \$25 fee on taxis and other vehicles would be imposed, and a \$15 fee on passenger vehicles in lieu of premium taxes for the self-insured. Proceeds would be distributed to local governments for police pensions.

New tax increment financing (TIF)

Locations in St. Louis Park and St. Paul would be allowed to use TIF to fund redevelopment of highly polluted areas of less than 20 acres whose cleanup costs would exceed market value after cleanup. The locations are along Excelsior Boulevard in St. Louis Park and lower Payne Avenue in St. Paul.

Pilot jobs tax credit program

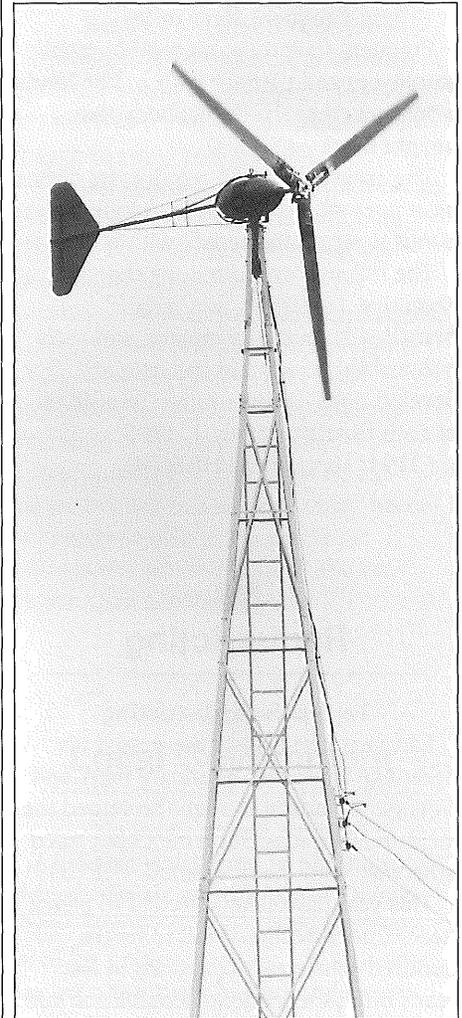
A pilot jobs tax credit would be created in designated locales — currently Faribault County and South St. Paul. Businesses could receive a credit of up to \$2,000 for each new job that pays over \$15,000 annually. The program would go into effect in calendar year 1993.

Taconite fund

A taconite economic development fund for 1992-93 would be created by freezing the taconite production tax and diverting 10.4 cents per ton to the fund. Producers may then use their share for reinvestment in equipment, research, or technology upon consent of a joint labor-management committee. Funds not used in two years go to the taconite environmental protection fund or the northeast Minnesota economic development fund.

Withholding fee increased

The fee for withholding of income tax refunds for child support would increase from \$3 to \$10.



Wind and solar systems would receive property and sales tax exemptions under this year's tax bill. (HF2940)

Hunting down tax scofflaws

Although there was no general tax increase approved in 1992, the state Department of Revenue would try to collect an extra \$1.8 million in the next year.

The additional revenue would be achieved through beefed-up collections efforts. The department could contract with private collection agencies to convince scofflaws to pay up a larger portion of the estimated \$120 million in taxes currently going unpaid. (HF2694)



Transportation

Studebakers get respect

Certain models of Studebaker, the car before it's time, would now be considered a "classic car" under Minnesota law and be eligible for cheaper license plates.

The 1929-1933: President Studebaker, "except model 82," will now join the ranks of Alfa Romeos, Bugattis, Packards, Pierce Arrows, and many other cars in the elite automobile hall of fame.

Certain models of Nash, Graham, Graham-Paige, Triumph, and Voisin cars were also added to the list of classic cars, which, by definition, are limited to automobiles made between 1925 and 1948 that embody "fine design, high engineering standards, and superior workmanship."

The cost of elite classic car license plates is \$25.

The elite list is limited to cars. The law specifically states that "no commercial vehicles such as hearses, ambulances, or trucks are considered to be classic cars." (HF1701)

Noise reduction

The not-so tranquil skies above Richfield, Bloomington, and south Minneapolis could become a little quieter.

The Metropolitan Airports Commission (MAC), upon the governor's approval, would be required to spend a larger portion of its future construction budget for sound-proofing homes that are near Minneapolis-St. Paul International Airport. The program also would earmark money to buy about 450 Richfield homes that are directly beneath primary airport flight paths.

Almost \$5 million would be targeted for noise mitigation near the airport during each of the first two years of the program, increasing to about \$10 million per year by 1996. The program would be funded through a new, \$3 surcharge tacked on to the tickets of all passengers who arrive or depart from the airport. (HF2269).

Heading off Congress

Minnesota lawmakers this year told their colleagues in the U.S. Congress to

back off when it comes to enforcing state traffic laws.

A resolution was adopted that essentially tells Congress to hit the road with its attempt to urge states to adopt a mandatory motorcycle helmet and seatbelt laws.

A federal highway construction funding package passed last year contains a provision stating that a portion of the federal funds would have to be used for safety-related projects if mandatory helmet and seatbelt laws aren't adopted.

The non-binding resolution, in effect, tells Congress to cut the strings and to just give us the money. (HF2029)

Parking patrols

Legislation passed and already signed into law authorizes the cities of Minneapolis, St. Paul, and Duluth to organize volunteer patrols to better enforce parking restrictions in handicapped zones. (HF1833)

Hold the bus

Regional transit planners would have \$62.5 million to spend for new buses and other equipment over the next three years if the governor signs the transportation bonding bill.

Long-term bonding would authorize the Metropolitan Transit Commission (MTC) to spend up to \$44 million for new buses and gives the Regional Transit Board (RTB) \$18 million to purchase property and materials to establish five "transit hubs" in suburban communities.

The bonds would be paid off through increased property taxes in the Twin Cities.

Lawmakers approved an additional \$1.5 million for the Metro Mobility service for disabled people, but declined to provide any additional operating funds for other transit services. Without the added state funding, RTB and MTC officials predicted they would have to further reduce express and weekend services or raise fares another 10 cents to 20 cents per ride. (HF2191)

Light rail streamlined

Beyond continuing modest state contributions for planning purposes, lawmakers this year provided no money for building light rail transit in the Twin Cities. They did, however, adopt language to streamline the decision making

process should light rail ever get a green light. State transportation department officials will have the final say on where and when the lines would be built, with the Metropolitan Council placed in charge of most preliminary planning. Other regional governmental units — such as county rail authorities and the Regional Transit Board — now have largely advisory roles. (SF2510*/HF2510)

Premium gasoline

There will likely be a greater chance you will get what you pay for at Minnesota gas pumps.

The Department of Public Service received a \$283,000 appropriation to hire five new people to monitor octane levels and fuel additives in gasoline.

The beefed up program follows a department investigation in December that showed that 17 percent of the gas samples taken from across Minnesota were of a lower grade than labeled (see April 10 Session Weekly, page 11).

Although funding for the measure is included in the appropriations bill, the program itself is in SF2509, which is on its way to the governor. (HF2694)

FEE INCREASES IN OMNIBUS APPROPRIATIONS BILL (HF2694)**

Fee increases

Legislators passed a number of new or increased fees that would help pay for state programs and federal mandates. But they also let some controversial fee proposals die.

Although there are dozens of fee increases in the omnibus appropriations bill (HF2694), only one — the drinking water connection fee — would affect most Minnesotans.

The proposed statewide drinking water connection fee of about \$5 per service connection would help pay for federal mandates requiring additional tests for drinking water. Minneapolis and St. Paul officials oppose the fee because they already do the additional testing.

Several fee increase and new proposals were never approved. A \$1 increase in driver's license fees to help pay for tamper-proof cards passed in the Senate, but never made it through the House. And proposals to tax pop, automobile repairs, and packaging all died this session.

People who use specific state services may no longer find bargain-rate fees. Many of the fee increases are intended to make the fee more accurately reflect the cost of a service.

The clinical specimen handling fee at the Department of Health would increase to \$15 from \$5. And expedited over-the-counter transactions at the Secretary of State's Office would increase to \$10 from \$5.

Many license fees would increase under the provisions of the bill to cover the cost of providing a license to a person or facility.

A fourfold increase in license fees for a number of health care facilities would pay for the cost of ongoing licensing functions and help wipe out a deficit associated with the collection of these fees. The measure would increase license fees for hospitals, nursing homes, outpatient surgery centers, boarding care homes and supervised living facilities. (A license for an outpatient surgical center, for example, would increase to \$1,645 from \$450).

Annual liquor fees would increase substantially, with most license fees doubling. Liquor wholesalers would pay \$15,000 for a license (up from \$7,500), while brewers would pay \$2,500 (up from \$1,250). Even importers and sellers of sacramental wine would see a doubling of their license fees to \$50 from \$25.

Insurance fees and license fees for real estate appraisers, insurance adjusters, insurance brokers, all would be increased. Individual license fees for insurance brokers and real estate appraisers would double to \$100 from \$50, and license renewals would increase to \$50 from \$25.

Proposed cuts to the state appropriation for the Minnesota Zoo would be offset by allowing the zoo to keep admission and parking receipts. An admission fee increase voted by the zoo board will also help offset the cuts.

The omnibus crime bill, HF1849, increases penalty assessments on criminal fines to 15 percent — up from 12 percent — with the revenue deposited in a special peace officer training account in the state's general fund. It also places a \$5 fee on all petty misdemeanors other than parking violations.

