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SESSION WEEKLY

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SESSION WEEKLY

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Week at a glance

Juvenile crime crackdown — Juveniles who are older than 16 who have committed first-degree murder would automatically stand trial in adult court, under a sweeping juvenile justice bill adopted by the House. **Page 5**

Drinking, boating, and driving — The House has approved a bill that will impose harsher sentences on drunk drivers, whether in a car, boat or snowmobile. **Page 7**

Blinking shoe ban — A House and Senate compromise bill contains a provision outlawing the sale of basketball shoes with blinking lights in their heels. **Page 9**

Bigger fish — A new law increases fish length limits for anglers hooking walleye and northern pike. **Page 10**

Override failed — House members didn't quite have the votes to override the governor's veto of a bill that would have realigned how the enforcement of environmental laws is carried out. **Page 10**

Off-track betting — Minnesota voters would get a chance to decide whether state should have off-track betting on horses, under a bill approved by the House. **Page 11**

Direct adoptions — The House passed a measure that would regulate for the first time "private adoptions" done without adoption agencies. **Page 11**

Sprinklers on the rise — High-rise buildings would be required to install sprinkler systems under a bill approved by both the House and Senate. **Page 13**

Pet veto — Gov. Arne Carlson vetoed a bill that would have allowed senior citizens in mobile home parks to own pets. **Page 14**

Data privacy limits — 911 emergency calls could not be broadcast without permission under the tighter data privacy restrictions the House approved May 4. **Page 14**

DNA evidence allowed — With the recent decision by Minnesota Supreme Court to allow statistical DNA evidence in court, a proposal to amend the Minnesota Constitution to allow such evidence has become moot. **Page 15**

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On the cover: Motorcycle riders gathered around a television set in front the Capitol May 3 to watch a public service commercial, the message of which was "Bikers don't let bikers ride drunk." About 100 Minnesota motorcyclists attended the rally to promote Motorcycle Safety Month. The Minnesota Motorcycle Riders Association, sponsor of the rally, also unveiled the motorcycle safety campaign for 1994.

— Photo by Laura Phillips

Highlights

Minnesota Timberwolves . . .

Proposal ties youth ice arenas to Target Center deal



Both the House and the Senate have approved bills calling for a state buyout of the Target Center in Minneapolis. But because the two bills are slightly different, a conference committee has been named to work out the differences. Through Thursday, May 5, an agreement had not been reached.

With one vote to spare, House members May 3 kept alive a bill to authorize the state's buyout of the downtown Minneapolis Target Center. But they added a controversial amendment that ties the state buyout of the basketball arena to the construction of 12 new youth ice rinks across the state.

The bill needed 68 votes to pass the House. The vote, after three hours of debate, was 69 to 65.

The Senate passed a similar bill 36 to 31 May 4, but without the proposal for new youth ice rinks. A House-Senate conference committee has been named to work out differences between the two versions, but no agreement had been reached as of Thursday, May 5.

Both the House and Senate bills authorize the Metropolitan Sports Facilities Commission to issue \$42 million in revenue bonds to buy the arena, home of the Timberwolves NBA team.

With the so-called "Mighty Ducks" amendment for the youth ice arenas, the surcharge on Target Center ticket prices would increase \$1.50. The state would contribute another \$750,000 a year for the next 15 years to pay off the bonds. In addition, there would be another 10 percent admissions tax levied on Target Center tickets to help pay off arena bonds.

The Target Center buyout became a legislative issue after its two owners, Harvey Ratner and Marv Wolfson, said they could no longer pay the debt on the sports arena.

The bill (HF3041) specifies the arena would only be purchased if future Timberwolves owners commit to keeping the team in town 30 years. Also, the bill, sponsored by Rep. Richard Jefferson (DFL-Mpls), mandates that the sports commission must try to lure a professional hockey team to the Twin Cities.

Negotiators from other cities are attempting to lure the Timberwolves to their towns, but Ratner and Wolfson have said they're committed to keeping the team in Minnesota.

The ice arena amendment offered by Rep. Bob Milbert (DFL-South St. Paul) would increase the proposed \$1 ticket surcharge to \$1.50. The first dollar would help pay off the bonds needed to be sold to buy the sports arena. The extra 50 cents, estimated to bring in about \$750,000 each year, would build 12 ice rinks and help finance Minnesota youth ice sports.

The state's Amateur Sports Commission would receive the money, and, under the amendment, would receive only 10 "event days" at the Target Center. Originally, the commission was to get 50 event days.

"The money would be used to solve the number one problem in Minnesota amateur

sports: the shortage of indoor ice arenas," Milbert said. "This should have been done many years ago."

The \$750,000 annual payments from the state would come from investment returns on police and firefighters' pension funds that would otherwise go to the state's general fund.

In addition, a tax on downtown Minneapolis restaurants, hotels, and liquor establishments would kick in should the increased ticket prices and state aid fail to pay off the bonds.

Another successful floor amendment, sponsored by Rep. Andy Dawkins (DFL-St. Paul), would increase Metropolitan Sports Facilities Commission membership to nine instead of seven. The governor would appoint three of those members, none of whom could live in Minneapolis.

Currently, the commission has seven members, six of them appointed by the Minneapolis City Council and one appointed by the governor.

Because the bill authorizes the Metropolitan Sports Facilities Commission to sell state bonds to pay for the buyout, Dawkins said he wanted to ensure the commission adequately represented people who don't live in Minneapolis.

—Jean Thilmany



AGRICULTURE

Flood relief compromise

A panel of Senate and House lawmakers have agreed on an \$18 million proposal to help Minnesota's farmers recover from last spring's floods.

The conference committee compromise was expected to be approved by the House and Senate before the session adjourns. But no action had been taken through Thursday, May 5.

One of the features of the bill is an allocation of \$5 million toward an interest buy-down program that would help secure loans for farmers and small businesses hit hardest by the floods. Under the program, the state would pay a portion of the interest on a loan for a farmer or small business that qualifies.

The buy-down program, which was the cornerstone of the House proposal, was not included in the Senate bill. House members had originally approved \$15 million for the program, but that figure was cut during compromise talks.

Another \$2.9 million will be given to the state's counties that were hit hardest by the floods. Those funds are necessary to "match" \$49 million in federal emergency management assistance funds that have already been spent. The state must pay a total of \$3.9 million to match the federal contribution, or it may be forced to pay back the aid.

But because there was no federal time restriction on the match, lawmakers said the remaining \$1 million will be paid back next year.

Other relief measures in the bill (**SF2168**), sponsored in the House by Rep. Steve Wenzel (DFL-Little Falls) and in the Senate by Sen. Joe Bertram (DFL-Paynesville), include:

- \$2 million to the Department of Economic Security (formerly Department of Jobs and Training) for emergency job training and creation programs. The money will be used only if federal funding for the program runs out;
- \$1.5 million toward a revolving fund account that provides loans to encourage private developers to construct ethanol production plants. The account is managed by the state's Rural Finance Authority;
- \$1.5 million to pay for a provision that grants a sales tax exemption on used farm equipment;
- \$1 million to establish a loan program under the Rural Finance Authority that would loan farmers money to buy stock in a facility that processes raw agricultural

crops. The measure is designed to help farmers invest in a proposed corn-syrup plant in Moorhead, Minn. Shareholders would be allowed to sell their corn to the facility;

- \$1 million for the Agricultural Utilization Research Institute to develop programs to help crops or regions that suffered losses in 1993;
- \$900,000 for a small business disaster revolving loan program at the Department of Trade and Economic Development. The state's contribution would match about \$8.5 million in federal aid;
- \$477,000 toward University of Minnesota research on grain diseases; and
- \$300,000 for advocacy and legal assistance programs for farmers.

Although several provisions from both bills were included in the \$18 million compromise, spending was cut in most cases. The House-approved bill had called on the state to spend \$25 million on flood relief; the Senate's proposal would have spent just \$10 million.

Last spring's floods caused an estimated \$1.6 billion in damages to Minnesota's farms and businesses. According to Wenzel, the state will have received about \$1 billion in federal disaster relief by the time all is said and done.

Wenzel originally proposed the flood relief measure as **HF2249**. (See March 11, 1994, *Session Weekly*, page 3, April 22, 1994, *Session Weekly*, page 4, and April 29, 1994, *Session Weekly*, page 4.)

Preserving the family farm

Large corporations may be threatening to overthrow the family farming industry, but Minnesota lawmakers say they're trying to give small farmers the tools they need to stay in the fields.

More small farmers could pool their resources to raise hogs, chickens, and other livestock—with the exception of dairy cattle—under a bill House and Senate lawmakers approved May 5. It now moves to the governor for his consideration.

The bill, which is a compromise between earlier House and Senate versions, was approved by the House on a vote of 126 to 4; the Senate, 58-0.

Proposed in the House by Rep. Ted Winter (DFL-Fulda) and in the Senate by Sen. Charles Berg (DFL-Chokio), the measure would expand current corporate farming laws to allow an unlimited number of investors to participate in certain cooperative farms, as long as Minnesota farmers control at least 75 percent

of any one farm.

Under current law, such joint farms, called Authorized Farm Corporations, can have no more than five shareholders, and farmers must hold 51 percent of the stock. The remaining shares can be held by outside investors.

Earlier this session, farmers testifying before the House Agriculture Committee asked lawmakers to make changes that would help them compete against large corporations they say are threatening the family farm industry.

The bill (**SF1948*/HF2885**) would allow more Minnesota farmers to "team up" to take advantage of the latest technologies and farm practices, which many small farmers can't afford to do on their own.

Even though Minnesota has some of the toughest anti-corporate farm laws in the country, Rep. Katy Olson (DFL-Sherburn) said the state's remaining farmers will go under if they can't take advantage of the latest technologies. She said the bill gives farmers "the tools necessary" to compete.

"We can all agree we want to keep the big [corporate farms] out," said Olson, who is a member of the House Agriculture Committee. "That's what this legislation does."

Olson had proposed a similar bill earlier this session. (See March 31, 1994, *Session Weekly*, page 4 and April 22, 1994, *Session Weekly*, page 4.)

In addition to requiring that 75 percent of shareholders are farmers, the bill also mandates that 51 percent of those farmers must raise livestock on their own farm—aside from the joint venture. The remaining 49 percent could include farmers who raise corn or other crops, but no livestock.

The measure also specifies that such authorized farm corporations can't have title to more than 1,500 acres of land.

Tough manure compromise

A farmer who follows all governmental rules for two years couldn't be sued by neighbors who dislike the smell of manure, under a bill on its way to Gov. Arne Carlson for consideration.

The measure is a compromise between bills recently approved by the House and Senate. Both bodies voted unanimously May 5 to adopt the compromise version.

The bill (**HF2493*/SF2247**), sponsored in the House by Rep. Jerry Bauerly (DFL-Sauk Rapids), would protect farms that have met all state, federal, and local standards for two years from lawsuits accusing them of creating a "public or private nuisance."

Current law requires a farm to operate successfully for six years before it's eligible for the same protection.

Such conflicts, usually related to the dust and smell from farming, sometimes arise in newer housing developments that are built in the country near established farms.

Although some smells and other aspects of farming may bother new neighbors, Bauerly said a farm should be protected if it's meeting all the governmental guidelines. And even though farmers can usually win nuisance lawsuits, he said the legal costs can be devastating. If a farm violates zoning codes or other rules, the protection would not apply.

If a farm operation is expanded by more than 25 percent, such as going from 100 to 126 hogs, the two-year period would be reinstated from the start-up date of the bigger operation. The two years also would start over if a farm owner significantly alters the operation such as changing from crops to livestock, or from one kind of livestock to another.

Nearly 40 other states have similar laws, commonly called "right to farm" laws. (See March 18, 1994, *Session Weekly*, page 4, and April 8, 1994, *Session Weekly*, page 6.)



CRIME

Juvenile crime crackdown

Sixteen- and 17-year-old juveniles who are charged with first-degree murder would automatically stand trial in adult court, under a measure passed April 29 by the House. The vote was 129-0.

The provision is contained in the omnibus juvenile justice proposal (**HF2074**) that would spend an additional \$13.9 million during fiscal year 1995. About half the money is marked for crime prevention initiatives, said bill sponsor Rep. Wes Skoglund (DFL-Mpls).

The bill, a compromise of House and Senate proposals, incorporates many of the recommendations of the Minnesota Supreme Court Advisory Task Force on the Juvenile Justice System.

The measure also includes stiff penalties for juvenile offenders, including mandatory minimum sentences for juveniles convicted of a drive-by shooting, and felony penalties for those brandishing a BB gun or gun replica on school property.

Approved April 29 by the Senate on a 62-0 vote, the bill now moves to the governor for his consideration.

Among the bill's other highlights:

Secure juvenile facilities

The Department of Corrections would be instructed to license several regional secure juvenile facilities throughout the state. Currently, Minnesota has no secure facilities and is spending an increasing amount of state dollars on out-of-state placement of serious juvenile offenders. An additional 100 secure beds would be licensed.

Intensive educational programs would be designed for use at each secure facility, and would be tailored based on an offender's criminal history, age, and cultural and ethnic heritage. Other program components would include mental health screening and chemical dependency treatment.

Although the bill includes no funding for the juvenile jails, the bonding bill (**HF2742**) does include \$19 million to pay for secure juvenile facilities. (Sec. 4)

Certifying kids as adults

There would be a presumption to try 16- and 17-year-olds as adults if the juvenile court decides a prison sentence is likely or if the juvenile allegedly used a firearm while committing a felony. In other words, juveniles would face an adult trial unless they prove they warrant a juvenile hearing. (Sec. 13)

Extended jurisdiction juveniles

Serious and repeat juvenile offenders would face a new juvenile court proceeding designed as a "last chance" before entering the adult district court — and prison — systems.

Under an extended jurisdiction juvenile (EJJ) proceeding, certain 14- to 17-year-olds would be entitled to legal counsel and a jury trial. (Currently, 11 states allow for jury trials for juvenile court proceedings.)

Those teens found guilty would receive a juvenile court penalty and a stayed adult criminal penalty. If the juvenile violates the conditions of the juvenile penalty, and/or commits another crime, the adult sentence would kick in. A hearing process would be allowed for those who contest the imposition of the adult penalty in such cases.

A juvenile court proceeding would become an "EJJ" hearing if:

- the minor was 14- to 17-years old at the time of the alleged offense, a certification hearing was held, and the court ruled for the EJJ process instead of certifying the child as an adult;
- the offender was 16- or 17-years old and alleged to have committed a felony and used a firearm, or the crime would result in a prison sentence, and the prosecutor chose an EJJ; or
- the offender is 14- to 17-years old and the

EJJ is requested by the prosecutor, and the court, after a hearing, agrees to an EJJ prosecution. (Sec. 14)

The Department of Corrections would receive \$100,000 to develop and implement a plan for EJJ proceedings. (Sec. 67, Subd. 2)

More probation officers

An additional \$1 million would pay for more probation officers to relieve an overburdened state and county probation system.

Between 1977 and 1988, caseloads for Anoka County probation officers doubled.

The money would be earmarked to hire more officers to supervise offenders under the age of 21.

The House had asked for \$3 million for fiscal year 1995, the Senate originally allocated nothing. (Sec. 67, Subd. 2)

More judges

A \$372,000 appropriation would fund the hiring of four district court judges. That's an annual salary of \$93,000 apiece. The Minnesota Supreme Court will determine in which districts the judges would be placed, based on the increase in caseloads resulting from **HF2074**. (Sec. 67, Subd. 7)

Public defenders for juveniles

The State Board of Public Defense would receive an extra \$2.65 million to represent juveniles charged with delinquency. The funds would become available Jan. 1, 1995.

The bill also specifies that the board would receive an extra \$10.6 million for the 1996-1997 biennium for the same purposes. (Sec. 67, Subd. 3)

Parents in court

Unless excused by the court, parents or guardians would have to accompany their children at an EJJ or delinquency proceeding. Those who are no-shows could face charges of contempt. (Sec. 21)

Keeping court records

Juvenile court conviction records would be held on file until the offender reaches the age of 28. Under current law, the records are held until the offender turns 23. (Sec. 22)

EJJ records, which would be classified differently, would be forwarded to the Bureau of Criminal Apprehension and held for 15 years after disposition of the case. The data would be considered private. However, if the EJJ offender's adult sentence is imposed, the data becomes public. (Sec. 23)

Under a separate provision, a database on EJJ juveniles would be created, and the criminal and juvenile information policy group would study further whether the records

should be public or private and how long they should be retained. (Sec. 41)

Juvenile jurisdiction

In most cases, juvenile courts would maintain jurisdiction until an individual's 21st birthday, unless the court terminates its jurisdiction before that date. Under current law, juvenile court jurisdiction ends at age 19. (Sec. 25)

Juvenile drunk drivers

Minors at least 16 years of age would face district court — not juvenile court — if charged with a DWI offense, or with any nonfelony traffic penalties in connection with the same DWI charge. (Sec. 30)

Juveniles would be held before trial in a secure juvenile detention facility, and, if found guilty, would be placed in a residential treatment facility or a juvenile correctional facility. (Sec. 33)

Firearm restrictions

Juveniles certified to adult court and convicted of a "crime of violence," which includes nearly three dozen offenses ranging from arson to murder, would be ineligible to possess a firearm for 10 years following their release from prison. Additional convictions for a crime of violence would start the time clock over again. (Sec. 3)

The provision also applies to juveniles or those convicted in an EJJ proceeding who committed a crime of violence. (Sec. 34)

A separate provision would prohibit possession of a pistol or assault weapon for 10 years for the same offenders. (Sec. 55)

Education grants

A total of \$4.9 million would fund grants administered by the Department of Education designed to stem violence or stop it before it happens. A majority of the funds would go to three specific programs:

- \$1 million would go for violence prevention grants to school districts. Grant funds would be used to develop and implement violence prevention programs to be integrated into existing K-12 curriculum (Sec. 67, Subd. 4);
- \$1.5 million would be for learning readiness programs, which help to prepare pre-kindergarten children for school. Such programs integrate social services, health, and nutrition components to ensure the success of the child. The programs are designed to serve at-risk and developmentally disadvantaged children (Sec. 67, Subd. 4); and
- \$2.2 million for high risk youth violence prevention grants. (Sec. 67, Subd. 4)

Juvenile crime penalties

The following added criminal penalties are contained in the juvenile crime bill (HF2074). The provisions would:

- add "drive-by shooting" to those offenses requiring mandatory minimum prison time (Sec. 46);
- impose a five-year felony penalty on a person who intentionally fails to appear for a juvenile court disposition on a felony-level offense (Sec. 47);
- impose a felony penalty on anyone brandishing a BB gun or toy replica gun on school property (Sec. 49);
- impose a gross misdemeanor penalty on those who possess, keep, or store a toy replica gun or firearm on school property (Sec. 49);
- increase, to a felony from a gross misdemeanor, the penalty for unlawfully transferring a pistol or assault weapon to a juvenile (Sec. 57); and
- increase, to a felony from a gross misdemeanor, the penalty for anyone under 21 unlawfully carrying an assault weapon in a public place (Sec. 58).

Community crime reduction grants

An additional \$2.2 million would be used to expand the community crime reduction grant program administered by the Department of Public Safety (DPS). Under current law, the funds must be spent on programs designed to discourage involvement with drugs or gangs or on "innovative" programs that draw significant participation from the community served by the program. The 1993 Legislature allocated \$1.4 million for such programs.

The bill also would fund programs to prevent truancy, increase high school graduation rates, and intervene with juveniles who are considered likely to participate in criminal activity. (Sec. 38)

Mental health screening

A total of \$500,000 in additional funding would continue to fund mental health screenings and non-residential treatment of juvenile offenders. Established by the 1992 Legislature, the programs are designed to reduce the number of repeat offenders by treating underlying mental health problems that contribute to delinquent behavior. (Sec. 67, Subd. 9)

The program would also be expanded to include children alleged or found to be delinquent, or found to be in need of protection or

services. Currently, only juveniles in shelter care or in a detention facility are eligible for the mental health assessments and treatment program. (Sec. 18)

Hot line for school crimes

A 24-hour toll-free hot line would be run by the DPS to take tips on crimes committed on school property. Calls leading to an arrest could get the tipster a reward of up to \$100. A \$20,000 appropriation would establish the hot line. (Sec. 40)

The 1992 Legislature directed the DPS to establish a similar line to refer crime victims to appropriate agencies.

Pretrial diversion programs

By July 1, 1995, all county attorneys must establish pretrial diversion programs for juvenile offenders.

The program goals would emphasize court alternatives that focus on promoting restitution to victims, reduce costs to the juvenile court system, and minimize the number of repeat offenders.

The original House proposal called for \$1.1 million in funding for the program, but the funds were eliminated from the final proposal. (Sec. 42)

Youth grants to cities

A total of \$1.15 million in grants would be available to cities for curfew enforcement, truancy prevention, and after-school and summer recreation programs for youth.

The grants would be administered by the Department of Economic Security, the new name for the Department of Jobs and Training. (Sec. 67, Subd. 10)

Reducing truancy

The Department of Education would receive \$100,000 to help fight truancy in schools. Grants would be awarded to community organizations that provide intervention, prevention, and educational services. Such services could include individual or family counseling, tutoring, or an assessment to determine the underlying issues contributing to the truancy problem. Priority for grant funding would be given to programs that involve local law enforcement agencies and address elementary and middle school students.

Those organizations receiving grants would be required to submit annual progress reports to the Legislature. (Sec. 1)

Graffiti patrol

A total of \$60,000 in state funds would pay for community service work crews to remove graffiti from both public and private property. (Sec. 67, Subd. 2)

Stiffer DWI penalties

Repeat DWI offenders would spend more time behind bars under a bill the House approved May 3. The vote was 129-2.

And those who drink and drive in different types of vehicles—including cars, snowmobiles, boats and all-terrain vehicles—would also find past offenses more likely to stack up against them.

The 1994 omnibus DWI bill, sponsored in the House by Rep. Charlie Weaver (IR-Anoka), aims to increase penalties for people who make a habit out of drinking and driving. Lawmakers say these offenders are “slipping through the cracks” of the present system.

The Senate passed the bill May 4 on a vote of 63 to 1. It now goes to Gov. Arne Carlson for his consideration.

Under the bill, judges would be required to order those convicted of DWI and related crimes to serve their sentences back-to-back (consecutively) instead of merging all sentences into one (concurrently).

Currently, a person may be convicted of two or more drunk driving offenses, but usually serves the sentences concurrently. For instance, someone who is charged with a second DWI, while they’re still waiting to go to court for a first DWI, would probably serve just one sentence for both violations.

Under SF1961, sentences for these types of DWI crimes must run consecutively. And those serving sentences for multiple gross misdemeanor offenses could spend up to four years in jail—up from the current three-year cap.

Likewise, when a consecutive sentence is ordered for a gross misdemeanor and one or more misdemeanor DWI offenses, the jail cap would be extended to two years.

(Although the maximum jail time for a gross misdemeanor is one year in jail, the law allows for more jail time to be served when the sentences are served back-to-back.)

The proposal also would add two more categories to the “habitual DWI offender” definition. Right now, people convicted of a DWI for a third time in five years or a fourth time in 10 years must spend a minimum of 30 days in jail. Under the bill, someone convicted of a sixth DWI within 10 years or eighth within 15 years must be sentenced to at least one year in jail, or intensive probation with electronic alcohol monitoring.

In addition, if an alcohol-related offense and a non-alcohol related offense are committed during the same incident, such as someone driving while intoxicated and without insurance, the bill would give a judge the option of ordering consecutive sentences.



Chris Leith, a spiritual leader for the Prairie Island Dakota (Sioux) community near Red Wing, opened the May 4 House floor session with an invocation given in the Dakota Indian language. Although the House has an official chaplain, visiting religious leaders are often invited to open the day's House session. House Speaker Irv Anderson is in the background and Chief Clerk Ed Burdick is on the left.

Currently, a judge can order just the most severe punishment to be served.

Besides increasing jail time for multiple DWI offenders, the bill also expands the law so that prior drinking and driving offenses—no matter what type of vehicle was involved—would enhance penalties for future offenses.

Under current law, a snowmobile or boating drunk driving conviction goes on an offender’s driving record. If a person has had a BWI (boating while intoxicated) and is later convicted of a DWI, the DWI would be treated as if it were the second such offense. However, a previous DWI would not count against someone convicted of a boating or snowmobiling offense. Under SF1961, that would no longer be the case—boating and snowmobile violations also would stack up against each other.

The bill does not change current law with regard to a driver’s license revocation. Drivers would lose only their license for the type of vehicle they were driving at the time of the arrest.

Although Weaver is the sponsor of the bill, many provisions were taken from an amendment offered by Rep. Linda Wejcmans (DFL-Mpls).



ELECTIONS

‘Voting’ for minors

Minors would get a chance to “vote” in the upcoming November election in selected cities and counties, but those votes wouldn’t count, under a bill approved May 4 by the House. The vote was 110-18.

The bill (HF3004/SF2011*), sponsored in the House by Rep. Mike Jaros (DFL-Duluth), would allow minors to cast mock ballots when their parents and other adults travel to the polls to cast real ballots on election day. (See March 31, 1994, Session Weekly, page 6.)

The Senate passed the bill March 31 on a vote of 60-2; the measure now moves to the governor for his consideration.

It would be up to the Office of Secretary of State to decide how many Minnesota cities and counties participate in the minors’ mock ballot program. The state would not pay, however. It would be up to private businesses and non-profit groups to fund a program in their community.

The city of Duluth hopes to develop a mock election program with the help of Minnesota Power, an electric utility.

Jaros said the bill would not only educate children about the election process, but also would increase adult voter turnout. The idea is that children would bring their parents and other adults to polling places.

Any minor under the age of 14 casting a mock ballot would have to be accompanied by an adult 18 years or older, under the bill. But 14- to 17-year-olds could cast ballots without their parents.

Minors would use special ballots to distinguish them from real voters and their ballots would be scanned by a separate machine. The results of the mock election also would be reported separately. Volunteers would help election judges and state employees in the election process.

Jaros said similar projects are now underway in 18 other states; Arizona’s program has been operating since 1988.

Better voting results

Rural cities and towns that get together to hold their elections at a common polling site each would be required to bring along their own ballot boxes, under a bill that won final House approval May 4. The vote was 125-0.

Under current law, up to four non-metropolitan cities or towns can combine into one precinct to vote in the same place. This often helps small towns save money on election judges and other expenses related to holding elections.

The bill, sponsored in the House by Rep. Peter Rodosovich (DFL-Faribault), would continue to allow for a common polling site, but each city or town would be required to use a separate ballot box for each precinct.

According to Rodosovich, the Office of the Secretary of State, which oversees elections, has been unable to attribute specific results to towns and cities that combine for elections. The bill would allow them to deliver tailored results to each city by precinct.

The Senate approved the same version of the bill (SF2297) April 6 on a vote of 64-0. It now moves to Gov. Arne Carlson for his consideration.

Expanded Met Council

Members of the Metropolitan Council would remain appointed by the governor, but the regional governing board would absorb the Metropolitan Transit Commission, the Regional Transit Board, and the Metropolitan Waste Control Commission, under a bill approved by the House May 2. The vote was 111-18.

Employees of the three agencies couldn't be laid off before January 1995. Combined, they employ approximately 3,635 people.

Rep. Myron Orfield (DFL-Mpls) saw his bid for an elected Metropolitan Council fail by one vote on April 28. But House members resurrected SF2015*/HF2276 and passed the bill, minus the elected council provision.

The Metropolitan Council plans and coordinates the development of airports, parks, roads and transit, sewage, and other regional issues for the seven-county metropolitan area. Its authority encompasses 100 cities, and the council has a full-time staff of about 200 employees.

The bill would put the metropolitan area's sewer systems, solid waste management, and transit services under the jurisdiction of the Metropolitan Council.

Also under Orfield's bill, the 17 Metropolitan Council members would draw a \$12,500 annual salary, rather than the \$50 per day

payments they now receive. And council members could each hire one assistant to help with policy analysis and evaluation.

The Senate passed its version of the bill March 24, by a 64-2 vote. A conference committee must now work out differences between the two versions.



EMPLOYMENT

St. Paul residency requirement

Newly hired St. Paul employees could be required to live within the city limits under a bill given final approval by the House April 29. The vote was 78-59.

The bill would allow the St. Paul City Council to adopt a residency requirement that would require its employees to live in the city.

City leaders, who requested the legislation, have testified that if their employees live in the city, more of their paychecks would be spent in the city. They also believe that the city would be safer if its police officers and firefighters were required to live within St. Paul's borders.

The Senate approved the bill (HF881/SF309*) by a 39-24 vote, so the proposal now goes to Gov. Arne Carlson for his consideration.

Current St. Paul city employees would not be affected by the bill.