	Current	Proposed	Article/Section
STATE GOVERNMENT			
Gambling equipment distributor's license	\$2,500	\$3,500	Art. 4, Sec. 36
Plaintiff, defendant civil filing fee	\$85	\$105	Art. 4, Sec. 42
ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT, INFRASTRUCTURE & REGULATION			
Insurance broker license	\$50	\$100	Art. 4, Sec. 28
Insurance salesperson's license	\$25	\$50	Art. 4, Sec. 28
Real estate appraiser license	\$50	\$100	Art. 4, Sec. 29
Secretary of State Information expedited service information	\$5	\$10	Art. 4, Sec. 19
Candidate filing fee for governor, U.S. House and judgeships	\$200	\$300	Art. 4, Sec. 42
Candidate filing fee for state House and Senate	\$75	\$100	Art. 4, Sec. 42
U.S. Senate filing fee	\$300	\$400	Art. 4, Sec. 42
Liquor control fees:			
manufacturer of distilled spirits	\$7,500	\$15,000	Art. 4, Sec. 53
brewers	\$1,250	\$2,500	
liquor wholesalers	\$7,500	\$15,000	
Traffic fine surcharge	12%	15%	Art. 4, Sec. 74
ENVIRONMENT & NATURAL RESOURCES			
Pesticide registration (min. fee)	\$150	\$250	Art. 2, Sec. 15
Large wholesale food manufacturers	0	\$30	Art. 2, Sec. 17
Certain milk marketing organizations	0	\$50	Art. 2, Sec. 17
HUMAN RESOURCES			
Safe drinking water connection	0	\$5 /connection	Art. 6, Sec. 3
Clinical specimen handling fee	\$5	\$15	Art. 6, Sec. 2
JCAHO hospitals license fee	\$450	\$2,142	Art. 6, Sec. 1
Non-JCAHO hospitals license fee	\$468 + \$29/bed	\$2,228+	Art. 6, Sec. 1
\$138/bed			
Nursing home license fee	\$68+ \$16/bed	\$324 +	Art. 6, Sec. 1
\$76/bed			
Outpatient surgical centers license	\$450	\$1,645	Art. 6, Sec. 1
Boarding care homes and supervised living facilities license	\$68+ \$16/bed	\$249+ \$58/ bed	Art. 6, Sec. 1
Licensed physician surcharge	0	\$400	Art. 7, Sec. 9
Child support enforcement fee	\$5	\$25	Art. 8, Sec. 53
OTHER FEE CHANGES APPROVED BY LEGISLATURE			
Penalty assessment on criminal fines	12%	15%	HF1849, Art. 4, Sec. 3
Fee for all petty misdemeanors other than parking violations	0	\$5	HF1849, Art. 4, Sec. 1
Minimum fines on convicted criminals	no min.	min. is 20% of max.	HF1849, Art. 4, Sec. 1
Initial and disease inspections of aquatic farms	0	\$50	(SF2432*/HF2855)
License to sell game fish in pet stores	\$55	\$15	(SF2432*/HF2855)
Fee for withholding income tax refunds for child support	\$3	\$10	HF2940

** Not all new fees and fee increases are listed. Does not include fee increases included in HealthRight bill.

Tracking the Bills . . .

Final Action

Now it's up to the governor

Exactly 2,537 bills were introduced this legislative session by the House and the Senate. Of those, with a few exceptions that carried over from last year, 245 were passed by both bodies during the 1992 Session and sent to the governor .

So what happened to the other 2,292? Some were folded into other bills, but most are dead, gone from the legislative process unless they are re-introduced next year. The biennium has ended, and bills do not carry over from one biennium to the next.

And the 245 sent to the governor?

Once a bill has passed both the House and the Senate in identical form, it's ready to be sent to the governor for consideration. During an even-numbered legislative year — the final year of a biennium — the governor has several options when considering a bill. The governor can:

- sign the bill and it will become law;
- veto the bill;
- line-item veto individual items within an appropriations bill; or
- do nothing, which can cause two different results.

The timing of these actions is as important as the actions themselves.

If a bill that was passed by the Legislature and presented to the governor before the final three days of the session, the bill will become law unless the governor vetoes it by returning it to the Legislature within three days. The governor normally signs the bills and files them with the Secretary of State, but his signature is not required.

But if a bill is passed during the last three days of the session, the governor has a longer time to act on it. He/she must sign and deposit it with the Secretary of State within 14 days of adjournment or the bill will not become law. Inaction by the governor results in a "pocket veto."

Only on appropriations bills can the governor exercise the line-item veto authority. This option allows the governor to eliminate the appropriation items to which he/she objects. As with all vetoes, the governor must include a statement listing the reasons for the veto with the returned bill. Here, too, the timetable is either 14 days after adjournment for bills passed during the final three days of the session, or within three days after the governor receives the bill at any other time.

A two-thirds vote of the members in each house is needed to override a veto. But because only the governor can call a special session of the Legislature, anything vetoed after the Legislature adjourns is history — at least until next year.

After each session, the House and Senate publish the *Session Review*, a comprehensive summary of all bills that were signed into law or vetoed. You can get a copy by calling or writing the House Public Information Office, 175 State Office Building, St. Paul, Minn., 55155; (612) 296-2146, 1-800-657-3550.

Editor's note: The following chart includes the 245 bills that passed both the House and the Senate and have been or will be sent on to the governor for consideration. It also includes, wherever possible, bills that were incorporated into other larger bills. Final action is as yet incomplete on about half of the bills.

Here are details concerning some of the terms used in the chart.

Governor's Options:

• enactment

The date the governor signed the bill into law.

• line item veto (liv)

The power or action of the governor to reject individual items within an appropriations bill while approving the rest of the bill.

• Veto (V)

The governor did not approve the bill.

• *

An asterisk marks the bill the House and Senate approved and sent on to the governor.

Effective Date:

Each act takes effect at 12:01 a.m. on the day it becomes effective, unless the act specifies a different time. Examples:

• Aug. 1, 1992

Each act the governor signs into law, except those that make appropriations, take effect on Aug. 1 following its final enactment, unless the act specifies a different date.

• upon local approval (ula)

A special law requiring approval from the local government unit it affects becomes effective the day after the local government unit's governing body files a certificate with the secretary of state, unless the act specifies a later date.

• July 1, 1992

An appropriations act, or an act having appropriations items, takes effect at the beginning of the first day of July following its final enactment, unless the act specifies a different date.

• various dates (vd)

Different parts of the act have different effective dates.

• with exceptions (we)

Act includes other effective dates.

• with qualifications (wq)

Act adds conditions to the effective date.

• retroactive (r)

Act goes into effect as of a specified date in the past.

• currently unavailable (cu)

The act is not yet in its final form; therefore, an effective date cannot be cited at this time.

**1992 MINNESOTA LEGISLATURE
FINAL ACTION (as of April 16, 1992)**

HF—House File	V—vetoed	dae—day after enactment
SF—Senate File	liv—line item veto	vd—various dates
R—Resolution	p—pending governor's signature	we—with exceptions
*—bill the governor signed or vetoed	f—filed with secretary of state	wq—with qualifications
†—footnote	r—retroactive	ula—upon local approval

HF	Author	SF	Author	Bill Title	Incorporated into another bill	Chapter number	Enactment/Veto date	Effective date
				AGRICULTURE				
HF0769*	Krueger	SF0850	Beckman	Farm products—central filing system established		525	p	dae, wq
HF0829	Bertram	SF0512*	Berg	Noxious weed law adopted		500	4/23	1/1/93
HF1391	Girard	SF1300*	Beckman	Animals allowed to eat nonmeat by-products of food processing		381	4/1	8/1
HF1827*	Dille	SF1681	DeCramer	Cattle testing—brucellosis, anaplasmosis		433	4/8	8/1
HF2125	Tunheim	SF2069*	Stumpf	Seed potato growing area—counties added		399	4/3	dae
HF2489	Dille	SFnone		Well placement rule—waiver provided	HF2717			
HF2633	Winter	SF2257*	Renneke	Agricultural business enterprise—defined		532	p	vd
HF2733	Wenzel	SF2728*	Sams	Dairy fund established		489	4/20	8/1, we
HF2734*	Bauerly	SF2710	Sams	Ag improvement loan program for Grade B producers established		602	p	vd
HF2804*	Olson, E.	SF2572	Lessard	Minnesota wild rice labeling, reporting modified		521	p	vd
HF2853	Cooper	SF2028*	Morse	Pesticide registration application		439	4/8	8/1
				APPROPRIATIONS				
HF1740	Carlson	SF1621*	Stumpf	University of Minnesota—system specials restored		360	1/17	7/1
HF1838*	Cooper	SF1894	Bernhagen	Municipal litigation—pilot project loans forgiven		531	p	dae
HF1903*	Simoneau	SF2780	Merriam	Bonding—statewide capital projects funded		558	p	dae
HF2010	Winter	SF1854*	Vickerman	Worthington—community college allowed to transfer funds for LRC		498	4/20	dae
HF2567	Nelson, K.	SF2183	Hughes	Workplace literacy center—established, money appropriated	HF2694			
HF2716	Bauerly	SFnone		Nursery dealer, pesticide, dairy provisions altered	HF2734			
HF3020	Steensma	SF2781*	Beckman	Claims against state—funding provided		541	p	8/1
				COMMERCE				
HF0217*	Carruthers	SF0394	Flynn	Interior designers—licensed, regulated		507	p	8/1
HF0917*	Pelowski	SF1109	Morse	Leased cars—license needed for non-metro resale		367	3/20	dae
HF1416*	Solberg	SF1243	Cohen	Investments—advertising restrictions modified		427	4/9	8/1
HF1892	Farrell	SF1644*	Finn	UCC—negotiable instruments to conform with other regulations		565	p	8/1
HF2043	Dawkins	SF1841*	Mondale	Pet origin, disclosure required; penalties added		585	p	12/1
HF2046*	Bertram	SF2437	Bertram	Automobiles—lienholders notified before sale		395	4/3	8/1
HF2096	Farrell	SF1801*	Hottinger	Motor vehicles—franchise termination payments regulated		472	4/15	8/1
HF2106*	Trimble	SF1836	Kelly	Currency exchanges—business limits created		504	4/23	dae
HF2402	Pugh	SF2088*	Reichgott	Legal—Nonprofit Corporation Act amended		503	4/23	r
HF2551*	Rest	SF2413	Reichgott	Corporate registration procedures modified		477	4/17	r 9/1/91
HF2572*	McEachern	SF2309	Solon	Probate code—successor definition modified		423	4/8	8/1
HF2608*	O'Connor	SF1649	Solon	Credit cards companies required to file state treasurer reports		552	p	7/31
HF2904	O'Connor	SF2475*	Beckman	Tobacco purchases by minors—penalties added		588	p	8/1
HF2950	Dawkins	SF2662*	Pappas	Realtors—license renewal fees increased		555	p	dae
				ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT				
HF1249*	Hausman	SF1172	Kelly	St. Paul—Housing redevelopment redevelopment program created		407	4/7	ula
HF1795	Thompson	SF1648*	Moe	Detroit Lakes—agricultural industrial facilities funding established		543	p	8/1
HF1862*	Jefferson	SF1721	Kroening	Mpls. small business loans—cap removed		412	4/7	ula, we