It would be up to the St. Paul City Council to decide how to carry out the residency requirement, should the governor approve it. Council members may decide, for example, to give new hires one year to move into St. Paul.

Last year, the Legislature authorized Minneapolis to adopt a residency requirement. The Minneapolis City Council gives new employees one year after they're hired to move into the city.

About 52 percent of the 3,500 St. Paul city employees live outside St. Paul, said bill sponsor Rep. Steve Trimble (DFL-St. Paul).

Department of Economic Security

The Minnesota Department of Jobs and Training has a new moniker with a distinctly old flavor. On April 22, its name was legally changed to the Department of Economic Security — the same name the department had from 1977 to 1985, under a bill signed into law by Gov. Arne Carlson April 21.

The name change reflects the "role, mission, and responsibility" of the department, said its commissioner, R. Jane Brown, who

pushed this session for the legislation. A similar bill failed last year.

The department does much more than find jobs for people and train them, said Brown, explaining the department's decision to seek a name change.

It administers programs such as Head Start, a government education program for disadvantaged pre-schoolers, and provides help with energy bills and services to the blind.

(HF936*/SF961/CH483)



ENVIRONMENT

Prairie Island storage casks

Northern States Power Co. (NSP) will be allowed over time to store nuclear waste in 17 steel casks outside its Prairie Island nuclear power plant, under an agreement reached by members of a House and Senate conference committee early May 6.

But the proposal (HF2140/SF1706*) would also require the nuclear waste in those casks to be transferred to an alternative site in Goodhue County over the next several years.

All five senators on the committee approved the negotiated plan, while a majority of three representatives voted for it. Rep. Alice Hausman (DFL-St. Paul) and Rep. Willard Munger (DFL-Duluth) announced before the final vote that they wouldn't support the proposal.

Now the conference committee decision must be approved by both the House and Senate before heading to the governor for his consideration.

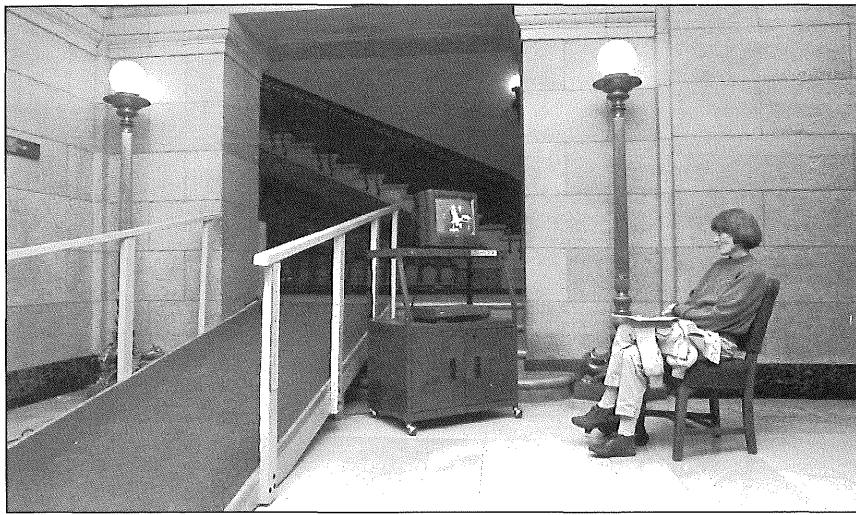
Conference committee co-chair Sen. Steve Novak (DFL-New Brighton) said that the measure "will help lead Minnesota away from nuclear power" by providing a reasonable transition to wind power and renewable energy sources.

But Rep. Willard Munger (DFL-Duluth) expressed disappointment with the conference committee decision.

"It was my hope that we could find an alternative site to Prairie Island," Munger said. "The House has taken a strong position of no casks at Prairie Island, but we're going to get 17 casks on the Mississippi River and next to the Indian reservation."

The proposal would require NSP to begin searching for an alternate nuclear waste storage site in Goodhue County. A site would have to be operational by Dec. 31, 1998.

Before the first four casks are allowed outside the Prairie Island plant, NSP and the governor must sign a contract in which the electric utility would agree to remove all



Mary Thacker of Greenwood, Minn., bides her time in the Capitol May 2 watching a House floor debate on television while waiting for a House-Senate conference committee meeting on the proposal to store nuclear waste at NSP's nuclear plant in Red Wing. Waiting for conference committees to meet and to complete their negotiations is an annual event at the Legislature.

casks from Prairie Island when the alternate site is available.

Spent nuclear fuel rods would have to be stored in a "dual purpose" or transportable cask, as soon as NSP has a model approved by the Nuclear Regulatory Commission (NRC).

Approval for five more storage casks at Prairie Island would be contingent upon NSP making progress toward licensing an alternate site, and developing at least 100 megawatts of electricity from wind power.

Eight additional casks at Prairie Island would be granted after NSP begins more substantial use of wind power and farm crops for generating electricity, and develops an alternate storage site.

Conference committee meetings had polarized House and Senate members, who defended the contrasting positions taken by their respective bodies.

NSP officials have stated that without dry cask storage they would have to shut down one reactor within one year, and close the plant completely in two years. Red Wing city officials and business owners have said that closing the nuclear power plant would devastate the local economy.

But opponents of the storage plan have argued that federal efforts to site a permanent nuclear waste repository have stalled, so there would be no assurance that nuclear waste casks would ever leave Prairie Island.

"I believe the first cask on Prairie Island will be permanent," said Hausman. (See March 4, 1994, Session Weekly, page 3 and April 29, 1994, Session Weekly, page 3.)

that dispose of biologically hazardous waste;

- improve the Office of Waste Management's methods for analyzing the amount of packaging material that goes into the garbage. By the end of 1995, the state hopes to reduce by 25 percent the amount of packaging that is disposed of in landfills;
- require people who recycle CFCs (chlorofluorocarbons) from air conditioners and other appliances to be trained and certified. State certification could be met by receiving federal certification as a CFC recycler;
- assess a civil penalty of \$500 against a person for knowingly releasing CFCs into the atmosphere. The release of CFCs is believed to be a contributing factor to the destruction of the earth's ozone layer;
- award grants to help build regional waste transfer facilities but only if the facility contracts for 10 years to transfer non-recyclable garbage to an incinerator or composting facility;
- regulate the levels of toxic metals in ink and paints. After Sept. 1, 1994, inks and paints would have to have reduced levels of lead, cadmium, mercury and chromium. Current law sets no standard;
- allow for automobile oil filters and anti-freeze to be recycled at a municipal recycling facility that burns waste.

Concerning mercury in basketball shoes, the MPCA has informed L.A. Gear, an athletic apparel company that holds the exclusive license on the mercury switch, that it must label shoe boxes as required by state law. Minnesota consumers must be instructed not to throw the shoes containing mercury into the garbage; the mercury switch must be disposed of in a county hazardous waste site. (See April 22, 1994, Session Weekly, page 6.)

Waste Management Act amended

The Legislature — acting as an environmental referee — called a technical foul on some popular basketball shoes with blinking lights in the heels.

House members on May 2 approved the final version of a bill that makes some changes in the existing Waste Management Act (**HF1995/SF1788***). The vote was 130-0.

One provision would ban the sale in Minnesota of some basketball shoes with lights triggered by a mercury-activated electric switch hidden in the sole of the shoe.

The half gram of mercury in the switch can get loose and enter the atmosphere when the shoes are dumped or incinerated. Methyl mercury, the organic form of the liquid metal, can damage the nervous system.

The Senate approved the compromise bill April 29 on a vote of 61-0. The bill now goes to Gov. Arne Carlson for his consideration.

Other sections of the proposed new amendments to the Waste Management Act, sponsored by Rep. Jean Wagenius (DFL-Mpls), would:

- allow the Minnesota Pollution Control Agency (MPCA) to provide grants to build and improve regional solid waste facilities that compost, incinerate, or use garbage as fuel;
- ban landfills from accepting separated recyclable materials;
- exempt the U.S. government from certain regulations that apply to private couriers, so it can transport infectious waste. That way, outstate dentists, doctors, and veterinarians could use the U.S. postal system to mail small quantities of needles to facilities

Septic tank standards

By 1996, all Minnesota counties and cities would need to adopt strict anti-pollution rules for septic tanks, under a proposal approved May 4 by the House. The vote was 110-21.

On the following day the Senate passed the identical bill — a compromise between House and Senate legislation — so it now goes to the governor for his consideration.

Septic tanks, which gather, decompose, and drain human wastes into the soil, are needed by households not connected to municipal sewer systems.

More than 340,000 failed or malfunctioning septic tanks exist statewide, according to Patty Burke of the Minnesota Pollution Con-

trol Agency (MPCA). (See March 11, 1994, Session Weekly, page 9.)

The MPCA has guidelines regulating septic tanks and some counties already have adopted them. The bill requires counties or cities to adopt the MPCA rules or set tougher rules that meet the agency's approval. The rules regulate such things as how deeply a septic tank should be buried, how and where it should drain, and how far away it should lie from surface water.

The bill also would require that an existing septic sewage system be inspected whenever someone wants to build an additional bedroom or bathroom onto a house.

Such home improvements, said House sponsor Rep. Dave Bishop (IR-Rochester), are a likely indication that septic tanks may soon be subject to greater use.

If the inspection shows that a septic system doesn't meet the anti-pollution rules, a building permit would be denied until the tanks are improved or replaced.

Under the legislation, anyone inspecting, installing, designing, or maintaining septic systems also must obtain a license from the state at a cost of \$100 per year.

If the bill (HF2158*/SF1909) becomes law, people selling a home after Aug. 31, 1994, with a septic sewage system must disclose in writing to a buyer the location and status of the system.

Sen. Leonard Price (DFL-Woodbury) sponsored the Senate version of HF2158.

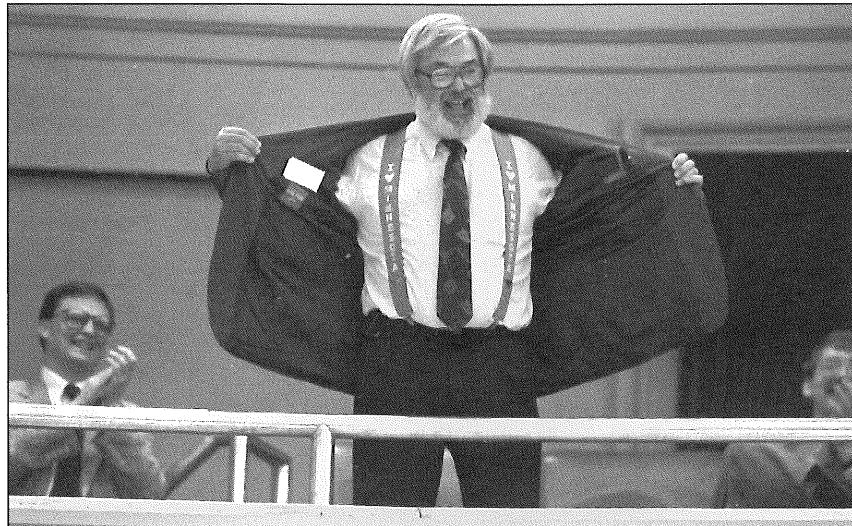
Status quo on environment

The House came up one vote short to override a governor's veto May 2 and failed to keep alive a bill to create a new state agency to help Minnesota businesses and local governments comply with environmental laws.

The effort to reverse Gov. Arne Carlson's veto failed on a vote of 89 to 45. To override a gubernatorial veto, a measure must be approved by a two-thirds majority in each body; 90 votes in the House and 45 in the Senate.

The bill (HF2920), sponsored in the House by Rep. Dee Long (DFL-Mpls), would have re-established the Office of Waste Management (OWM) as the Office of Environmental Assistance (OEA). The new office would have provided information about pollution prevention and resource conservation, as well as technical and financial assistance to businesses and local governments about waste management programs.

In creating the OEA as a separate advisory agency, the bill would have left the Minnesota Pollution Control Agency (MPCA) in



Al Brodie, a long-time legislative advocate for the Minnesota Motel Association, displayed his red "I ❤️ Minnesota" suspenders from the House gallery May 4. Rep. Loren Solberg and other House members approved a special House resolution commemorating Brodie's retirement and his many years of service promoting Minnesota's tourism industry. The House approved a similar resolution for Vern Ingvalson, a lobbyist for the Minnesota Farm Bureau Federation for the past 27 years. He, too, is retiring.

charge of environmental regulation and enforcement of laws.

Long said businesses, municipalities, and environmental agencies want a separate agency to advise them on environmental laws. Currently, the MPCA enforces those laws and also serves an advisory role.

Long said the bill would replace "a large, bureaucratic — sometimes inefficient . . . organization" with one that could efficiently give advice and service to people about meeting complicated environmental laws and rules.

Carlson said he vetoed the bill because it separated an agency — the MPCA — that had been streamlined to eliminate duplication of services.

This separation has been an ongoing dispute between the governor's office and Minnesota lawmakers.

In the late 1980s, then-Gov. Rudy Perpich exercised an executive order to combine the OWM and the MPCA. The Legislature later recreated the OWM. In August, Carlson transferred 20 jobs from the OWM to the MPCA.

In addition, Carlson said the bill would have prohibited the executive branch from using its reorganization powers on the newly created agency.

"This clearly is an infringement on executive branch powers by the legislative branch of government and is not acceptable," said Carlson.

The original bill passed the House 100-32 and the Senate 58-7. The Senate did not attempt to override the veto.

The Minnesota Legislature has successfully overridden just four vetoes since 1939. There have been 20 such attempts.

(HF2920*/SF2523/CH544)

One big walleye

Minnesota anglers can keep only one walleye longer than 24 inches, and one northern pike longer than 36 inches per day, under a bill signed into law by Gov. Arne Carlson April 28.

The existing six-walleye and three-northern daily and possession limits, which include the single "trophy" fish, will not change.

Last year, the Legislature set the daily limit at one walleye over 20 inches long, and also limited anglers to one northern pike longer than 30 inches.

The new restrictions, which became effective April 29, apply to most Minnesota lakes, but do not apply to boundary waters.

An exception in the law is made for Lake of the Woods. There, anglers can only take one walleye longer than 19.5 inches per day. This conforms to Ontario regulations. (The one northern pike over 36 inches per day limit does apply to Lake of the Woods.)

The Department of Natural Resources (DNR) also has the authority, by rule, to establish different length limits on different bodies of water, and designate them as "experimental waters." These rules carry the same weight as state law.

For the past 10 years, for example, anglers on Lake Mille Lacs have been limited to one

walleye longer than 20 inches daily, according to Jack Wingate, resource manager for fisheries at the DNR. He said that particular DNR rule was adopted as part of an experiment to encourage more anglers to catch and release game fish. He estimated that some 2,000 large walleye are caught and released each year due to the one per day limit at Mille Lacs.

The new law will not supersede any existing rules currently in effect on experimental waters so designated by the DNR.

Rep. Doug Peterson (DFL-Madison) sponsored the bill passed by the House April 21 on a 128-to-3 vote. The companion bill, sponsored by Sen. Charles Berg (DFL-Chokio), passed the Senate April 15 on a 58-to-1 vote.

(HF2731/SF2467*/CH523)

Gordy Yaeger land sale

A bill allowing the sale of land belonging to the Gordy Yaeger Wildlife Management Area in Olmsted County was signed by Gov. Arne Carlson April 28.

The law, which went into effect April 29, specifies that the land will sell for \$950 per acre. The Rochester School District will be allowed to buy 20 acres; the city of Rochester, 30 acres; and the public can bid for 50 acres.

The school district and the city of Rochester are expected to cooperate in developing their land parcels — which lie within the Rochester city limits — into a combined city park and elementary school, according to Jack Heather, acting regional wildlife area manager for the Department of Natural Resources (DNR).

Heather said the sale of land to the public will generate funds to buy more desirable replacement land for the wildlife area.

Most of the wildlife area land formerly belonged to the Department of Public Welfare (now the Department of Human Services) and was part of the Rochester State Hospital, now being used as a federal prison. In 1967, 155 acres were permanently transferred to the Department of Conservation (now the Department of Natural Resources). In 1971, another 550 acres were temporarily transferred to the DNR. The wildlife area covered 758 acres prior to the new land sales.

The land sales are based on recommendations from the wildlife area's advisory committee.

The wildlife area is named after Gordy Yaeger, a longtime columnist for the *Rochester Post-Bulletin*, who was an active proponent of wildlife conservation efforts. Yaeger died in 1976.

Rep. Dave Bishop (IR-Rochester) sponsored the bill that unanimously passed the House April 20. The companion bill, sponsored by Sen. Duane Benson (IR-Lanesboro), unanimously passed the Senate April 22.

(HF2054*/SF1858/CH531)



FAMILY

Regulating direct adoptions

A bill that calls for the regulation of "direct adoptions" — where a child is placed directly by a birth parent without use of an adoption agency — was given final approval by the House May 2. The vote was 129-5.

Current law doesn't regulate a birth mother's choice to hand her baby over to adoptive parents in a private transaction, but it is a common practice.

Bill sponsor Rep. Ann Rest (DFL-New Hope) said the regulation of direct adoptions "is where new groundbreaking is being done in adoption law." Current law only regulates a child's placement by an adoption agency.

The bill (HF2337/SF2129*) would require adoptive parents to get a court adoption order within 30 days after they take custody of a baby through a direct adoption. A personal appearance in court would not be required.

The adoption order would be granted based on information provided to the court in a newly mandated child pre-placement study. The prospective adoptive parents would pay for the study, to be conducted by a licensed adoption agency. The agency would examine the history of prospective adoptive parents for any criminal or child abuse, assess parenting skills, and determine if finances are adequate to support a child.

Because no such order is now required, in some cases, direct adoptions have taken place and neither the Department of Human Services nor a court were notified for two years. As a consequence, some birth mothers have sought to regain custody of their children after a substantial period of time.

The measure would require the birth mother to sign an affidavit to permit the child to be placed with adoptive parents. Within 60 days after the child is placed, the birth parent must sign a consent form to "finalize" the adoption. Under the bill, a birth parent would have 10 working days to withdraw his or her consent to the direct adoption. The same 10-day requirement now exists in law for agency adoptions.

The birth mother is required to notify the birth father for consent purposes unless he

cannot be found or if to search for him would result in "distress" to her or the child.

The bill also would require a follow-up agency investigation to ensure that adoptive parents have adapted well to the child and that the child is healthy. (See April 8, 1994, Session Weekly, page 8.)

A successful amendment, offered by Rep. Teresa Lynch (IR-Andover), would create an adoption advisory board — comprised of birth parents, adoptive parents, adopted adults, private adoption agency employees, and human services officials — to further study adoption issues and report back to the Legislature by Feb. 1, 1995.

Other provisions in the bill would:

- make it a felony to intentionally falsify information on a birth certificate;
- require a group applying for a license to place children in adoptive homes to incorporate as a non-profit corporation; and
- require an adoption agency to buy a bond to cover the costs of transfer and storage of adoption records, in case the agency goes out of business.

The Senate passed a different version of the bill April 21 by a vote of 56-3. A House-Senate conference committee will now meet to work out differences between the two versions.



GAMBLING

Off-track betting

Minnesota voters would get a chance this November to decide whether off-track horse betting should be allowed in the state, under a proposed constitutional amendment approved by the House May 5. The vote was 76-52.

If the bill is signed into law, the November ballot would include a question asking voters if the state constitution should be amended to allow off-track betting on horses. If the majority answer yes, the Legislature could authorize such betting in 1995.

Rep. Phyllis Kahn (DFL-Mpls) sponsored the House omnibus gambling bill and said she supports off-track betting because it is tied to the return of live horse racing in Minnesota.

Two Hector, Minn., horse breeders announced in late March they had purchased Canterbury Downs with hopes of bringing back live horse racing there. They need off-track betting parlors — where people bet on and watch races held across the country on big-screen televisions — to make a go of it, they said.

Although the 1991 Legislature approved

up to four off-track teleracing sites in Minnesota, the law was later declared unconstitutional by the Minnesota Supreme Court.

This proposal only authorizes that a proposed constitutional amendment be put to voters. If the proposed amendment passes, it would be up to the Legislature to determine how many off-track betting parlors would be authorized in Minnesota and how they would be regulated.

The proposed constitutional amendment would read:

"Shall the Minnesota Constitution be amended to permit the legislature to authorize off-track pari-mutuel betting on horse racing in a manner prescribed by law?"

The bill also requires that the director of pari-mutuel betting conduct a study and report back to the Legislature by Feb. 1, 1995, with draft legislation on how off-track betting should be conducted.

Among other things, the draft legislation must:

- provide for a limited number of off-track betting sites to be spread throughout the state;
- provide that pari-mutuel betting be conducted primarily to support live horse racing — not to supplant it; and
- provide that "off-track betting locations be limited to teletheaters with large-screen television displays of live horse racing, theater-seating and full dining and beverage service."

Bill sponsor Rep. Wayne Simoneau (DFL-Fridley) said live horse racing could be a huge financial industry in the state. He said he expected 400 Minnesota horse farms to spring up, should live racing return.

The Senate passed the conference committee bill (**SF180*/HF3227**), also on May 5, by a 46-15 vote. It now goes to the governor for his consideration.



High school students Steve Stasson and Shawn Taylor from First Lutheran Church in White Bear Lake gathered on the Capitol steps with several hundred others on May 5 to pray for the nation. The occasion marked the 43rd annual consecutive observance of the National Day of Prayer.

and "writing checks that the taxpayers of Minnesota cannot cash," the House passed the bill on a 70-61 vote. The Senate also passed the bill May 5, on a 35-26 vote. It now moves to governor for his consideration.

Under the bill, HMOs would have to offer their patients greater access to different types of health professionals, effective Jan. 1, 1995. It requires HMOs to offer coverage for "allied independent health providers." Such providers would include chiropractors, marriage and family therapists, social workers, and dietitians.

Those allied providers must meet the HMO's credentialing standards, contract terms, and managed care rules. Included in those rules would be a mandatory referral from the HMO before a patient could see an allied provider.

As long as allied providers meet those requirements, HMOs could not refuse them

entrance to their provider network.

The HMOs would be allowed to offer the allied health coverage as a separate insurance plan — at an additional cost — as long as the increase can be justified and is approved by the Department of Health.

The Medicare, Medical Assistance, General Assistance Medical Care, and MinnesotaCare programs would be exempted from the expanded allied health coverage mandate.

Rep. Karen Clark (DFL-Mpls) said she was concerned the public assistance program exemptions were denying the working poor access to more health care options.

Greenfield replied it was simply a matter of available funds. "State employees are also exempted. The cost to include them would have been \$3.4 million a year," he said. Those additional funds simply aren't there, he added.

Under the bill, state employees would be eligible for the expanded allied coverage on Jan. 1, 1996.

Rep. Dave Gruenes (IR-St. Cloud), a key player in crafting the original 1992 HealthRight Act, called the expanded coverage requirement "a major step backward for managed care."

A House provision to exempt dentists from the 2 percent provider tax that currently helps to fund MinnesotaCare — unless the revenue is spent exclusively on dental care — was deleted by conferees.

The proposal would expand the MinnesotaCare program, effective Oct. 1, 1994, to include single adults and households with no children whose income is less than 125 percent of federal poverty guidelines. That would boost enrollment from the current 60,000 to nearly 90,000.

Current MinnesotaCare program funds can pay for the addition of these enrollees through fiscal year 1997. After that time, the deficit to the state, when adjusted for inflation, would be \$74 million, according to Greenfield.

Responding to critics who argued the bill can't pay for its promised universal coverage, Greenfield reminded members that "[MinnesotaCare] is not an entitlement program. People are only in it as long as they are funded by this Legislature."

Current law authorizes the commissioner of the Department of Health to drop enrollees or trim benefits if there isn't enough money to fund the program.



HEALTH

MinnesotaCare expanded

Health maintenance organizations (HMOs) would be required to expand their stable of network health providers, under a bill passed by the House May 5.

The House-Senate compromise of **SF2192** promises universal health coverage for all Minnesotans by July 1, 1997. It does not, however, provide funding to meet that goal. The 1995 Legislature will address how to fund the universal coverage goal, said House bill sponsor Rep. Lee Greenfield (DFL-Mpls).

Despite charges by opponents that the proposal was filled with "hollow promises"



Burnsville High School seniors Monique Roy, left, and Courtney Malone, right, told members of the House Education Committee's K-12 Education Finance Division April 29 about the devastating fire that caused about \$5 million in damages to their school. Legislators from the Burnsville area are seeking \$1.2 million in state funding to help the district cope with the loss.

No smoking in hallways

It will be more difficult for apartment dwellers to find a place to light up a cigarette, under a bill signed into law by Gov. Arne Carlson April 28.

Effective Aug. 1, 1994, smoking in common areas of apartment buildings such as laundry rooms, mail rooms, and hallways is prohibited.

Sponsored in the House by Rep. Edwina Garcia (DFL-Richfield) and in the Senate by Sen. Gene Merriam (DFL-Coon Rapids), the measure expands Minnesota's Clean Indoor Air Act, which restricts smoking in many public places.

The Senate passed the bill April 19 on a vote of 60 to 0. The House passed the bill April 21 on a vote of 111 to 22.

(HF423*/SF372/CH520)

Government health care vetoed

Gov. Arne Carlson May 2 vetoed a bill that would have spent \$65,000 to study whether the state could save money with a single-payer health care system.

Under a single-payer system, the state government takes over the payment of all health care services or authorizes one outside insurance company, acting somewhat like a public utility, to handle all the claims.

Currently, many different private insurance companies and health care groups pay claims filed by patients, clinics, doctors, and others.

The bill would have asked the Office of the Legislative Auditor to study whether the state could save money with a single-payer system

and how access and the quality of health care would be affected. Administrative costs would have been analyzed, including revenues received versus claims paid, and billing costs for Minnesota health care providers.

Carlson, dubbing the legislation unnecessary, said: "The Minnesota Health Care Commission is currently working on a study on financing universal access to health care, and the United States General Accounting Office has already completed a study on this subject."

The bill, sponsored in the House by Rep. Tom Rukavina (DFL-Virginia), passed the House 83 to 47. It passed the Senate 49 to 6. Sen. Linda Berglin (DFL-Mpls) sponsored the bill in the Senate. (See April 29, 1994, Session Weekly, pages 10-11).

(HF2048/SF1867*/CH540)



HOUSING

More affordable housing

Cities in the seven-county metropolitan area would be urged to develop low- and moderate-income housing, under a measure passed by the House May 3. The 79-54 vote now sends the legislation to Gov. Arne Carlson.

Sponsored by Rep. Myron Orfield (DFL-Mpls), the bill (HF2171) directs the Metropolitan Council to adopt voluntary guidelines for metropolitan area cities to establish affordable single- and multiple-family housing for those earning less than the city's median income.

The Twin Cities suburbs with the greatest job growth need to open up their commun-

ties to low- and moderate-income people, Orfield said. Too many of these cities have zoning laws that exclude affordable housing for those people, he said. (See April 29, 1994, Session Weekly, page 11, March 11, 1994, Session Weekly, page 12, and March 25, 1994, Session Weekly, page 13.)

The bill, as approved by the House, does not penalize communities for rejecting the guidelines developed by the Metropolitan Council.

Earlier versions of the bill would have penalized cities that did not change their zoning laws to accept their share of low- and moderate-income housing. One of the penalties would have denied a city permission to increase its sewer service or access.

The measure calls for the Metropolitan Council to allocate affordable housing in the metropolitan area based on a formula that determines each city's current proportion of such housing. The council also would look at the number of jobs available in a community and other factors when setting these housing goals.

Orfield sponsored a similar bill last year that was approved by the Legislature, but vetoed by Carlson. In his veto message, Carlson said the 1993 bill focused only on communities with the least amount of affordable housing, regardless of whether those communities also had jobs to offer.

To overcome that objection, Orfield said this year's proposal directs the Metropolitan Council to look at the number of jobs available in a community when setting low-income housing goals.

Mandatory sprinklers

A bill that would require high-rise buildings to be equipped with sprinklers is on its way to Gov. Arne Carlson's desk.

House members voted 79 to 51 on May 3 to accept the Senate changes to the bill. The Senate passed it April 28 on a vote of 53 to 11.

The proposal would require all buildings over 74 feet high and not equipped with sprinkler systems to have the systems installed within the next 15 years.

The bill (HF392) excuses most condominiums from having to install the sprinkler systems by exempting residential buildings that are more than 70 percent owner-occupied.

A House provision, which would have exempted most apartment buildings, was removed from the bill by the Senate.

The measure would affect older commercial and apartment buildings. Since 1974, state law has required newly constructed

high-rise buildings to be equipped with sprinkler systems. Under the bill, the IDS building in downtown Minneapolis would be required to install sprinklers.

The bill also contains various exceptions for parking structures, telecommunications towers, some hospitals, and other specialized buildings.