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HF	Author	SF	Author	Bill Title	Incorporated into another bill	Chapter number	Enactment/Veto date	Effective date
HF2189	Simoneau	SF2380*	Neuville	Proposed legislation — effect on state technology policy		467	3/17	8/1
HF2586*	Trimble	SF2323	Cohen	St. Paul tourism district— reorganization		550	p	dae
HF2650	Lourey	SF2450	Chmielewski	Telecommunications clearinghouse— pilot programs established	HF2940			
HF2878	Munger	SF2499*	Davis	Mille Lacs preservation and development board established		536	p	ula
				EDUCATION				
HF1741	McEachern	SF1662	Mondale	Early child hood programs— funding increased	HF2121			
HF1776	Mariani	SF1706	Benson, J.E.	Migrant farmworkers— resident tuition status provided	HF2694			
HF1784	Cooper	SF1646	Bernhagen	Interactive television levy extended to region six	HF2121			
HF1787	Anderson, R.	SF1776	DeCramer	General education revenue for alternative education-increased	HF2121			
HF1850	Kelso	SF1663	Johnston	Optional extra referendum authorized	HF2121			
HF1865	Pelowski	SF1733	Price	Graduation rule authorized by law	HF2121			
HF1869	Johnson, A.	SF1690	Dahl	Intermediate school district— revenue restricted to members	HF2121			
HF1882	Bauerly	SF1905	Dicklich	Debt service equalization revenue not used for equipment	HF2121			
HF1897	Bauerly	SF2687	DeCramer	Cooperative secondary facilities program modified, bonds authorized	HF2121			
HF1913	Carruthers	SF1785	Luther	Capital expenditure facilities— modified	HF2121			
HF1914	Pugh	SF1771	Metzen	South St. Paul—capital expenditure facilities revenue	HF2121			
HF1917	Rest	SF1884	Reichgott	Drug abuse resistance education— special levy authority expanded	HF2121			
HF1939	Dempsey	SF1786	Fredrickson	Fund balance reduction modified, retroactive date provided	HF2121			
HF1946	Kinkel	SF1647	Sams	Learning readiness program's use of school buses authorized	HF2121			
HF1963	Segal	SF1951	Mondale	Referendum authority conversion— amount per pupil unit	HF2121			
HF1969*	Blatz	SF2175	Belanger	Liquor sales allowed near school at Mall of America		411	4/7	ula
HF1986	Garcia	SF1840	Riveness	Richfield school district—health, safety plan changes authorized	HF2121			
HF2002*	Orenstein	SF1908	Marty	Volunteer services— federal grant proposal		369	3/20	dae
HF2008	Cooper	SF1963	DeCramer	Health care intern program— grants authorized	HF2121			
HF2013	Sparby	SF1991*	Stumpf	Technical college board authorized to contract for housing services		398	4/3	8/1
HF2061	Hausman	SF2606	Pogemiller	Regional library basic system support modified	HF2121			
HF2078	Ostrom	SF1967	Fredrickson, D.R.	Food service fund accounting, transfer requirements provided	HF2121			
HF2093	Hasskamp	SF1898*	Dahl	Tobacco use prohibited at public schools		576	p	vd
HF2101	Kelso	SF1813	Traub	Early childhood developmental screening requirements modified	HF2121			
HF2105	Vanasek	SF2656	Neuville	LeCenter school district—given more capital bonding authority	HF2121			
HF2109	Kelso	SF2058	Johnston	Resident district determined by home of pupil or custodian	HF2121			
HF2110	Kelso	SF2200	Neuville	Academies for deaf, blind— provisions modified	HF2121			
HF2121*	Nelson	SF2326	Dicklich	Education Finance—omnibus bill		499	p	vd
HF2151	Peterson	SF2738	Fredrickson	Lac qui Parle Valley school district appropriated money	HF2121			
HF2194	McEachern	SF2340	Dicklich	Staff development revenue— authorized use clarified	HF2121			
HF2197	Nelson, K.	SF1982	Dahl	Teacher licensure—one year internship required	HF2121			
HF2230	McEachern	SF1862	Adkins	St. Michael-Albertville school district fund transfer authorized	HF2121			
HF2258	McEachern	SFnone		School district, regional mgt. info. center—requirements	HF2121			
HF2318	Lynch	SF2556*	Olson	Parental review of instructional materials included in PER policy		496	4/20	vd
HF2348	Tunheim	SF2262	Stumpf	School board's review, comment process changed, council created	HF2121			

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HF2358	Hausman	SF2294	Pappas	Capital expenditure levy for contracts, leases authorized	HF2121			
HF2365	Rodosovich	SF2424	Neuville	Faribault school district land conveyance provided	HF2121			
HF2373	McEachern	SFnone		Education commission removed from high school league board	HF2121			
HF2377*	Uphus	SF1968	Johnson, D.E	School consolidation law changed		409	4/7	8/1
HF2449	Ozment	SF2317	Pariseau	Randolph school district authorized to transfer funds	HF2121			
HF2518	Nelson, K.	SF2365	Pogemiller	Taxpayer notification meetings— modified for certain bond sales	HF2121			
HF2585	Jefferson	SF2385*	Spear	Elections—special school district exemption		378	3/31	dae
HF2588	Bauerly	SF2118	Pappas	Regional library basic support system modified	HF2121			
HF2590	Nelson, K.	SF2659	Ranum	Minneapolis school district— certain positions unclassified	HF2121			
HF2631	Hausman	SF2481	Pappas	Post-secondary enrollment options act modified	HF2121			
HF2671	Lourey	SF2480	Chmielewski	Interactive television— levy increase provided	HF2121			
HF2676	Tunheim	SF2477	Stumpf	Maximum effort capital loan— debt redemption adjusted	HF2121			
HF2690	Kinkel	SF2558	Finn	Health and safety capital expenditure program modified	HF2121			
HF2742	Davids	SF2501	Benson, D.D.	Fund transfers allowed for reorganizing school districts	HF2121			
HF2743	Bauerly	SF2743	Hughes	Education districts—financial support limits repealed	HF2121			
HF2766	Hartle	SFnone		General education revenue reduction formula modified	HF2121			
HF2772	Ozment	SF2554	Olson	Education programs, procedures amended, money appropriated	(sections) HF2121			
HF2847	Bettermann	SF2619	Larson	Runestone telecommunications— bond issuance authorized	HF2121			
HF2902	Krueger	SF2671	Sams	Metric system—training required for teachers	HF2121			
HF2933	Tunheim	SF2673	Stumpf	School districts—revenue formulas modified	HF2940			
HF2937	Hartle	SF0157	Hughes	Education commissioner appointed by education board	HF2121			
HF1931	Murphy	SF1774	Johnson, J.B.	Wind energy systems— sales tax exemption	HF2940			
HF2089	Murphy	SFnone		Solar energy devices— tax exemptions	HF2940			
				ENVIRONMENT & NATURAL RESOURCES				
HF0905	Reding	SF0522*	Benson, D.D.	Experimental fishing streams— prohibited in some counties		469	4/17	dae
HF1013*	Peterson	SF1401	Benson, J.E.	Pipeline projects approval authority—repealed		374	4/1	dae
HF1347	Skoglund	SF1252*	Flynn	Minnehaha state park— land lease		447	4/13	8/1
HF1453*	Trimble	SF1292	Morse	Wastewater treatment— funding modified		601	p	vd
HF1965	Skoglund	SF1959*	Luther	Exotic species— management, funding		594	p	vd
HF1985*	Wagenius	SF1866	Mondale	Land recycling act adopted		512	4/23	dae
HF2044*	Trimble	SF1830	Novak	Water—once-through coding permit exemption for non-profit		366		8/1
HF2134*	Jacobs	SF2030	Novak	Petroleum, oil fired plants— inspection fee increased		597	p	vd
HF2147*	Wagenius	SF2042	Dahl	Mercury—sale, disposal		560	p	vd
HF2150	Wagenius	SF2199*	Merriam	Waste Management Act— amendments		593	p	vd
HF2267	Steensma	SF2001*	DeCramer	Petrofund reimbursement provided to cities, towns		414	4/7	dae
HF2282	Rukavina	SF2233*	Stumpf	Snowmobiles—liability, speed limit exemptions		573	p	vd
HF2320	Peterson	SF2298*	Price	Watershed districts provisions		466	4/17	8/1
HF2437*	McGuire	SF2095	Morse	Clean Air Act amendments— business assistance program		546	p	vd
HF2483	Anderson, I.	SF2421*	Lessard	Timber permit extensions provided		405	4/7	dae