Several House members spoke against the bill, saying it would place an undue hardship on many building owners trying to provide low-income housing. Landlords, they said, may have to raise rent to pay for the mandate.

House bill sponsor Rep. Bob Johnson (DFL-Bemidji) said the 15-year phase-in is adequate time for building owners to install the sprinklers. The bill also gives the state fire marshal some flexibility in granting waivers to building owners in certain circumstances, including financial hardship cases.

Johnson said he can't overestimate the importance of sprinkler systems when it comes to saving lives and property in high-rise fires.

"There's no doubt in my mind that sometime in the future I'll learn that this legislation truly saved lives," Johnson said.

Johnson added that if he's re-elected this fall, next session he'll "certainly be putting forth a bill that would mandate all schools be [equipped with] sprinklers."

Written leases or else

Landlords who rent out apartments in buildings with 12 or more units will face a fine of up to \$200 if they don't use written leases, under legislation signed into law April 22 by Gov. Arne Carlson.

Lawmakers last year passed legislation requiring owners of buildings with 12 or more units to provide their tenants with written leases. This year's legislation makes disobeying the law a petty misdemeanor, which is subject to a fine of up to \$200.

Rep. Darlene Luther (DFL-Brooklyn Park) carried the House bill and Sen. Ellen Anderson (DFL-St. Paul) sponsored the legislation in the Senate. The law becomes effective Aug. 1, 1994, for new or renewed leases beginning on or after that date.

(HF1859*/SF1822/CH496)

No mobile home pets

A House bill that would require mobile home park owners to allow senior citizens to keep pets would "unreasonably infringe" on the rights of park owners, according to Gov. Arne Carlson, who vetoed the bill May 2.

Carlson writes in his veto letter that although he supports the rights of senior citizens to own and enjoy pets, the state must also "be respectful of those seniors and other . . . residents who have chosen to live in pet-free environments."

The vetoed bill (HF2135) would have permitted anyone 62 years old or older and living in a mobile home park to own a dog, cat, or bird. The bill also would have allowed park owners to set "reasonable rules" regarding the care and maintenance of the pet.

Senior citizens, especially those who have lost their spouses, should not be denied the companionship these pets can offer, said Rep. Richard Jefferson (DFL-Mpls), sponsor of the House bill. (See March 25, 1994, Session Weekly, page 13, and April 8, 1994, Session Weekly, page 11.)

Sen. Paula Hanson (DFL-Ham Lake) sponsored the legislation in the Senate.

(HF2135*/SF1698/CH543)



LABOR

Minimum wage boosted

People flipping burgers and others who work for minimum wage could see an increase in their paychecks by Jan. 1 of next year.

By a 74-58 vote, the House approved a bill May 5 that would increase the current \$4.25 minimum wage to \$4.40 for small businesses and to \$4.65 for large businesses.

And one year later, on Jan. 1, 1996, those wages would rise to \$4.75 and \$5, respectively.

The measure (HF2243/SF1944*) is the result of a compromise with the Senate over how much the minimum wage increase should be. The compromise bill, which was approved by the Senate May 2, now goes to the governor for his consideration.

In addition to raising the minimum wage, the measure also changes the definition of a small employer, which would mean that more businesses would be permitted to pay the lower wage.

Under the bill, a small employer is defined as a business with gross sales of less than \$500,000 — up from the current \$362,000 limit. Large employers are defined as those

with sales of more than \$500,000.

The bill passed after about two hours of House debate that was divided mainly along party lines. Many Independent-Republican legislators said a minimum wage hike would hurt small business owners and force them to close their doors. Other lawmakers said minimum wage workers couldn't live on their present salary and deserve a raise.

"We spend millions of dollars an hour trying to figure out why we have so many broken homes. It's because people have to work sometimes two jobs to make ends meet," said Rep. Katy Olson (DFL-Sherburn).

But Rep. Kevin Goodno (IR-Moorhead) said raising the minimum wage would only cut the number of available minimum wage jobs and increase prices, so a worker's pay wouldn't go as far.

If the bill becomes law, Minnesota's minimum wage would be higher than the federal rate of \$4.25 per hour. Currently, eight states and the District of Columbia pay more. Iowa pays its workers at least \$4.65 an hour.

The bill also calls for \$117,000 to be appropriated from the general fund to the Department of Human Services to pay for increased Medical Assistance (MA) grants for nursing home, home health workers, and others who work in the human services field. The funds would be used to hike MA reimbursement rates to bring wages up to the new minimum wage levels.

The bill, as originally introduced by Rep. Tom Rukavina (DFL-Virginia), called for the minimum wage to be raised incrementally from the current \$4.25 per hour to \$6.50 per hour by 1997.



LAW

Data privacy compromise bill

A news organization couldn't broadcast your emergency call to 911 without your permission, and a merchant couldn't disclose what videos you rented, under the terms of a data privacy bill passed by the House May 4. The vote was 104-27.

Because the Senate unanimously passed the same language the following day, the bill now goes to the governor.

The changes are included in the omnibus data privacy bill (HF2028), sponsored in the House by Rep. Mary Jo McGuire (DFL-Falcon Heights). (See March 25, 1994, Session Weekly, page 14 and April 22, 1994, Session Weekly, page 12.)

Other changes proposed in the legislation would:

- make available to the public the blood-alcohol level of persons involved in traffic accidents;
- make available to the Department of Health the medical data on stillborn infants, mothers who died during pregnancy or while giving birth, and infants who died before reaching age two. The department, with some restrictions, can access these records without permission of family members or guardians as long as the data are used in legitimate medical studies relating to pregnancy and childbirth;
- allow law enforcement agencies, without first obtaining a juvenile court order, to provide information on young delinquents to school officials if the information would promote school safety;
- require an individual's permission before his or her 911 call could be broadcast on radio or TV. News organizations could still obtain and make public a transcription of a call to 911, but only if the transcript doesn't reveal the caller's identity. The audio recordings are still available for law enforcement or fire department investigations and 911 dispatcher training purposes; and
- require video stores to obtain a customer's written permission before disclosing any personal information about the customer. Video rental outlets could not disclose what video titles a person rented. Such information would only be available to law enforcement authorities presenting a court-issued warrant, or to grand juries or courts upon presentation of a subpoena.

Sen. Harold Finn (DFL-Cass Lake) sponsored the legislation in the Senate.

DNA evidence allowed

A possible showdown between the Legislature and the courts was averted April 29 when the Minnesota Supreme Court ruled that jurors can hear statistical DNA evidence in criminal jury trials.

The ruling effectively means that the courts have adopted the goals of **HF1809**, which proposed that voters this November decide whether to amend the state constitution to allow full statistical DNA evidence in court. (See March 4, 1994, *Session Weekly*, page 6 and April 22, 1994, *Session Weekly*, page 12.)

Judiciary Committee chair Rep. Wes Skoglund (DFL-Mpls), chief author of **HF1809**, said that because of the Court ruling, he will not push the bill this session.

Under the ruling, Minnesota courts will now allow an expert to testify that DNA matches (known as a genetic fingerprint) are

certain to a high statistical probability — as much as 89 million to 1. The Court had previously ruled that introducing this "ultimate statistic" into evidence would unduly sway jurors and "undermine the presumption of innocence."

Just as each person has a unique fingerprint, every cell in one's body contains a singular variety of the chemical DNA (deoxyribonucleic acid), a building block of one's genetic makeup. The science of DNA typing is based upon the fact that no two persons, except identical twins, have identical DNA.

By comparing the DNA from a criminal suspect with the DNA left at a crime scene (often in tiny amounts of blood or semen), law enforcement officers can reliably implicate or exonerate a suspect.

Suing the pimp

People coerced into prostitution would be able to sue their pimp or madam, under a bill approved by both the House and Senate May 5. The measure now moves to the governor for his consideration.

House sponsor Rep. Carlos Mariani (DFL-St. Paul) said that the legislation "will put a major hurt on those who would sexually exploit vulnerable young people."

A person who coerced a man, woman, boy, or girl into prostitution could be sued for a variety of damages, such as loss of future earning capacity, mental and emotional harm, and pain and suffering.

The person sued would not be able to offer a number of defenses, such as that the plaintiff did not try to flee or worked in a place that had signs posted prohibiting prostitution. But a civil action would have to be brought within six years of the alleged coercion.

The measure (**HF2519*/SF2112**) lists 23 examples of "coercion," ranging from physical torture to "exploiting needs for food, shelter . . . or intimate or marital relationships."

In balance, Mariani said the conference committee assigned to work out a compromise version of the prostitution bills adopted most of the House bill. (See March 31, 1994, *Session Weekly*, page 10.)

But a provision adopted from the Senate bill would make it easier to hold an adult liable when a minor is involved. This section does not require the victim to show he or she was "coerced" into prostitution; simply hiring a minor to engage in prostitution could make a person liable for damages.

Rep. Dave Bishop (IR-Rochester) objected to this provision, which he called a "major change" in the House bill, of which he is a co-

sponsor. His motion to refuse to adopt the conference committee report was rejected on a 32-96 vote. (Bishop refused to sign the compromise version of the bill, known as a conference committee report.)

Sen. Ember Reichgott Junge (DFL-New Hope) sponsored the bill in the Senate.



TAXES

Property tax relief, child care credit

Minnesota homeowners would get some property tax relief and some parents of infants would receive a tax break, under a compromise tax bill now on Gov. Arne Carlson's desk.

The House approved the bill (**HF3209**) May 2. The vote was 117-16. The Senate approved the bill 58-8 later that same day.

But some upper-income senior citizens would see a tax increase. And writing off those golf course memberships and some other quasi-business expenses would be eliminated entirely or sharply curtailed.

In all, the bill allocates about \$110 million for property tax relief.

Millions are set aside for Minnesota cities to hold down the cost of local property taxes. The Local Government Trust Fund, which collects some sales tax revenue and transfers it to cities, is short about \$30 million. The bill would make up the difference in fiscal year 1995 and expects to make up another roughly \$30 million shortfall in fiscal year 1997.

Another \$20 million would pay a portion of the property taxes Minnesota school districts' would otherwise collect from taxpayers in 1995.

And another \$21 million would help pump up property tax relief programs such as renters' credit, the targeting refund, and circuit breaker program in the 1996-1997 two-year budgeting period. Those programs offer tax refunds to property owners and renters based on their income and tax burden.

Additional money for the targeting refund program — \$6.2 million — already has been signed into law by Gov. Arne Carlson. Because so many people have seen a property tax increase, the new law pumps up the amount of money available for refunds so more people can collect this year.

The omnibus compromise tax bill, expected soon to be signed by the governor, also sets aside an additional \$3 million for the targeting refund program for fiscal year 1996.

Below are some of the highlights of the conference committee tax bill.

Child care tax credit

Low to moderate income parents of a child under age 1, who do not use professional child care services, would receive a tax break.

Currently, Minnesota offers parents who each work a tax credit to help with professional child care costs. The omnibus tax bill takes into account the value of a mother or father staying home to care for their infant, working split shifts so one can always be home with the child, or using a relative or other non-professional care. The bill would offer a tax credit of up to \$720 a year to married couples raising a child up to 1 year old who does not claim the credit for professional child care costs.

The bill has been scaled back from an earlier version that was being considered. That version would have allowed parents to claim the tax credit for a child under the age of 7.

Only couples earning a household income of less than \$29,560 would be eligible. A couple with an income of \$15,560 would get the full \$720 credit.

The measure is expected to cost about \$3.7 million a year.

Proponents say the current tax structure and cost of consumer goods has forced families to seek two incomes instead of staying home to raise their children.

This provision was originally introduced as HF1837 and was sponsored by Rep. Darlene Luther (DFL-Brooklyn Park). (See Feb. 25, 1994, Session Weekly, page 6.)

Upper-income seniors pay more

A provision of the compromise tax bill would change Minnesota's tax code to conform with that of the federal government. But the change would mean upper-income seniors would pay higher income taxes on their Social Security benefits.

Next year, singles with income of about \$65,000 and married seniors with income of about \$80,000 would pay more in taxes. In 1997, married seniors with income of about \$44,000 annually, and single seniors with income of about \$34,000, would be affected by the proposal. They represent about 60,000 households, or the top 12 percent of Minnesota seniors.

Eighty-five percent of their Social Security benefits would be subject to Minnesota's income tax, just as is the case now for filing federal income tax returns.

Although some senior citizens would pay more taxes under the tax bill, some would pay less.

The bill also proposes an expansion of the "income tax subtraction" for some seniors and disabled people. It would result in lower



Gov. Arne Carlson's chief of staff, Ed Stringer, keeps informed by telephone as commissioners and their staffs looked for cuts in bills in the governor's reception room, which turned into the "Veto Command Center," Thursday, May 5. Left to right: Geoff Michel (standing), governor's office; Ann Schluter, Department of Education; Ed Stringer, governor's office; Chris Rice, Department of Health; Mary Jo O'Brien, commissioner of health. Although no official veto messages were received, several House members said sections of the higher education and juvenile justice bills were vetoed late May 5.

income taxes for low- to middle-income seniors and disabled people than currently exists in law.

The purpose of the law is to equalize income taxes regardless of the source of income for seniors and disabled people. Seniors who retire on income other than Social Security or exempt interest currently benefit under this law.

Meals, golf, business trips

As part of conforming to the federal tax code, the omnibus tax bill would either reduce or eliminate state tax deductions for business meals, country club membership fees, lobbying expenses, and expenses incurred while taking a spouse on a business trip.

Last year, as Congress worked to reduce the deficit, many federal income tax deductions were reduced or eliminated. Lawmakers hope that conforming to the federal income tax bill will simplify the filing of Minnesota tax returns.

Limiting millionaire deductions

Currently there are no limits on how much a public company can deduct for employee salaries and some benefits. The bill would limit the tax deduction publicly held companies can take for each executive who earns more than \$1 million a year in salary (and certain benefits such as stock options), and allow the company to deduct only the portion up to \$1 million. If an executive earns \$2 million, the company can deduct only \$1 million.

Government trust fund eliminated

The Local Government Trust Fund, established in 1991 with an extra half-cent added to the state's 6-percent sales tax, would be abolished July 1, 1996. The fund pays out state aid to Minnesota cities and towns.

Municipalities would still receive their state aid based on current formulas in law, but money would no longer be set aside especially for local governments. Cities and towns would receive a 2-percent increase in their state aid for 1995. During subsequent years, aid increases would be tied to inflation.

Help for St. Paul landlords

Property taxes for some St. Paul single-family and duplex rental units would be reduced in hopes of encouraging landlords to reinvest more money in their properties, under a provision in the tax bill.

Originally sponsored by Rep. Andy Dawkins (DFL-St. Paul), the provision establishes a one-year pilot project in St. Paul for property taxes payable in 1995. Qualifying single-family and duplex rental housing would receive a local property tax credit. (The measure was originally introduced as HF2308.)

To participate, a landlord must pay a fee to hire a housing evaluator to inspect the rental unit or units, repair the property based on the evaluator's findings, have the property re-inspected after repairs, and gain approval from city officials. Any life and safety hazards identified in the inspection must be repaired

even if the landlord withdraws from the program.

The bill would tap the general fund for \$1 million in fiscal year 1996 to offer the tax breaks. Landlords and the city of St. Paul would have to come back to the Legislature if they wanted state help in continuing the project.

Dawkins has said helping landlords reinvest in their properties would help provide "safe, affordable housing for renters" and improve St. Paul neighborhoods.

If approved by the Legislature, the St. Paul City Council would also have to agree to the idea before the program could take effect. (See March 31, 1994, Session Weekly, page 12.)

Tax break to replace equipment

The compromise tax bill would save manufacturers \$68.3 million in fiscal years 1996 and 1997 by reducing the state's 6.5 percent sales tax on replacements for aging equipment. The tax would be phased down to 2 percent by fiscal year 1999.

Under this provision, businesses would see savings quickly. The provision would begin July 1, 1994, and save manufacturers an estimated \$14.6 million.

The provision is designed to keep Minnesota manufacturers competitive in the U.S. and around the world. It is hoped they will take the sales tax savings and reinvest in jobs and new products and services.

Other sales tax exemptions

Protective equipment and clothing for firefighters would be exempt from Minnesota's 6.5 percent sales tax, under the compromise tax bill. That's estimated to save fire departments about \$400,000 a year.

Many horse purchases (except race horses) also would be exempt from the sales tax, saving horse buyers an estimated \$200,000 a year.

Personal computers sold by public and private schools, colleges, and business and trade schools to students enrolled in their classes also would be exempt from sales tax.

Another provision of the bill extends the sales tax exemption on ticket sales from charitable golf tournaments that last more than four days — provided the proceeds go to a charitable organization. The intent of the provision is to exempt ticket sales to the annual Burnet Senior Golf Tournament, scheduled this year at Bunker Hills golf course in Coon Rapids.

The event is owned by Abbott Northwestern Hospital and the United Hospital Foundation. Last year a law was enacted to provide a one-time sales tax exemption for the 1993 tournament. The provision is expected to save the tournament about \$100,000 a year.

This old house

A law enacted last year to encourage homeowners to fix up their older homes is tightened under the tax bill.

The 1993 Legislature approved a law that allows homeowners to partially exclude the value of improvements made to their homes from their property tax assessments for 10 years.

In addition to a house having to be at least 35 years old to qualify, it now would have to have either:

- a market value equal to or less than \$150,000;
- or, if the market value is more than \$150,000 but less than \$300,000, the property would qualify if it is located in a city or town in which 50 percent or more of the homes were built before 1960 based on the 1990 census, and the city or town's median income is less than the statewide median income based on the 1990 census; in other words, Minneapolis, St. Paul, and other older cities and towns.

Any house valued at more than \$300,000 would not be eligible for the program.

Enterprise zones

Businesses in some low-income areas that employ and train local residents would be eligible for tax breaks, under another provision in the tax bill.

The measure would spend \$900,000 in 1997 to help bring businesses and jobs to neighborhoods in Minneapolis, St. Paul and other Minnesota cities with low income areas.

It would establish an "enterprise zone" program in which businesses that hire and train local people for jobs could receive state tax credits of up to \$5,000 for each employee.

To qualify, a business would have to be located in a designated enterprise zone, and must pay the worker at least \$7.22 an hour (which is 170 percent of the federal minimum wage) by the end of the first year of employment. The employee must be a resident of the designated zone.

According to Rep. Carlos Mariani (DFL-St. Paul), who sponsored the original proposal as **HF2811**, money from the state would help cities attempt to secure grants from the federal government. The federal government gives enterprise zones that qualify federal tax credits and block grants, he said.

The bill also establishes a "rural job creation credit" that provides a tax credit to employers creating at least 10 new jobs outside the Twin Cities. The employee must earn at least \$7.22 an hour.

The bill gives Minneapolis, St. Paul, and other qualifying cities permission to set up the zones, but each city council would need to approve the program.



TRANSPORTATION

Gas tax increase

A bill that would increase the state tax on gasoline by 4.4 cents per gallon and tie further annual increases to the consumer price index was given final approval by the House April 29. The vote was 83-44.

But the increase would only take place if Minnesota voters approve a proposed constitutional amendment this November that would alter how the state's motor vehicle excise tax is spent. (The tax is 6.5 percent of a new vehicle's purchase price.)

The amendment would allow at least 40 percent of the money collected from the tax to be spent on improving mass transit systems such as buses and light rail transit.

Currently, the state constitution says revenue from the motor vehicle excise tax can be spent only to build and maintain Minnesota roads and highways.

The 4.4-cent per gallon gas tax increase would act to offset the shifting of tax revenue for mass transit. Based on fiscal year 1993 fuel tax revenues, the tax increase would generate an additional \$103 million per year.

The wording of the proposed constitutional amendment that would appear on the Nov. 8 general election ballot angered House Minority Leader Steve Sviggum (IR-Kenyon).

The bill is deceptive, Sviggum said, because the ballot question does not mention the 4.4 cent tax increase. He tried, unsuccessfully, to include the increase in the ballot question.

Rep. Bernie Lieder (DFL-Crookston), sponsor of the bill (**HF3230**), said that the state's highways and mass transit systems are in dire need of more money. Although it may be politically unpopular for a legislator to favor a gas tax hike, Lieder said voters are also aware that the state's roads are in very poor shape and need attention.

If the bill becomes law and the constitutional amendment passes, the first gas tax increase would take effect April 1, 1995.

The last hike in the state gas tax came in 1988, when the current rate of 20 cents per gallon was put in place. Under **HF3230**, further annual increases in the gas tax would be based on a fraction of the consumer price index, but any annual increase could not exceed 1 cent per gallon.

If adopted by voters, the constitutional amendment also would allow the seven-county metropolitan area to spend its portion of the money from the state gas tax and motor vehicle registration tax on any transportation project, including mass transit projects.

The text of the proposed constitutional

amendment is: "Shall the Minnesota Constitution be amended to dedicate to public transit needs not less than 40 percent of the state's portion of revenues from the motor vehicle excise tax; and shall the portion of net proceeds of motor vehicle registration and fuel excise taxes spent in the seven-county Twin Cities metropolitan area, or any other metropolitan area as provided by law, be available for any transportation purpose?"

The Senate passed the bill (HF3230) May 2 by a vote of 58-8. A conference committee will try to resolve differences between the two proposals.

Rural mail carriers

Rural mail carriers will be able to equip their vehicles with strobe lights and studded metal tires under separate bills signed into law April 20 and 21 by Gov. Arne Carlson.

The House sponsors of both bills said they carried the legislation in an attempt to make rural mail carriers safer while on the job.

Many rural mail carriers use their own vehicles to deliver the mail. The strobe light bill specifies that a carrier can mount a revolving, amber-colored strobe light on his or her car but can operate the lamp only during daylight while actually delivering mail.

The tire legislation, signed April 21, specifies that a rural mail carrier can use studded

tires only on routes having less than 25 percent of its roads paved. Also, studded tires will be allowed only between Nov. 1 and April 15 and can be used only while delivering mail or driving to the mail route.

Rep. Dennis Ozment (IR-Rosemount) sponsored the strobe legislation in the House and Sen. Paula Hanson (DFL-Ham Lake) carried the Senate bill. The law became effective April 21, 1994.

(HF2254/SF1774*/CH478)

Rep. Andy Steensma (DFL-Luverne) carried the studded tire legislation in the House and Sen. Jim Vickerman (DFL-Tracy) sponsored the Senate bill. The law is effective Aug. 1, 1994.

(HF524*/SF430/CH486)

Rep. Brad Stanis . . .

'Angling legislator' to fish in a different pond



Rep. Brad Stanis (IR-White Bear Lake) is a behind-the-scenes lawmaker, whose approach is both pragmatic and calculated.

He'll often push through his proposals as amendments to other bills rather than sponsoring them himself.

"He's feisty, very directed, and knows what he wants to accomplish," said Rep. Dennis Ozment (IR-Rosemount). He met Stanis as a fellow freshman legislator nearly 10 years ago.

"He's a highly qualified leader, and he has shown that leadership in the caucus," Ozment added. Stanis was an assistant minority leader and floor whip for six years.

But after serving nearly a decade in the House, Stanis recently announced he will not seek re-election for a sixth term.

He looks forward to more time with his family and more time for his beloved fishing and hunting.

Even at the Capitol, though, Stanis' love of the outdoors was evident. So much so that he's been called the "angling legislator."

"I think I have accomplished what I can in the minority," he said. "I have opportunities out of the Legislature and it will feel good to get back in the private sector."

Stanis will return to his position as vice president of Smarte Carte, a White Bear Lake company that manufactures, distributes, and rents carts and lockers at airports, bus stations, and train depots worldwide.

Stanis doesn't shy away from controversy, which was evident during debate over the proposed hunting and fishing rights settlement with the Mille Lacs Band of Ojibwe Indians last year. He passionately led the



Rep. Brad Stanis

Greatest accomplishment: Working for his constituents throughout the years has brought Stanis the most enjoyment.

About five years ago, Stanis helped a little girl receive a kidney transplant by convincing the family's insurance company to pay for the expenses. The company had balked at paying the costs, calling the procedure "experimental," he said.

"Really, the reason I'm here — it sounds kind of hokey — is the good feeling I get when I know I have done the right thing and made a difference."

opposition to the proposal that was meant to resolve disputes surrounding 19th century treaties between the Ojibwe and the U.S. government.

The controversy will soon be tried in federal court.

Although the Mille Lacs issue is among Stanis' more prominent moments in the House, he said he doesn't consider it among the most important. What's mattered more to him were the economic development projects and other legislation he helped pass for White Bear Lake constituents.

This year, for example, Stanis sponsored a bill that says telephone customers won't have to pay for calls to 1-900 services if they were made by minors without permission. The measure also applies to adults who are mentally ill or mentally retarded.

That bill, already signed into law, resulted from an extremely high phone bill one of his constituents received.

"He takes a stand on what he believes in and what he thinks is correct and that can cause apprehension — even among his own caucus," Ozment said.

Stanis ran for minority leader twice — in 1990 and 1992 — but narrowly lost both bids.

"The last time caused him to step back and re-evaluate his life and I think we're seeing the results of that now," Ozment said.

Stanis conceded that the race, which had included personal attacks, helped him decide to step down.

Since Stanis first arrived in 1985, special interests have gained more control over the legislative process, he said.

"Special interests know how to get [legislators] elected and they speak the language of the Legislature, which is re-election," Stanis said.

He's been in the minority for all but two of his 10 years.

Although he was able to get more legislation passed when Independent-Republicans controlled the House, keeping tabs on the Democrats isn't all bad.

"That's sometimes lots of fun," he said wryly.

—Julie Houlton

Committee, Floor & Final Action*

The bill status tracking sheets are designed to give you the latest information on bill action during the week preceding each issue (Thursday, 2:30 p.m. to Thursday, 2:30 p.m.). When space allows, a cumulative listing of bills acted upon in the House since the beginning of the session will appear at the end of this section.

Abbreviations are used throughout the bill tracking sheets to save space. Though they may seem baffling at first, a glance at the key appearing at the top of each page can quickly remedy the problem.

The major section headings on the bill tracking sheets are divided into the three stages of the lawmaking process: committee action, floor action, and final action.

Committee action

A committee, division, or subcommittee holds a hearing on the bill, and then sends a committee report to the floor of the House (or

Senate) citing the committee's recommendation for action. Typical actions include: heard; recommended to pass; recommended to pass as amended; not recommended to pass; and re-referred to another committee, division, subcommittee, or to the House (or Senate) floor.

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.

Because 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 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.

House Abbreviations Committee/Division/Subcommittee

(/ precedes a division; - precedes a subcommittee)

AG	AGRICULTURE
AG-afrd	Agriculture Finance & Rural Development
AG-dl	Dairy & Livestock
AG-swr	Soil & Water Resources
CA	CAPITAL INVESTMENT
CED	COMMERCE & ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT
CED-cp	Consumer Protection
CED-cb	Controversial Bills
CED-ee	Economic Equality
CED-ol	Occupational Licensing
CED-rec	Real Estate & Commerce
CED/itt	International Trade, Technology & Economic Development Division
CED/t	Tourism & Small Business Division
ECF	ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT, INFRASTRUCTURE & REGULATION FINANCE
ED	EDUCATION
ED-es	Education Standards
ED-hep	Higher Education Policy
ED/hif	Higher Education Finance Division
ED/edf	K-12 Education Finance Division
ED/edf-er	Education Reform
ED/edf-f	Facilities
ED/edf-sv	Secondary Vocational
EN	ENVIRONMENT & NATURAL RESOURCES
ENF	ENVIRONMENT & NATURAL RESOURCES FINANCE
ET	ETHICS
ET/mc	Member Conduct Division
FI	FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS & INSURANCE
FI-b	Banking
FI-i	Insurance

GL	GENERAL LEGISLATION, VETERANS AFFAIRS & ELECTIONS
GL-e	Elections
GO	GOVERNMENTAL OPERATIONS & GAMBLING
GO-ar	Administrative Rules
GO-g	Gambling
GO-gsr	Government Structure & Reorganization
GO/sgf	State Government Finance Division
HH	HEALTH & HUMAN SERVICES
HH/hhf	Health & Housing Finance Division
HH/hsf	Human Services Finance Division
HO	HOUSING
HO-mh	Manufactured Housing
JU	JUDICIARY
JU-cl	Civil Law
JU-cjfl	Criminal Justice & Family Law
JU-dp	Data Privacy
JU-dwip	DWI Prevention
JU/jf	Judiciary Finance Division
LA	LABOR-MANAGEMENT RELATIONS
LA-uwc	Unemployment & Workers' Compensation
LG	LOCAL GOVERNMENT & METROPOLITAN AFFAIRS
LG-lgr	Local Government Relations
LG-mc	Metropolitan Council
LG-mg	Metropolitan Government
LG-t	Transit
PA	PUBLIC ACCESS
RI	REGULATED INDUSTRIES & ENERGY
RU	RULES & LEGISLATIVE ADMINISTRATION
RU-p	Personnel
TA	TAXES
TA-pt	Property Tax
TA-st	State Taxes
TR	TRANSPORTATION & TRANSIT
TR-t	Transit
WM	WAYS & MEANS