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HF2543	Munger	SF2301*	Price	RIM project land— eligibility requirements modified		415	4/7	8/1
HF2578	Weaver	SF2185*	Merriam	Radio equipment prohibition— fishing exempted		478	4/17	8/1
HF2592	Stanisus	SF2162*	Bernhagen	Game & fish— commercial activity modified		589	p	8/1
HF2612	Weaver	SF2389*	Merriam	Natural resources regulations— modified, changed, clarified		462	4/17	vd
HF2619	Rodosovich	SF2392*	Johnson, J.B.	State park boundaries— provided additions, deletions		451	4/13	8/1
HF2623*	Solberg	SF2344	Lessard	Mississippi River Headwaters Area Board provisions changed		476	4/17	ula
HF2624	Krueger	SF2430*	Sams	Petrofund contractors— competence, fees regulated		490	4/20	na
HF2684	Bishop	SF2473	Morse	Water testing—fee established	HF2694			
HF2702	Munger	SF2310*	Price	Board of Water and Soil— dispute resolution committee		399	4/3	8/1
HF2717*	Dille	SF2102*	Morse	Nitrate data advisory task force, data base established		544	p	8/1
HF2746	Munger	SF2311*	Price	Board of Water & Soil— city, county controls		450	4/13	8/1
HF2842	Pelowski	SF2299*	Morse	Blufflands trail system established		456	4/13	7/1
HF2849*	Simoneau	SF2101	Merriam	Split Rock Lighthouse fee structure authorized		481	4/17	dae
HF2855	Sparby	SF2432*	Berg	Aquatic farming— regulations, wildlife protection		566	p	vd
				FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS & INSURANCE				
HF0802	Orenstein	SF0651*	Spear	Health insurance— utilization review		574	p	1/1/93
HF1680	Skoglund	SF2213*	Solon	Banks, credit unions, lenders— regulated, practices modified		587	p	dae
HF1681*	Skoglund	SF2212	Solon	Insurance—omnibus bill		564	p	vd
HF1791	Skoglund	SF2743*	Hottinger	Medicare supplemental insurance— regulations		554	p	7/30, wq
HF1884	Sparby	SF1729*	Hottinger	Trustee investments— certain mutual funds allowed		473	4/15	dae
HF1901	Winter	SF1689*	Metzen	Insurance agents— terminations regulated		379	4/1	dae
HF1948*	Carruthers	SF1855	Metzen	Insurance—charity donations		483	4/17	dae
HF1980*	Pugh	SF1922	Solon	Auto insurance— technical changes		520	p	vd
HF2099*	Carruthers	SF2374	Luther	Auto insurance—deductibles		524	p	1/1/93
HF2261*	Winter	SF2402	Riveness	State fund regulations		528	p	8/1
HF2346	Bishop	SF1997*	Hottinger	Insurance—auto glass, replacement replacement coverage modified		413	4/7	dae
HF2688	Skoglund	SF2463*	Luther	Insurance solvency— technical corrections		540	p	vd
				GENERAL LEGISLATION, VETERANS AFFAIRS & GAMING				
HF0748	Osthoff	SF0764*	Dahl	Safety—amusement rides inspected. liability insurance required		382	3/31	8/1/91
HF1731	Lasley	SF1598	Marty	Elections— presidential primary delayed		364	V	
HF2465*	Frederick	SF2029	Pariseau	Veterans—property, room searches		410	4/7	8/1
HF2535*	Uphus	SF2307	Johnson, D.E	Elections—ward system abolition deadlines changed for certain cities		388	3/31	dae
HF2642	Olson, K.	SF2286*	Vickerman	Military— armory closings, public hearings required		495	V	
HF2658	Peterson	SF2514*	Frederickson, D.J.	Counties—Yellow Medicine hospital district elections		534	p	vd
				GOVERNMENTAL OPERATIONS				
HF0031*	Simoneau	SF0151	Kroening	Fire protection—advisory council created		508	p	8/1
HF0419*	Johnson, R.	SF0410	Pogemiller	Retirement— tax shelter annuity payments allowed		487	4/20	vd
HF0667	O'Connor	SF0735*	Lessard	State patrol members— vacation donation allowed		562	p	8/1
HF0699*	Reding	SF0684	Pogemiller	Retirement— judges' contributions increased		492	4/20	dae
HF0765*	McGuire	SF0726	Marty	Early retirement—health insurance incentives provided		482	4/17	dae, r 5/5/90

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HF1114*	Kahn	SF0768	Pappas	Gender balance required in state agency appointments		457	V	
HF1133	Bauerly	SF2037*	Price	Public employees— bargaining settlements released		458	4/17	6/30/93
HF1334	Reding	SF1230*	Stumpf	Volunteer firefighters— qualifying service defined		509	p	vd
HF1350*	Jaros	SF1139	Solon	Pensions—back pay granted for wrongful discharge		443	4/13	dae
HF1567*	McGuire	SF2354	Marty	Pensions—Falcon Heights firefighters permitted vesting		372	4/1	ula
HF1692	Jaros	SF1558*	Solon	Retirement—municipal police, fire accounts merged with PERA		448	4/13	ula
HF1744*	Dempsey	SF1710F	Fredrickson, D.R.	Pensions—PERA, surviving spouse optional annuity		373	4/1	dae
HF1763*	Rodosovich	SF1772	Neuville	Public Lands—Faribault County: certain lands released		387	3/31	dae
HF1873*	Reding	SF1731	Solon	Retirement—retired public employees cont'd health coverage provided		488	4/20	vd
HF1960*	Reding	SF1910	Morse	Pensions—public employee post-retirement adjustments		530	p	vd
HF1996*	Reding	SF2023	Benson, J.E.	Retirement— teacher contribution transfers modified		420	4/8	dae, r
HF2001*	Jefferson	SF1934	Pogemiller	Retirement— MERF coverage granted certain employees		596	4/16	7/1, wq
HF2014	Reding	SF2352*	Piper	Retirement— police, fire granted actuarial assumption increase		455	4/13	ula
HF2018	Farrell	SF2750*	Kelly	Retirement— St Paul fire benefits modified		563	p	vd
HF2025*	Reding	SF1916	Waldorf	Retirement— MSRS interest rates increased		598	p	vd
HF2026	Reding	SF1917*	Waldorf	Investment board allowed additional investments		539	p	7/1
HF2028	Jefferson	SF1935*	Pogemiller	Retirement— MERF provisions modified		480	4/17	dae, we
HF2063*	O'Connor	SF1819	Dahl	Pensions—PERA provisions amended		440	4/10	r 1/1/92
HF2137*	Lourey	SF2048	Stumpf	Retirement— MSRS administrative bill		432	4/9	dae, we
HF2186*	McGuire	SF1780	Marty	Pensions—St. Paul fire: surviving spouse benefits		422	4/8	ula
HF2225*	O'Connor	SF2412	Waldorf	St. Paul—voting procedures for police relief association changed		393	4/3	ula
HF2226	O'Connor	SF2418*	Waldorf	Pensions— St. Paul Police benefit regulations modified		586	p	ula
HF2231	Carruthers	SF2282*	Hottinger	Administrative rules corrections		494	4/20	dae
HF2242	McGuire	SF1985*	Pariseau	Human rights—zero tolerance policy adopted		452	4/14	dae
HF2250*	Carruthers	SF2120	Bertram	Peace officers—"killed in line of duty" clarified		523	p	vd
HF2259*	Reding	SF2239	Piper	Pensions—MnDOT employee granted early accrual		368	3/20	dae
HF2287*	Jefferson	SF1970	Waldorf	Police, fire fighter relief associations—state aid altered		437	4/8	dae
HF2312	Jaros	SF2115*	Solon	Manufactured in USA— Canadian cement included		583	p	dae
HF2313	Jaros	SF2182*	Solon	Retirement—Duluth teachers allowed lump sum adjustment		403	4/3	7/1
HF2335	Peterson	SF2699*	Riveness	State departments— administration bill		514	p	vd
HF2369*	Sparby	SF2242	Stumpf	Pensions— Thief River Falls police benefit increased		431	4/8	ula, r
HF2435*	Wejcman	SF2700	Waldorf	PEIP—various modifications		491	4/20	dae
HF2438*	Reding	SF2367	Morse	Pensions—technical college employees made eligible		446	4/15	7/1
HF2565	Jefferson	SF2382*	Pogemiller	Pensions— Mpls police, fire survivor benefits increased		454	4/13	ula
HF2683*	Solberg	SF2467	Lessard	Pensions— Nashwauk police survival benefits increased		428	4/8	8/1
HF2704*	Clark	SF2597	Pappas	State councils—Asian-Pacific membership increase		408	4/7	8/1
HF2744*	Koppendrayer	SF2566	Renneke	State departments— employee relations expenses		375	4/1	dae
HF2756*	Rukavina	SF2530	Dicklich	Retirement— Virginia fire survivor benefit increased		415	465	r, ula
HF2769*	Rukavina	SF2531	Dicklich	Virginia—police relief benefits changed		392	4/3	ula
HF2784	Sarna	SF2547*	Pogemiller	Cities— Mpls police relief laws codified		471	4/15	ula