AGR	AGRICULTURE & RURAL DEVELOPMENT
CCP	COMMERCE & CONSUMER PROTECTION
CP	CRIME PREVENTION
CP/cpf	Crime Prevention Finance Division
ED	EDUCATION
ED/ed	Education Division
ED/hif	Higher Education Finance Division
EN	ENVIRONMENT & NATURAL RESOURCES
EN/f	Environment & Natural Resources
ETC	ETHICS CAMPAIGN REFORM
FA	FAMILY SERVICES
FN	FINANCE
FN/sg	State Government Division
GA	GAMING REGULATION
GOR	GOVERNMENTAL OPERATIONS & REFORM
HC	HEALTH CARE
HC/f	Health Care & Family Services
JEC	JOBS, ENERGY COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT
JEC/f	Jobs, Energy & Community Development
JU	JUDICIARY
MLG	METROPOLITAN & LOCAL GOVERNMENT
MLG/t	Metropolitan and Local Government
RA	RULES & ADMINISTRATION
TT	TAXES & TAX LAWS
TPT	TRANSPORTATION AND PUBLIC TRANSIT
TPT/f	Transportation and Public Transit
	Finance Division

1994 MINNESOTA LEGISLATURE
BILL STATUS TRACKING SHEET

Bill action between April 28 - May 5

rp — recommended to pass
 rpa — recommended to pass as amended
 nrp — not recommended to pass
 a — amended
 h — heard
 w — withdrawn
 lo — laid over
 rew — re-referred without recommendation
 t — tabled
 Flr — Floor
 cc — Consent Calendar
 v — vetoed by governor
 * — version under consideration

File #	Author	Committee/Division/Bill Title	COMMITTEE				FLOOR				FINAL					
			Committee, Division or Subcommittee	Date of Hearing	Action	Re-referred to	Incorporated into HF	General Orders	Action	Final Passage (date)	Vote	Substitution/First Reading in Other Body	Referred to Conference Committee (date)	Concurrence & Repassage	Vote	Governor's Signature	Chapter in Laws '94
AGRICULTURE																
HF2080*	Dehler	Food laws given uniformity	AG	3/18	rp	Flr-cc				3/24	128-0	3/28		4/29	122-0	
SF1975	Sams		AGR	4/27	rp					4/27	61-0					
HF2892	Hugoson	Dairy pricing provisions modified	AG	3/18	rpa	Flr				4/18	123-9		4/22	4/28	114-1	
SF2709*	Berg		AGR	5/04	rpa			4/11	rp	4/12	41-23	4/13	4/19	4/27	584	5/4 558
COMMERCE & ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT																
HF1829*	Brown, K.	Manufactured home residents—evacuation plans	CED	3/22	rp	Flr-cc				3/28	129-2	3/29		5/3	133-0	
SF2778	Novak		JEC	5/02	re					5/2	61-0					
HF1919*	Evans	Manufactured home sales fees clarified	CED	3/23	rp					4/18	98-33	4/20	4/28			
SF1984	Krentz		JEC	5/03	rpa					4/21	56-0		4/29	5/3	61-0	
HF2135*	Jefferson	Seniors allowed small pets in mobile homes	CED	3/23	rpa					4/5	106-23	4/6		4/26	111-19	5/2 v
SF1698	Hanson		JEC	4/22	rpa					4/22	47-10					
ENVIRONMENT & NATURAL RESOURCES																
HF2010*	Ozment	Landfill operators must pay into trust fund	EN	3/15	rp	Flr		3/22	rp	3/23	128-0	3/24		4/27	126-0	5/4 548
SF2050	Johnson, J.B.		TT	4/25	rp					4/25	63-0					
HF2046*	Wagenius	Dogs—killing, wounding restricted in metro area	EN	3/16	rpa					4/18	104-28	4/20	4/26	4/29	109-20	
SF1922	Ranum		RA	4/29	rp					4/22	53-9		4/27	4/29	58-2	
HF2410*	Rukavina	Tree planting stock and seed sales given to nurseries	EN	3/24	rpa					4/14	131-0	4/18	4/25	4/27	133-0	5/4 551
SF2236	Lessard		EN	4/28	rpa					4/20	63-0		4/25	4/28	57-0	
HF2572	Waltman	Wabasha and Fillmore counties authorized land exchange	EN	3/22	rpa					4/6	128-4		4/11	4/25	134-0	
SF2246*	Murphy		EN	4/29	rp					3/31	57-0	4/4	4/7	4/25	64-0	4/29 537
HF2623*	Anderson, I.	Itasca County authorized to sell tax forfeited land	EN	3/22	rpa	Flr-cc				3/28	130-0	3/29		5/2	128-0	
SF2562	Lessard									4/19	55-6					
HF2638	Sekhon	Waste Control Commission—watershed agreements	EN	3/24	rpa					4/28	97-31					
SF2277*	Merriam		EN	5/04	rpa					4/5	65-0	4/5		4/28	63-0	5/4 562
HF2675*	Loure	Aitkin County authorized to sell tax forfeited land	EN	3/22	rp	Flr-cc				3/28	133-0	3/29	4/11	4/19	133-0	4/28 530
SF2305	Lessard		EN	4/22	rpa					3/31	62-0		4/13	4/22	57-0	
HF2731	Peterson	Walleye size limits modified	EN	3/31	rpa					4/21	128-3					
SF2467*	Berg		EN	4/28	rpa					4/15	58-1	4/18				4/28 523
HF2925*	Battaglia	Cook County lakeshore property required to be re-offered for sale	EN	3/31	rpa	Flr				4/13	133-0	4/14		4/28	123-2	
SF2608	Johnson, D.J.		EN	4/26	rpa					4/26	48-7					
ENVIRONMENT & NATURAL RESOURCES FINANCE																
HF3079*	Rukavina	Conservation subgrants authorized	ENF	4/05	rp	Flr				4/20	130-1	4/21		5/2	125-2	
SF2757	Price		EN	4/28	rpa					4/28	59-0					
FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS & INSURANCE																
HF2060	Pugh	Diabetic equipment/supplies by insurance	FI	3/30	rpa	Flr-cc				4/6	134-0		4/11	4/25	133-0	
SF1898*	Wiener		CCP	4/29	rpa					3/10	53-8	3/10	4/7	4/25	60-7	4/29 538
HF2990	Bertram	Township fire insurance combination policies authorized	FI	3/24	rp					4/28	128-0					
SF2690*	Chmielewski		CCP	5/04	rpa					4/6	65-0	4/7				5/4 564
GENERAL LEGISLATION, VETERANS AFFAIRS & ELECTIONS																
HF2276	Orfield	Metropolitan Reorganization Act of 1994	GL	3/31	rpa	Flr				4/28	63-66		5/2	5/2	111-18	
SF2015*	Flynn		ETC	5/02	rpa					3/24	64-2	3/24	5/2			
HF2602	Rodosovich	Legislative 1992 district boundaries recodified	GL	3/28	rp	Flr				5/4	121-7					
SF2197*	Pogemiller		ETC	3/21	rpa					3/21	61-2	3/21				
HF2672	Rodosovich	Precinct and election changes	GL	3/28	rp	Flr				5/4	125-0					
SF2297*	Pogemiller		ETC	4/07	rp			4/5	rpa	4/6	64-0	4/7				
HF2680*	Jefferson	Charitable organizations—regulations changed	GL	3/21	rpa	Flr-cc				3/28	134-0	3/29		4/25	132-0	4/28 535
SF2231	Pappas		GOR	4/21	rpa					4/21	56-0					
HF3004	Jaros	Minors provided simulated elections	GL	3/28	rp	Flr				5/4	110-18					
SF2011*	Solon		ETC	4/04	rp					3/31	60-2	4/4				
GOVERNMENTAL OPERATIONS & GAMBLING																
HF392*	Johnson, R.	Sprinkler systems required in offices, apartment buildings	GO	3/25	rpa	Flr				4/20	106-24	4/21		5/3	98-33	
SF374	Kroening		GOR	4/28	rpa					4/28	53-11					

1994 MINNESOTA LEGISLATURE BILL STATUS TRACKING SHEET			COMMITTEE				FLOOR				FINAL						
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rp — recommended to pass	rew — re-referred without recommendation	rpa — recommended to pass as amended	t — tabled	nrp — not recommended to pass	Flr — Floor	a — amended	cc — Consent Calendar	h — heard	v — vetoed by governor	w — withdrawn	*	lo — laid over	* — version under consideration				
HF662	Orfield	Minneapolis Teachers Retirement Fund allowed service credit	GO	3/22	rpa	Flr				4/29	124-5						
SF609*	Kroening	Teacher retirement programs—job sharing incentives	RA	4/20	rp					4/19	55-2	4/20					
HF664*	Greiling	Disaster volunteer leave program established	GO	3/22	rpa	Flr				4/5	110-22	4/6	4/21	111-23	4/28	521	
SF614	Krentz		RA	4/19	rp					4/19	50-12						
HF1915*	Weaver	Project Innovation employees given some state benefits	GO	3/18	rpa	Flr				3/29	124-9	3/30	5/2	122-8			
SF1734	Reichgott Junge	Ramsey Health Care, Inc.—private incorporation	GOR	4/29	rpa					4/29	34-28						
HF1921*	Johnson, R.	Dogs—potentially dangerous definition changed	GO	3/25	rpa	Flr				4/7	133-0	4/8			4/28	524	
SF1801	Morse	Public employee retirement system modified	FN	4/21	rp					4/21	48-14						
HF2013*	Johnson, R.	Itasca medical center employees considered public employees	GO	3/25	rpa	Flr				4/7	134-0	4/8			4/28	518	
SF1908	Morse	Minneapolis Fire Department Association given surviving spouse benefit	GOR	4/21	rpa					4/21	59-0						
HF2226*	Krueger	Higher Education Board employee retirement options	GO	3/25	rpa	Flr-cc				4/4	130-0	4/5	4/28	125-0	5/4	554	
SF2593	Anderson	Electronic access to state agencies for licenses	FN	4/26	rp					4/26	56-5						
HF2296	McGuire	Attorney fees for public bond counsel restricted	GO	3/25	rpa	Flr				4/20	125-8						
SF2210*	Kelly	South St. Paul Police Association—probation employment clarified	GOR	5/04	rpa					4/14	45-0	4/15	4/27	62-0	5/4	549	
HF2338	Orenstein	Attorney fees for public bond counsel restricted	GO	3/18	rpa	Flr-cc				3/28	132-0						
SF2095*	Cohen	South St. Paul Police Association—probation employment clarified								3/14	45-19	3/14	4/20	37-26	4/28	516	
HF2362*	Carlson	Attorney fees for public bond counsel restricted	GO	3/24	rpa	Flr-cc				3/30	114-17	3/31	4/11	4/27	112-21	5/4	550
SF2189	Reichgott	Attorney fees for public bond counsel restricted	VG	4/27	rpa				4/5	rp	4/6	65-0	4/13	4/27	62-2		
HF2405*	Reding	Attorney fees for public bond counsel restricted	GO	3/25	rpa	Flr				4/7	131-3	4/11	4/21	128-4	4/28	528	
SF2288	Stumpf	Attorney fees for public bond counsel restricted	RA	4/18	rpa					4/18	61-0						
HF2411*	Solberg	Attorney fees for public bond counsel restricted	GO	3/25	rpa	Flr-cc				4/4	125-5	4/6	4/27	5/2	127-4		
SF2213	Lessard	Attorney fees for public bond counsel restricted	GOR	5/02	rpa					4/14	44-8	4/28	5/2	59-0			
HF2420*	Rice	Attorney fees for public bond counsel restricted	GO	3/25	rpa	Flr-cc				4/4	130-0	4/6		5/3	130-0		
SF2180	Kroening	Attorney fees for public bond counsel restricted	GOR	4/14	rpa					4/14	63-0						
HF2478*	Reding	Attorney fees for public bond counsel restricted	GO	3/25	rpa	Flr				4/12	121-10	4/14	4/26	110-9	4/29	542	
SF2251	Solon	Attorney fees for public bond counsel restricted	GOR	4/21	rpa					4/21	58-0						
HF2512*	Sarna	Attorney fees for public bond counsel restricted	GO	3/25	rpa	Flr-cc				4/5	133-0	4/7	5/3	130-0			
SF2240	Pogemiller	Attorney fees for public bond counsel restricted	GOR	4/14	rpa					4/14	47-0						
HF2551*	Pugh	Attorney fees for public bond counsel restricted	GO	3/25	rpa	Flr-cc				4/4	117-12	4/6			4/28	526	
SF2250	Metzen	Attorney fees for public bond counsel restricted	GOR	4/21	rpa					4/21	47-10						
HF2567*	Pauly	Attorney fees for public bond counsel restricted	GO	3/22	rp	Flr-cc				3/28	132-0	3/29	5/2	128-0			
SF2447	Terwilliger	Attorney fees for public bond counsel restricted	GOR	4/28	rp					4/28	57-5						
HF2651	Reding	Attorney fees for public bond counsel restricted	GO	3/25	rpa					5/2	128-4						
SF2316*	Metzen	Attorney fees for public bond counsel restricted	FN	5/03	rpa					4/28	61-0	4/28	5/3	44-16			
HF2658*	Kahn	Attorney fees for public bond counsel restricted	GO	3/25	rpa	Flr				4/7	132-0	4/8	5/3	133-0			
SF2357	Morse	Attorney fees for public bond counsel restricted	RA	4/28	rpa					4/28	55-4						
HF2698	Reding	Attorney fees for public bond counsel restricted	GO	3/25	rpa	Flr				4/28	127-0						
SF2498*	Stumpf	Attorney fees for public bond counsel restricted	FN	4/29	rpa					4/20	60-0	4/21	4/29	57-0			
HF2710*	Kahn	Attorney fees for public bond counsel restricted	GO	3/18	rpa	Flr				3/29	131-2	3/30	4/15	4/28	128-0	5/4	559
SF2624	Riveness	Attorney fees for public bond counsel restricted	GOR	4/28	rp					4/7	64-0	4/18	4/28	55-0			
HF2839*	Pugh	Attorney fees for public bond counsel restricted	GO	3/25	rpa	Flr-cc				4/4	130-0	4/6	4/26	126-0	4/29	541	
SF2519	Metzen	Attorney fees for public bond counsel restricted	GOR	4/21	rpa					4/21	60-1						
HF2843	Olson, M.	Attorney fees for public bond counsel restricted	GO	3/29	rpa	Flr				4/19	128-0	4/22	5/2	120-10			
SF2009*	Terwilliger	Attorney fees for public bond counsel restricted	VG	4/29	rp					3/21	61-0	3/21	4/20	4/29	59-0		
HF3022	Trimble	Attorney fees for public bond counsel restricted	GO	3/25	rpa	Flr				4/27	80-51						
SF2500*	Kelly	Attorney fees for public bond counsel restricted	GOR	5/04	rpa					4/14	62-0	4/15	4/28	47-7	5/4	565	
HF3120*	Kinkel	Attorney fees for public bond counsel restricted	GO	3/31	rp	Flr-cc				4/7	133-0	4/8			4/28	525	
SF2292	Merriam	Attorney fees for public bond counsel restricted	FN	4/21	rp					4/21	56-0						
HF3136*	Kahn	Attorney fees for public bond counsel restricted	GO	3/31	rp					4/18	133-0	4/20	4/25	127-0	4/28	533	
SF2291	Merriam	Attorney fees for public bond counsel restricted	RU	4/21	rpa					4/21	55-0						
HEALTH & HUMAN SERVICES																	
HF423*	Garcia	Smoking prohibition in public places	HH	3/08	rpa				3/14	rp	3/21	106-23	3/23	4/21	111-21	4/28	520
SF372	Merriam	Smoking prohibition in public places	HC	4/19	rpa						4/19	60-0					
HF2916	Clark	Lead abatement provisions modified	HH	3/30	rpa	Flr					4/18	132-0	4/22	4/29	122-1		
SF2710*	Solon	Lead abatement provisions modified	HC	4/28	rpa						3/31	60-0	4/4	4/20	4/28	58-0	
JUDICIARY																	
HF1155	Pugh	SLAPP lawsuits—remedies provided to defendants	JU	3/21	rpa	Flr				4/19	95-32		4/21	4/29	102-23		
SF584*	Krentz	SLAPP lawsuits—remedies provided to defendants	JU	4/28	rpa				4/6	rp	4/7	64-0	4/8	4/20	4/28	51-0	