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HF2792*	Rice	SF2581	Kroening	Retirement— Mpls fire, level benefits provided		429	4/9	ula
HF2813	Milbert	SF2746*	Luther	State boards—accountancy granted disciplinary authority		542	p	8/1
HF2827	O'Connor	SF2628*	Kelly	Firefighters— survivor benefits modified		553	p	8/1
HF2924*	Jefferson	SF2486	Sams	Optometry license, exam procedures modified		419	4/8	8/1
				HEALTH & HUMAN SERVICES				
HF1876	Sviggum	SF1701	Day	AFDC child care program— non-STRIDE eligibility expanded	HF2694			
HF1940	Greenfield	SF1976	Berglin	Supplemental aid payment rate cap extended for nursing homes	HF2694			
HF1978*	Cooper	SF1824	Solon	Dental practice— ionizing radiation regulations		444	4/13	dae, r 9/10/91
HF2034*	Bodahl	SF1724	Reichgott	Diseases—HIV, hepatitis B: testing for emergency volunteers		425	4/8	8/1
HF2041	Segal	SF1909	Marty	Crime—juveniles: screening, treatment programs created	HF1849			
HF2050	Bishop	SF2732*	Piper	Diseases—HIV, hepatitis B monitoring, reporting		559	p	vd
HF2081*	Tunheim	SF1903	Stumpf	Medical assistance— provider appeals modified		426	4/8	8/1
HF2128	Clark	SF1994	Berglin	Nursing home moratorium— exception for chronic inebriates	HF2694			
HF2144	Pugh	SF2211	Metzen	Mental health— Dakota county pilot program	HF2694			
HF2160	Wagenius	SF2000	Cohen	Child support—administration, enforcement modified	HF2694			
HF2161	Clark	SF1825	Berglin	Mental illness assistance— persons in shared housing	HF2694			
HF2168	Mariani	SF1979	Pappas	Mental health— alternative service project	HF2694			
HF2254*	Cooper	SF2049	Vickerman	Pharmacy board appointments— geographic representation		389	4/2	dae
HF2273*	Cooper	SF2084	Samuelson	Mental health professionals— marriage, family therapists		526	p	8/1
HF2286	Boo	SF1805*	Traub	Blind person reporting— ophthalmologists and optometrists		470	4/17	8/1
HF2342	Jefferson	SF2186*	Traub	American Indian child welfare advisory council created		515	p	8/1
HF2420	Simoneau	SF2411	Samuelson	County social services— pilot projects established	HF2694			
HF2472	Wejcmán	SF2196*	Traub	Public assistance payments— vendors notified of changes	HF2694			
HF2499	Orenstein	SF2337*	Flynn	Medical assistance coverage— personal care services provided		391	3/31	dae
HF2532	Segal	SF2247*	Kroening	Guardian powers related to mentally retarded—restricted		459	4/17	8/1
HF2563	Greenfield	SF2458	Samuelson	Medical assistance payments regulated for certain therapies	HF2694			
HF2579	Dorn	SF2234*	Finn	Social work board— disciplinary powers, reporting		460	4/17	8/1
HF2694*	Greenfield	SF2788	Merriam	Appropriations— omnibus bill		513	p	8/1
HF2696	Greenfield	SF2137*	Hottinger	Nursing homes— hospice residential facility		575	p	8/1
HF2858	Greenfield	SF2704	Berglin	Nursing home beds— moratorium exception provided	HF2694			
HF2962	Cooper	SF1900*	Finn	Health care review powers provided for nursing homes		400	4/3	8/1
HF2967	Clark	SF2117*	Berglin	Residential facility resident savings accounts regulated		406	4/7	8/1
				HOUSING				
HF1002	Clark	SF0720*	Metzen	Housing— omnibus bill		376	4/1	ula, we
HF2004	Dawkins	SF1944	Kelly	Neighborhood housing trust established	HF2940			
HF2076	Dawkins	SF1938*	Pappas	Civil law— landlord, tenant detainer actions modified		533	p	vd
HF2501*	Dawkins	SF2496	Johnson, J.B.	MHFA— bond, loan procedures clarified		522	p	vd
				JUDICIARY				
HF0155*	Bishop	SF0816	Brataas	Towing of unlawfully parked vehicles authorized		580	p	8/1
HF0285	Carruthers	SF0897	Marty	Crime— omnibus DWI bill	HF2574	570	p	vd

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HF1196	Clark	SF0979*	Pappas	Crimes—butane, toxic substance sale to minors prohibited		485	4/20	7/1
HF1384	Betram	SF1471	Johnson, D.E	Crime—assault on ag inspector, penalties provided	HF1849			
HF1441	Milbert	SF1319*	Metzen	Corporation—legal representation law modified		497	4/20	8/1
HF1720	Vellenga	SF1591	Spear	Crime—victim-offender mediation programs authorized	HF1849			
HF1738*	Vellenga	SF1700	Ranum	Child custody—non-parental visitation rights modified		529	p	8/1
HF1742	Wenzel	SFnone		Crime—criminal penalties increased	HF1849			
HF1803	Bishop	SF1619*	Marty	Crime—pistol permits denied in certain cases		537	p	8/1
HF1823	Milbert	SF1671*	Luther	Statutes—session laws, numbering clarified		416	4/7	dae
HF1840	Solberg	SF0011*	Spear	Drugs—crack, cocaine penalties equalized		359	1/17	dae
HF1842	Morrison	SF1788	Pariseau	Legal—child witnesses given more out-of-court testimony	HF1849			
HF1849*	Vellenga	SF1687	Spear	Crime—omnibus bill		571	p	cu
HF1896	Hasskamp	SF1757	Riveness	Crime—life without parole for certain convicted murderers	(portions) HF1849			
HF1910*	Rest	SF1740	Reichgott	Legal—limited liability company act created		517	p	1/1/93
HF1921	Peterson	SF1749*	Vickerman	Family law—grandparent visitation	HF1738			
HF1938	Pugh	SF1856*	Finn	Legal—mortgage, foreclosure provisions modified		463	4/5	8/1, wq
HF1941	Jefferson	SF1821*	Berglin	Child custody—placement provisions modified		557	p	vd
HF1945	Seaberg	SF2492	Kelly	Crime—electronic monitoring use restricted	HF1849			
HF1968	Blatz	SF2167	McGowan	Crime—sex offender registration expanded	HF1849			
HF2000*	Macklin	SF1859	Merriam	Probate proceedings—trust, powers of attorney modified		548	p	8/1
HF2047	Solberg	SF1977	Ranum	Sex offenders—St. Cloud treatment program created	HF1849			
HF2073	Welker	SF1983	McGowan	Crime—safe communities act adopted	HF1849			
HF2131	Vellenga	SF2232*	Marty	Counties—extradition reimbursement from bail revenue	HF1849			
HF2139	Olson, K.	SF2051	Beckman	Child abuse—expedited hearings involving child, sex abuse	HF1849			
HF2167	Wejcman	SF2055	Marty	Law enforcement—violence courses required	HF1849			
HF2181*	Carruthers	SF1974	Ranum	Data practices—omnibus bill		569	p	vd
HF2206	Pugh	SF1691*	Kelly	Courts—conciliation procedures amended		591	p	vd
HF2211*	Bauerly	SF1847	Kelly	Firearms—pistol possession eligibility modified		475	V	
HF2307	Vellenga	SF2133	Reichgott	Domestic Abuse—plans adopted by city, county attorneys	HF1849			
HF2316	Jaros	SF2111*	Solon	Health—living will form updated		535	p	8/1
HF2379	Vellenga	SFnone		Crimes—probation services paid by offenders	HF1849			
HF2436	McGuire	SF2224	Ranum	Domestic abuse—judicial training requirements	HF1849			
HF2488	Wenzel	SF1693*	Waldorf	Crimes—health providers, aiding suicide provisions modified		577	p	8/1
HF2495	Clark	SF2500	Ranum	Crimes—electronic monitoring use restricted	HF1849			
HF2541	Pugh	SF2368*	Finn	Probate proceedings—transfers, death security registration		461	4/16	6/1
HF2610	Vellenga	SF2383*	McGowan	Peace officers—federal enforcement authority modified		449	4/13	8/1
HF2647*	Milbert	SF2622	Neuville	Statutes—revisor's bill		464	4/15	8/1
HF2649*	Pugh	SF2384	Spear	Mortgages—foreclosure proceedings modified		547	p	8/1/93
HF2670	Seaberg	SF2642	Halberg	Domestic Abuse—protection orders, violations, penalties increased	HF1849			
HF2673	Dawkins	SFnone		Theft—civil liability, punitive damages provided	HF1849			
HF2695	Greenfield	SF2177*	Spear	Jury service exclusion prohibition for disabled		453	4/14	8/1

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HF	Author	SF	Author	Bill Title	Incorporated into another bill	Chapter number	Enactment/Veto date	Effective date
HF2698	Greenfield	SF1996	Kelly	Mental illness—bonds issued for St. Peter facility	HF1849			
HF2750*	Bishop	SF2468	Reichgott	Human rights— disabled persons clarified		527	p	8/1
HF2757	McGuire	SF2694*	Knaak	Ramsey County—suburban courthouse funding provided		468	4/15	8/1
HF2800*	Ogren	SF2603	Berglin	Health care— coverage for uninsured, underinsured		549	4/23	vd
HF2896	Brown	SF2124*	Spear	Law enforcement— inmate transfers modified		417	4/7	8/1
HF2964	McGuire	SF1985*	Piper	Zero tolerance violence policy established				
HF2981	Seaberg	SFnone		Domestic abuse—protection orders, filing fee exempted	HF1849			
				LABOR-MANAGEMENT RELATIONS				
HF1889*	Rukavina	SF1747	Merriam	Personnel records— employee access expanded		445	4/13	8/1
HF1952	Rukavina	SF2107*	Chmielewski	Workers' compensation— benefits, insurance regulated		510	p	vd
HF2142*	Johnson, A.	SF2393	Piper	Family leave law modified— child care centers included		438	4/8	8/1
HF2177	Rukavina	SF1880*	Chmielewski	Workers' compensation		599	p	8/1
HF2185	Farrell	SF2136*	Mondale	Railroad employee protections— following acquisitions		506	p	8/1
HF2360	Tunheim	SF1590*	Stumpf	American Indians— unemployment compensation		484	4/20	dae, we
HF2445	Sarna	SF2336*	Chmielewski	Unfair labor practices— employee off-work activity		538	p	8/1
HF2640*	Uphus	SF2408	Johnson, D.E	Boilers, mint oil extraction— considered agricultural		436	4/8	8/1
HF2727	Gutknecht	SF2565*	Renneke	Public employment— relations board eliminated		582	p	8/1
HF2848*	Reding	SF2505	Waldorf	State employees— labor, salary plans ratified		567	p	vd
				LOCAL GOVERNMENT & METROPOLITAN AFFAIRS				
HF1756	Jefferson	SF1622*	Pogemiller	Mpls—park, recreation board districts reapportioned		362	2/18	ula
HF1825	Bodahl	SF1666*	Chmielewski	Local government contracts— conflict provisions modified		380	3/31	8/1
HF1848	Wagenius	SF1705	Flynn	Minneapolis—bonding permitted for federal plaza	HF2940			
HF1852*	Welker	SF1717	Fredrickson, D.J.	Chippewa County— offices combined		421	4/8	ula
HF1853	Bishop	SF1716*	Brataas	Olmsted County— recorder office reorganized		474	4/17	ula
HF1911*	Kinkel	SF1766	Finn	Hubbard County— tax-forfeited land exchanged		370	3/25	dae
HF1957*	Battaglia	SF1966	Johnson, D.J.	Cook County— hospital board terms		505	4/23	dae
HF1976	Bishop	SF2208*	Brataas	Olmsted County— courthouse sale authorized		402	4/3	ula
HF2115*	Begich	SF2461	Finn	Fencing—costs apportioned on basis of need		583	p	dae
HF2183	Waltman	SF1893*	Mehrkens	Zumbrota—informational highway signs erected		572	p	8/1
HF2269*	Garcia	SF2271	Riveness	Twin Cities Airport — capital budget, noise mitigation funds		551	p	8/1
HF2280*	Rukavina	SF2193	Dicklich	Biwabik state land sale		561	p	dae
HF2302	Rice	SF2314*	Kroening	Neighborhood revitalization program fund distribution requirements		590	p	dae
HF2305	Blatz	SF1633*	Belanger	Bloomington—city allowed to join port authority		384	3/31	ula
HF2319	Orenstein	SF2210*	Pappas	Ramsey County— workers put on eligibility list		383	4/1	ula
HF2324	Davids	SF1787*	Benson, D.D.	Fillmore County—tax-forfeited land sale authorized		502	4/23	dae
HF2388*	Bodahl	SF2170	Morse	HRA—public officials to apply for loans, grants		434	V	
HF2404	Pugh	SF2194*	Reichgott	State pension investment procedure restricted		592	p	vd
HF2569	Rice	SFnone		Crow Wing County— tax-forfeited land sale permitted	HF2940			
HF2593	Welle	SF2308*	Johnson, D.E	Kandiyohi County—tax-forfeited property exchanged		404	4/3	dae
HF2707*	Koppendrayner	SF2511	Davis	Mille Lacs County tax-forfeited land sale authorized		441		dae

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HF2712	Rukavina	SF2630	Solon	Bonding permitted for northeastern Minnesota jail				
HF2829	Dille	SF2444	Bernhagen	Hutchinson—special service district adopted by city	HF2940			
HF2993	Sparby	SF2759	Stumpf	Thief River Falls—sales tax allowed for convention center	HF2940			
				REDISTRICTING				
HF1726	Rodosovich	SF1596*	Pogemiller	Redistricting—technical changes		358	V	
HF1728	Rodosovich	SF1597*	Pogemiller	Reapportionment—congressional boundaries		357	V	
				REGULATED INDUSTRIES				
HF1488	Dawkins	SF1298*	Dicklich	Electric cooperatives— reapportionment		401	4/3	dae
HF1489*	Dawkins	SF1297	Dicklich	Open meetings— electric cooperative members		435	4/9	8/1
HF1751	Olsen, S.	SF1919*	Novak	Telephone advertising— services regulation		377	4/1	8/1
HF1777	Schreiber	SF1623*	Luther	Brooklyn Park— liquor licensing		365	3/12	dae
HF1943	O'Connor	SF2017*	Novak	Telephone company— data disclosure restricted		493	4/20	8/1
HF2082*	Skoglund	SF2320	Ranum	Telephone tracer service— harassing calls, rules provided		442	4/10	dae
HF2397*	Jacobs	SF2484	Novak	Pipeline regulation— liquified natural gas		386	4/1	8/1
HF2431	Jacobs	SF1399*	Benson, J.E.	Public utilities— reconciliation date change		478	4/17	8/1
HF2709*	Jacobs	SF2483	Solon	Liqueur-filled candy— sales authorized		486	4/20	vd
HF2723	Heir	SF2509*	Gustafson	Fuels—inspection provided		575	p	8/1
HF2732*	Heir	SF2660	Marty	Telecommunications— communication-impaired access		430	4/8	8/1
HF2749*	Clark	SF2503	Marty	Telecommunications— communication-impaired access		518	p	dae
				RULES & LEGISLATIVE ADMINISTRATION				
HF0980*	Long	SF1496	Riveness	Subpoenas—issuance by joint legislative commissions authorized		385	4/2	8/1
HF1652*	Dempsey	SF1502	Frederickson, D.R.	Postal stamp commemorating Wanda Gag— resolution		res. 9		
HF1693	Bishop	SF1562*	Spear	Revisor's Bill— technical corrections made		363	1/17	vd
HF3042	Millbert	SF2795*	Spear	Revisor's bill—technical corrections		603	p	8/1
				TAXES				
HF1512	Bodahl	SF1379	Flynn	Metropolitan agricultural preserves— acreage requirements decreased	HF2940			
HF1730	Janezich	SFnone		Shipping vessels—provided certain tax exemption	HF2940			
HF1854	Garcia	SF1839	Riveness	Richfield—tax increment financing disparities application	HF1854			
HF1899	Haukoos	SF2168	Piper	Alden—levy reimbursement	HF2940			
HF2031*	Olson, E.	SF1949	Reichgott	Vacant property— assessments delayed		556	p	vd
HF2200	McEachern	SF2025	Lessard	Tobacco, cigarette—tax refunds provided	HF2940			
HF2216	Farrell	SF1848	Kelly	Homestead treatment to continue after divorce	HF2940			
HF2233	Trimble	SF2142	Morse	Once-through cooling system— tax exemption	HF2940			
HF2434	Rest	SFnone		Trade—tax exemption expanded	HF2940			
HF2439	Nelson, S.	SF2403	Frank	Property tax hearings requirements modified	HF2940			
HF2479	Jacobs	SFnone		Motor vehicle—rental sales, use tax repealed	HF2479			
HF2515	Rest	SF2495	Reichgott	Sales, property taxes— technical corrections, changes	HF2940			
HF2558	Kinkel	SF2370	Samuelson	Resort property—tax classification clarified	HF2940			
HF2652	Battaglia	SF2375	Johnson, D.J.	Ely—revitalization project local sales tax allowed	HF2652			
HF2656	Blatz	HF2482	Dahl	Watershed district—fund levy authorized	HF2940			

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HF2747	Macklin	SF2563	Bernhagen	Taxes—administration, policy modified	HF2940			
HF2812	Wenzel	SF2651	Samuelson	Garrison—allowed sales tax for sewer system	HF2940			
HF2816	Ogren	SF2652	Chmielewski	Aitkin county—liquor, restaurant tax allowed to fund bureau	HF2940			
HF2884*	Rest	SF2648	Pogemiller	Bonding procedures, authority modified for HFA, HECB, RFA		545	p	vd
HF2940*	Ogren	SF2755	Johnson, D.J.	Taxes—omnibus bill		511	p	vd
HF2992	Runbeck	SFnone		Manufactured home parks— tax class rate modified	HF2940			
HF3005	Ogren	SF2772	Marty	Income tax—rate changes, personal exemptions reduced	HF2940			
				TRANSPORTATION				
HF0804	Morrison	SF0695*	DeCramer	Hazardous waste—over-the-road shipping regulated		578	p	vd
HF1701*	Steensma	SF1575	DeCramer	Railways—right-of-way acquisitions clarified		581	p	8/1
HF1833*	Wejcman	SF1674	Pogemiller	Volunteer parking patrols authorized		424	4/8	8/1
HF1933	Anderson, R.	SF1767*	Larson	Fergus Falls— Hwy. 297 redefined		396	4/3	8/1
HF2029	Dempsey	SF1778*	Laidig	Motor cycle helmets— exempt from federal regulation		res. 10		8/1
HF2030*	Rice	SF2057	Chmielewski	Passenger drivers— working hours limited		568	p	8/1
HF2113*	Orenstein	SF1999	Cohen	School buses— safety rules modified		516	p	ula
HF2191	Simoneau	SF2144*	Merriam	Transit bonding authority extended		579	p	8/1
HF2341*	Mariani	SF1914	Cohen	Public transit—engineering, planning funding provided		394	4/3	8/1
HF2355	Johnson, A.	SF2637*	Pappas	Courier services regulated		418	4/8	dae
HF2368*	Lasley	SF2665	Vickerman	Trucking— route permit conversion regulated		600	p	vd
HF2375*	Mariani	SF1770	Frank	Special needs transit committee selected		390	4/2	8/1
HF2510	Simoneau	SF2510*	Flynn	LRT— project governance guidelines established		501	p	8/1
HF2730	Frerichs	SF2542	Fredrickson	State departments, education, LGA—appropriations reduced	HF2121			

It's a fact!

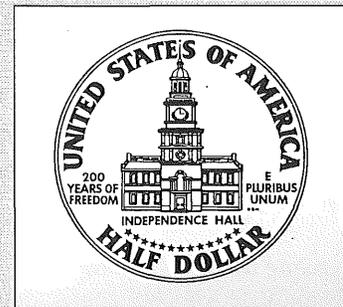
Although you won't find a Minnesotan on any United States currency, there are two native sons who have coined a spot in history.

Seth Huntington of Minneapolis designed the reverse half of the bicentennial half-dollar and won \$5,000 for his effort.

And another Minnesotan, James Earle Fraser of Winona, designed the Indianhead buffalo nickel. Issued in 1913, the 5-cent piece bore the face of Chief Two Gun Whitecalf, who posed for the portrait.

While no prize money was granted to Fraser, the 1988 *Minnesota Almanac* does say that both designers won "numismatic immortality" for their creativity.

Numismatic, by the way, means "of or relating to currency."



Seth Huntington's design for the reverse side of the bicentennial half-dollar.

When all is said and dead . . . sine' die'

Editor's note: While we have dedicated most of this issue of the Session Weekly to bills which have passed both houses and have been sent to the governor, we feel it is also important to mention some of the bills that received some attention during the session, but did not become law. While these bills are dead for this session, the ideas they contain may be introduced next year.

Gaming changes

No gaming bills emerged from the Legislature this year, making good on the pledge of several elected leaders who vowed to hold the line on gaming expansion. Attempts to authorize video gaming, sports betting, and to relax charitable gaming restrictions for lawful purpose expenditures all failed to pass. While the Senate passed an omnibus gaming bill, it was not approved by the House. (SF1605*/HF1750)

Omnibus game and fish bill

The bill would have established a \$250,000 statewide program for protecting crops from destruction by wild animals, cut deer license fees in half for kids under 16, increased the minimum length for legally taken muskies to 40 from 36 inches, and appropriated \$380,000 for other DNR programs. But the Senate didn't want the House's 11th hour amendments, and voted 33-31 to send the bill to conference committee hours before adjournment. Conferees never emerged with a bill. (SF2376*/HF2544)

No vet's home in Fergus

Rep. Bob Anderson's 10th attempt to bring a veteran's home to Fergus Falls failed once again. His district did, however, come away with a part of the \$13 million in state-authorized bonds for the Fergus Falls Regional Treatment Center. (HF1903)

Licensing nearly everyone

While chemical dependency counselors and interior designers made the cut, many other occupational licensing bills found the House Governmental Operations Committee their final resting place. Government Structures Division Chair Rep. Rich O'Connor (DFL-St. Paul)

calculated that one of every two Minnesotans would be a "licensed" professional had they all passed. Some who didn't make it included locksmiths, keymakers, radiologic technicians, and crane operators.

Licensure commission

A move to establish a legislative commission to review licensing proposals and make recommendations to the Legislature cleared policy committees in both bodies, but later died. (HF2298)

Tax-free llamas

After Rep. Ted Winter (DFL-Fulda) left a Taxes Committee meeting, another member presented his bill for him, which would have exempted the sale of llamas from the state sales tax. Llama raising is big business in some areas of southwestern Minnesota. After some debate, Winter's proposal failed on a 14-15 vote. (HF2409)

Gender-balancing the boards

A bill to gender-balance state board appointments was passed by the House last year and by the Senate this year. But Gov. Arne Carlson vetoed the measure. Currently, 37 percent of all appointed board members are female. (HF1114)

Capital punishment

Attempts to reinstate the death penalty, gone from state law since 1911, failed repeatedly. The Senate Judiciary Committee voted it down 16-3. The House voted down an amendment offered by Rep. Sylvester Uphus (IR-Sauk Centre) to the omnibus anti-crime bill on a 108-25 vote.

Constitutional amendments

All proposed constitutional amendments, including (but not limited to) ones to impose term limits on elected officials, to lower the voting age to 16, and to create a unicameral legislature, all failed to gain approval (*See Session Weekly, March 20*).

Swing your partner

A move to declare the square dance the official state dance cleared the Senate, but House members graciously declined to join in. (HF2251)

Flag desecration

A move to pass a resolution asking Congress to offer a proposed constitutional amendment prohibiting desecration of the U.S. flag passed the Senate with some controversy, but died in the House. A procedural move by Rep. Steve Sviggum (IR-Kenyon) to bring the bill up for immediate consideration was ruled out of order by Speaker Dee Long (DFL-Mpls). (HF176)

Merging environmental agencies

A proposal to merge several of the state's environmental delivery and regulation office's and eliminate a number of state boards won approval from a pair of House committees, and then stalled. (HF2564)

An army of task forces

An effort to establish a violence against women task force was stripped of its \$50,000 appropriation late in the session. Likewise, funding for the Legislative Commission on Children, Youth and their Families was eliminated for the second straight year. Other proposed task forces declared dead when session ended included ones concerning cable communications, medical waste management, ReLeaf (relating to trees and planting), and credit unions.

Faith healing stays health care

A move to eliminate the current exemption for 'faith healing' in the state's child endangerment and neglect statutes was scrapped (HF442), as was a 'compromise' plan to establish a health-care mediator position within the Department of Health to assist those organizations with non-traditional health care practices. (HF1982)

(I know) who's calling

The House voted to authorize phone companies to sell consumers a product that would display the phone number of the person calling — before you picked up the phone. The bill also would have cleared the way for a blocking service to stop anyone with such an ID service from knowing who's placing the call. The measure, however, stalled in the Senate. (HF2505)

Raising speed limits

A move by Rep. Bob Vanasek (DFL-New Prague) to hike the speed limit along the stretch of I-35E from downtown St. Paul south to the Mississippi River from 45 to 55 miles per hour was spiked by Rep. Rick Krueger (DFL-Staples), who at the time was presiding over the House as Speaker pro tem. Vanasek was trying to tack the controversial proposal onto another bill, but was ruled out of order by Krueger.

Pets for the elderly

A move to allow those over 62 whose rent is partially subsidized to have a spayed or neutered dog or cat, (or two birds) cleared the House Housing Committee March 2, and then stalled. (HF1123)

Cigarette sales to minors

A measure that would have blocked stores from selling tobacco for one week if they were found guilty of selling cigarettes to minors passed the Senate on a 63-0 vote, but stalled in the House on the last day of session. Third-time violators within a year would have been banned from selling smokes for a year. (SF304*/HF487)

Cough, hack, wheeze

A bill which would have allowed cigarette smokers to deduct the taxes they pay on each pack of cigarettes from the amount of taxes they owe the federal government naturally went up in smoke. Over the past two sessions, lawmakers have raised the cigarette tax 10 cents per pack, pushing the nation-leading total to 48 cents per pack. The bill never got a hearing. (HF2200)

Acupuncturist's licensure plan popped

Intensive lobbying efforts on the part of acupuncturists, including free demonstrations for lawmakers and staff, failed to garner licensure for the occupation. (HF1357)

Birth information for adoptees

A move to eliminate the current practice of notifying a birth parent when an adult adopted child wants to receive his/her birth certificate drew heated debate on both sides of the issue. The measure would have called for birth parents to file a "refusal to disclose"

notice. If they didn't, the birth certificate could simply be released. Birth parents argued for privacy while adoptees wanted to answer "Who am I?" The measure passed a House subcommittee, and then stalled. (HF1702)

Cloth diaper option nixed

Child care centers would have been required to offer cloth diapers — in addition to disposables — for kids, but the proposal stalled in both the House and Senate. (HF1992)

Taste of (just) Minnesota

A move to highlight Minnesota products at the annual Taste of Minnesota festival passed the House, but stalled in the Senate. The bill called for "Minnesota-only" grown, produced and prepared products to be served at the event. Anything made by a Minnesota restaurant qualified, and Minnesota-bottled pop qualified, too. Proponents argued the event should "showcase Minnesota products," and shouldn't be a "corporate sponsorship." The Senate never voted on the bill. (HF2108) Another similar measure that would have required bars at Minneapolis-St. Paul International Airport to sell only Minnesota-produced beer also stalled. (HF2074)

Gas tax stalls

A proposal to raise gasoline taxes up to 5 cents per gallon to finance highway construction and mass transit sputtered and died in the final week of the 1992 Session.

As proposed in House legislation, it would have raised gasoline taxes 2 cents per gallon and would have extended a 2.6 percent sales tax on gas purchases. Supporters said the tax hike was needed to generate enough state money to match federal matching funds for highway construction. (HF2605)

Safety on the slopes

A measure to better enforce "skier conduct codes" by giving them the force of law crashed into a great big tree in the House Judiciary Committee en route to passage. (HF2822)

Nice TV

A resolution calling on network broadcasters to reduce the amount of sex and violence they air was approved by a

committee, but never reached the House floor. (HF2944)

No street user fees

Lawmakers apparently want to think a while longer before considering to impose user fees to pay for municipal road projects. A bill that would have allowed cities to collect regular fees from property owners based on the amount of traffic the property produces was referred to a subcommittee for further study. Road user fees have been gaining acceptance in several other states as an alternative to street assessments for generating local construction and maintenance funds. (HF1709)

Paycheck envy

A move to hold county commissioner salaries to those equal to or less than what state lawmakers earn was deleted from this year's omnibus appropriations bill. Legislators will take home about \$29,700 before taxes this year, while commissioners in the state's larger county governments — such as Hennepin and Ramsey — can earn nearly \$70,000 a year. (HF2694)

Go home

A proposal to extend to 3 a.m. the time bars and restaurants legally can serve alcohol did not receive a hearing this year. The measure easily passed out of the Regulated Industries Committee early in the 1991 Session, but was forced to dry out on the General Orders Calendar for the rest of the year. It returned to its committee of origin when lawmakers returned to work in January, but never came close to getting another vote. (HF353)

Working papers

A measure that would have barred lawmakers from using "working papers" to make appropriations more difficult for the governor to line-item veto was idled by committee inactivity. After the 1991 Session adjourned, Gov. Arne Carlson and DFL legislative leaders sparred over whether Carlson's veto authority extended to working papers — detailed lists compiled by appropriations divisions specifying how they want state money spent. The dispute eventually wound up in court and lawmakers this year generally steered cleared of using the docu-

ments in their appropriations bills.

A separate provision in the package also would have blocked the Legislature from using the state reserve account to help close budget shortfalls. (HF1987)

The merger moves ahead

The House gave the Senate three opportunities to repeal the merger of three of the public higher education systems. But the Senate didn't take action on any of them. On the session's last day, the House emphasized its opposition to the merger of the community college, technical college, and state university system by approving a bill to repeal it on a 123-5 vote. (HF2042)

Tuition doubled?

College students and their families — provided they weren't eligible for financial aid — can breathe a sigh of relief. A proposal to double public college tuition didn't pass. The proposal would have essentially reversed the way the state funds higher education, requiring students to pay two-thirds of education costs. The money saved by the state would have been used to increase financial aid and to improve programs. The idea was heard in February, opposed, and scrapped. (HF1597)

Waseca campus opens — NOT

Last ditch efforts to keep the University of Minnesota-Waseca campus within the public higher education system were not successful. Instead, the campus will close.

The House Education Committee passed two bills which would have made Waseca an agricultural center, but both died in the Appropriations Committee. (HF2606, HF2785)

EdVest

A proposal to allow parents to invest their state tax refunds directly into U.S. savings bonds so they could be used later for college was dropped from the omnibus appropriations bill during conference committee negotiations. The plan originated with the governor's office, which had hoped to create a mechanism for supplementing the funds saved by the parents.

American Sign Language

Advocates of American Sign Language (ASL) successfully quashed a proposal to

delay a requirement that teachers of the hearing impaired demonstrate their proficiency in ASL by July 1, 1995. The proposal, contained within the omnibus education finance bill, would have delayed the requirement for a year. (HF2121)

Team names

A provision preventing the State Board of Education from making rules that would prevent school teams from using American Indian names and symbols was deleted by omnibus education finance bill conferees. Marsha Gronseth, executive director of the State Board of Education, said the board doesn't have any intention of adopting a policy prohibiting the use of Indian names. But the board does encourage schools to eliminate them or develop multi-cultural education programs to prevent any racist uses. (HF2121)

Pop tax

The Senate's so called "pop tax" proposal was deleted from the omnibus education finance bill during conference committee negotiation. Revenues from the new tax on soft drinks would have been used to fund learning readiness and violence prevention programs. (HF2121)

Super majority for tax bills

A move to raise the margin by which tax bills must be approved was canned by the House Rules and Legislative Administration Committee. The proposal would have called for 60 percent of members, or 81 House votes, to approve any tax bill. That's up 13 votes from the current majority rule of 68 needed for passage. Proponents said it would guarantee that tax bills pass with a greater "consensus."

Cable fees

Gone for another year is a proposal to limit cable TV companies on the amount they can charge customers for late payments. It would have held delinquent charges to 1.5 percent of the outstanding bill per month. The measure cleared the House Commerce Committee, but a Senate companion never was heard in committee. (HF2876)

Penny wise

A pair of resolutions calling on the U.S. Congress to adopt a balanced budget in

the future died this year in the House. (HF3003, HF3017)

Take off, eh

A bill that would have allowed the Department of Natural Resources to sell complete sets of past year duck stamps and use the proceeds to purchase waterfowl habitat in Canada failed to gain approval. It flew out of a pair of House committees but got lost in the flock of other bills also seeking passage in the session's final week. (HF2718)

No recreation in Cuyuna country

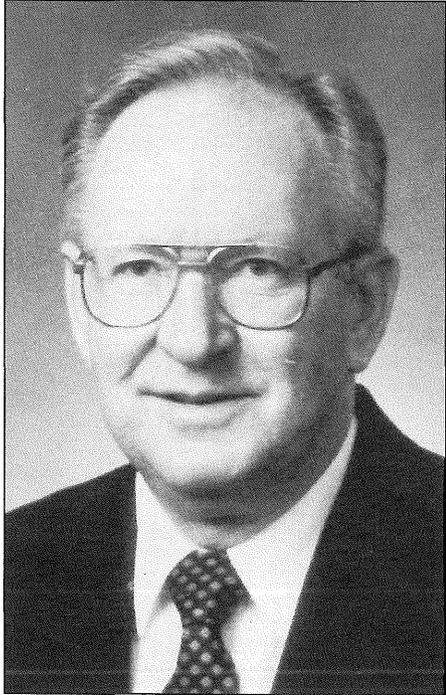
A plan calling for the establishment of the Cuyuna Recreation Area — a site toured by lawmakers last fall as part of the Brainerd Lakes/Cuyuna Country Mini-Session — stalled in both House and Senate.

Aquafarm regulation eased

A proposal that would have weakened the Minnesota Pollution Control Agency's ability to regulate aquafarms in Chisholm's abandoned mining pits stalled, and died. (HF2832)

More House members announce departures

Since the session adjourned April 16, three more members have announced their retirement from the House. They are: Richard Anderson (IR-Waseca), Marcus Marsh (IR-Sauk Rapids), and Ray Welker (IR-Montevideo). This brings the total announced retirements to 12.



Richard Anderson

Rep. Richard Anderson (IR-Waseca) is leaving the House after just one term. He said, "It's a very uncomplicated decision. It relates to how Jean and I want to spend our time." Anderson thanked the citizens of his district for giving him the opportunity to serve in the House.



Marcus Marsh

Rep. Marcus Marsh (IR-Sauk Rapids) said he is leaving the House after six terms to spend more time at home with his family. Marsh said his main accomplishments include passing the 1991 Wetlands Protection Act and toughening criminal penalties. Welker will run the First Time Homebuyer program for the St. Cloud Housing and Redevelopment Authority.



Ray Welker

Rep. Ray Welker (IR-Montevideo) served three terms in the Legislature from 1979-1984, and then returned to the House in 1991. Welker said that one of his most rewarding experiences was working on the House IR Safe Streets Task Force. He is leaving to become the campaign manager for Cal Ludeman, who is running for Congress.

Election season

Those seeking to file as a candidate for the Minnesota House of Representatives must have been a resident of Minnesota for at least a year prior to the general election.

Candidates must be a resident of the district they seek to represent for a period of six months prior to the general election, and must be 21 years of age at the time the term to be served begins.

Those seeking to file in a multi-county legislative district must file at the Secretary of State's Office, and those within single-county legislative districts may file at the respective County Auditor's Office.

Filing deadlines for candidates

July 7 — July 21

Primary election

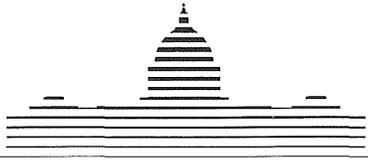
September 15

General election

November 3

Legislature will convene

January 4, 1993



MINNESOTA HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
 PUBLIC INFORMATION OFFICE
 175 STATE OFFICE BUILDING
 ST. PAUL, MN 55155-1298

Speaker of the House: Dee Long
 Majority Leader: Alan Welle
 Minority Leader: Terry Dempsey

Final Issue

MINNESOTA INDEX

1992 Session statistics

Number of legislative days used	42
Number of constitutionally-allotted legislative days left over	20
Number of House files introduced	1,329
Number of Senate files introduced	1,208
Number of House advisories introduced	18
Number of House resolutions passed	1
Number of bills that reached the governor's desk	245
Number of House files passed to the Senate	129
Number of Senate files passed to the House	181
Number of House files amended by the Senate that the House concurred with and repassed	50
Number of Senate files amended by the House that the Senate concurred with and repassed	35
Total number of conference committees	46
Number of bills sent to conference committee that were not passed by both bodies	5
Number that were Senate files	5
Number of pages in omnibus appropriations bill	395

Source: House Index Department

For more information . . .

For general information, call:
House Information Office
 (612) 296-2146 or
 1-800-657-3550
FAX: (612) 296-1563

To obtain a copy of a bill, call:
Chief Clerk's Office
 (612) 296-2314

To find out about bill introductions or
 the status of a specific bill, call:
House Index Office
 (612) 296-6646

24-Hour Recorded Information

For up-to-date committee meeting
 times and agendas, call:
House Calls (612) 296-9283

For Hearing Impaired

Electronic communication for hearing
 impaired persons. To ask questions or
 leave messages, call:
TDD Line (612) 296-9896