**1994 MINNESOTA LEGISLATURE
BILL STATUS TRACKING SHEET**

Bill action between April 28 - May 5

rp — recommended to pass
rpa — recommended to pass as amended
nrp — not recommended to pass
a — amended
h — heard
w — withdrawn
lo — laid over
rew — re-referred without recommendation
t — tabled
Flr — Floor
cc — Consent Calendar
v — vetoed by governor
* — version under consideration

File #	Author	Committee/Division/Bill Title	COMMITTEE				FLOOR				FINAL						
			Committee, Division or Subcommittee	Date of Hearing	Action	Re-referred to	Incorporated into HF	General Orders	Action	Final Passage (date)	Vote	Substitution/First Reading in Other Body	Referred to Conference Committee (date)	Concurrence & Repassage	Vote	Governor's Signature	Chapter in Laws '94
HF1788*	Bishop	Postnuptial contracts, settlements	JU	2/25	rpa	Flr				3/14	122-8	3/16		4/27	122-10	5/2	545
SF1997	Cohen		JU	4/26	rpa					4/26	38-28						
HF1999*	Pugh	Insurance fraud information disclosure required	JU	3/28	rpa	Flr				4/7	133-0	4/8	4/26	4/29	126-1		
SF1784	Riveness		JU	4/29	rpa					4/22	58-0		4/27	4/29	63-0		
HF2028*	McGuire	Omnibus data practices bill	JU	3/21	rpa	Flr				4/19	132-0	4/20	4/25	5/4	104-27		
SF2079	Finn		FN	4/25	rpa					4/22	42-19		4/25				
HF2176	Wejcmaj	Foster care, adoption provisions modified	JU	3/30	rpa	Flr				5/2	107-24						
SF1735*	Betzold		JU	5/03	rpa					4/14	51-0	4/15		5/3	65-0		
HF2337	Rest	Adoption agencies, policies regulated	JU	3/30	rpa	Flr				5/2	129-5		5/3				
SF2129*	Piper		JU	5/02	rpa					4/21	56-3	4/22	5/2				
HF2380	Wejcmaj	Child abuse service providers grant program	JU	4/04	rpa					4/20	131-0		4/22	4/28	114-0		
SF2104*	Runbeck		GOR	5/04	rpa			4/11	rpa	4/12	65-0	4/13	4/21	4/27	64-0	5/4	552
HF2493*	Bauerly	Farm operation nuisance liability provisions modified	JU	3/25	rpa	Flr				4/7	130-3	4/11	5/2	5/5	127-0		
SF2247	Sams		JU	5/05	rpa					4/29	55-0		5/3	5/5	55-0		
HF2590	Jacobs	Municipal energy conservation investment loan program	JU	3/25	rp	Flr				4/28	115-12		5/2	5/4	91-33		
SF2540*	Lesewski		JEC	5/04	rpa					4/18	64-0	4/19	5/2	5/4	51-12		
HF2979	Bishop	Attorney—unauthorized practice of law penalties	JU	3/28	rpa	Flr				4/14	131-0		4/15	4/29	126-0		
SF1766*	Reichgott Junge		JU	4/27	rp					3/17	64-0	3/21	4/15	4/27	61-0		
		LABOR-MANAGEMENT RELATIONS															
HF2535	Wolf	Personnel record review provisions extended	LA	3/16	rpa					5/2	128-0						
SF1996*	Belanger		JU	5/03	w					4/21	59-0	4/22		5/3	58-0		
		LOCAL GOVERNMENT & METROPOLITAN AFFAIRS															
HF881	Trimble	St. Paul authorized to require residency for employment	LG	3/31	rpa	Flr				4/29	78-50						
SF309*	Kelly		JEC	4/22	w					4/21	39-25	4/22					
HF1840	Morrison	Metropolitan council to study housing	LG	3/15	rpa	Flr				4/28	105-20						
SF1740*	Knutson		MLG	4/08	rpa			4/6	rpa	4/7	65-0	4/8					
HF1901*	Ness	Hutchinson allowed to incur debt for share of facility costs	LG	3/10	rp	Flr-cc				3/17	127-0	3/18		4/21	131-0	4/28	522
SF1779	Dille		TT	4/19	rpa					4/19	51-7						
HF2354	Lourey	Moose Lake fire protection district provisions modified	LG	3/29	rpa	Flr-cc				4/6	132-0						
SF2118*	Chmielewski		MLG	4/28	rp					3/17	61-0	3/17		4/20	65-0	4/28	517
HF2625*	Mahon	Metropolitan Waste Control Commission—chair status	LG	3/22	rpa	Flr-cc				4/28	128-0	4/28					
SF2256	Luther		RU	4/29	rpa					4/29	50-1						
HF2645	McGuire	Appointments given for some county offices	LG	3/31	rpa	Flr				5/4	69-65						
SF2232*	Pappas		GOR	4/15	rpa					4/14	35-31	4/15					
HF2770	Wejcmaj	Hennepin County personnel system name changed	LG	3/22	rp	Flr-cc				5/2	113-17						
SF2858*	Flynn		MLG	5/03	rpa					4/19	54-5	4/20		5/3	60-0		
		REGULATED INDUSTRIES & ENERGY															
HF834	Frerichs	Energy conservation duties eliminated	RI	3/14	rpa					5/3	85-42						
SF788*	Johnson, J.B.		JEC	5/04	rpa					5/6/93	56-0	5/7/93		5/4	44-21		
HF2143*	Jacobs	Telephone competitive services regulated	RI	3/14	rpa		3/22	rp	3/23	128-0	3/24		4/25	132-0	4/28	534	
SF2024	Chandler		JEC	4/21	rpa					4/21	60-0						
HF2617*	Jacobs	Omnibus liquor bill	RI	3/28	rpa					4/7	120-14	4/8	4/18	5/4	107-9		
SF2161	Solon		RA	5/04	a					4/14	45-3		4/19	5/4	55-1		
HF3100*	Jacobs	Home energy assistance program continued	RI	3/23	rp					4/28	123-0	4/29					
SF2849	Novak		JEC	4/06	rp												
		RULES & LEGISLATIVE ADMINISTRATION															
HF321	Kahn	Omnibus gambling bill	RU	4/21	rpa	Flr				4/29	113-16		5/2				
SF103*	Berg		TT	5/02	rp					5/4/93	60-0	5/17/93	5/2				
HF1918*	Evans	Business consolidated licensing established	RU	4/19	rp	Flr				4/21	125-8	4/22		5/3	121-12		
SF2496	Reichgott Junge		FN	5/02	rpa					5/2	66-0						
HF2171*	Orfield	Metropolitan Council—new housing rules	RU	4/21	rpa	Flr				4/22	79-54	4/25		5/3	79-54		
SF1991	Novak		RA	5/02	rpa					5/2	34-32						
HF2742*	Kalis	Omnibus bonding bill	RU	4/29	rpa	Flr				5/2	116-16	5/2	5/2				
SF2516	Merriam									5/2	44-0		5/2				
HF3227	Simoneau	Horse racing, pari-mutuel betting requirement repealed	RU	4/21	rp	Flr				4/29	79-53		5/4				
SF180*	Kroening		RA	5/04	rp					4/26	41-18	4/26	5/4				

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HF3230*	Lieder	Vehicle and fuel excise tax revenue dedicated to public transit	RU	4/28	rpa	Flr				4/29	83-44	5/2	5/2				
SF2097	Langseth	Burnsville school district fire damage assistance provided	FN	5/02	rpa			4/8	rpa	5/2	58-8		5/2				
HF3239	Morrison		RU	5/02	rp	Flr											
SF2929*	Knutson		FN	4/28	rpa					4/28	64-0	4/28					
		TAXES															
HF1917	Kelso	Transit board—public operators given assistance	TA	4/07	rp	Flr				5/3	127-4						
SF1736*	Belanger		TT	4/18	w					4/15	61-0	4/18					
HF3122*	Rest	Bonding authority allocation procedures changed	TA	4/14	rpa	Flr				4/19	133-0	4/20				4/28	527
SF2836	Pogemiller		TT	4/21	rpa					4/21	59-0						
HF3193*	Rest	Public finance provisions modified	TA	4/14	rpa	Flr				4/19	132-0	4/20	4/26	5/4	126-0		
SF2884	Pogemiller		TT	5/04	rpa					4/26	59-2		4/27	5/4	59-1		
		TRANSPORTATION & TRANSIT															
HF2034*	Lieder	Town road levies distribution modified	TR	3/23	rpa					4/5	132-0	4/6		4/28	123-0	5/4	553
SF1802	Murphy		RU	4/26	rpa					4/26	63-0						
HF2115	Ostrem	Accident prevention refresher course	TR	3/30	rpa	Flr-cc				4/19	119-14		4/21	4/27	130-2		
SF2303*	Pappas		TPT	5/02	rp			3/28	rp	4/5	60-5	4/6	4/20	4/26	57-0	5/2	547
HF2365*	Morrison	Traffic regulation changes	TR	3/23	rpa	Flr-cc				3/30	130-2	3/30	4/27	5/2	130-2		
SF1966	Langseth		TPT	5/03	rpa					4/26	63-0	3/31	4/28	5/3	60-0		
HF2508*	Steensma	Motor vehicle registration, taxation modified	TR	3/23	rpa	Flr-cc				4/4	129-0	4/6		4/25	132-0	4/28	536
SF1990	Vickerman		TPT	4/20	rpa					4/20	62-0						
HF2762*	Wagenius	Head Start school bus use regulated	TR	3/23	rpa	Flr-cc				3/30	132-0	3/30		5/3	130-0		
SF2510	Ranum		TPT	4/28	rp					4/28	59-0						
HF2882*	Olson, E.	Potato transportation exemption provided	TR	3/24	rp					4/5	130-2	4/7	4/15	4/20	133-0	4/28	519
SF2706	Moe		TPT	4/21	rp					4/14	56-10		4/18	4/21	55-0		
HF3011*	Osthoff	Municipal state-aid street mileage limitation changed	TR	3/24	rp					4/28	116-14	4/28	5/2				
SF2680	Langseth		TPT	5/03	rpa					5/2	60-1		5/3				
		WAYS & MEANS															
HF1316*	Loure	Nutrition and dietetics board established	WM	4/07	rpa	Flr				4/20	106-26	4/21		5/4	107-24		
SF1339	Johnson, J.B.		FN	4/29	rp					4/29	34-19						
HF1899*	Greiling	Administrative rules—adoption and review revised	WM	4/20	rp	Flr				4/22	132-2	4/25	4/28				
SF1969	Hottinger		RA	4/29	rpa					4/27	64-0		4/29				
HF1985*	Rest	Limited liability partnerships registered	WM	4/13	rp	Flr				4/18	132-0	4/19				4/29	539
SF1786	Reichgott Junge		FN	4/26	rp					4/26	64-0						
HF1995	Wagenius	Waste Management Act amended	WM	4/18	rpa	Flr				4/20	128-0		4/21	5/2	130-0		
SF1788*	Johnson, J.B.		EN	4/29	rpa					4/11	54-12	4/12	4/20	4/29	61-0		
HF2054*	Bishop	Gordy Yaeger Wildlife Management Area sale allowed	WM	4/07	rp	Flr				4/20	129-0	4/21				4/28	531
SF1858	Benson, D.		FN	4/22	rp					4/22	58-0						
HF2048	Rukavina	Health care administrative costs studied by legislative auditor	WM	4/2	rpa	Flr				4/26	83-47						
SF1867*	Berglin		FN	5/02	rpa					4/21	49-6	4/22		5/2	v		
HF2066	Cooper	Town financial audit requirements modified	WM	4/13	rp	Flr				4/18	133-0		4/20	4/27	128-0		
SF1712*	Johnson, D.E.		MLG	5/02	rpa			3/10	rpa	3/14	61-2	3/14	4/19	4/26	55-0	5/2	546
HF2074*	Skoglund	Omnibus juvenile crime bill	WM	3/14	rpa					3/17	129-0	3/18	3/28	4/29	129-0		
SF1845	Ranum		CP	4/29	rpa					3/21	64-0		3/29	4/29	62-0		
HF2120*	Kelley	Health boards—protect from impaired regulated persons	WM	4/07	rpa	Flr				4/14	112-17	4/15		4/28	112-14	5/4	556
SF1849	Piper		FN	4/26	rp					4/26	64-1						
HF2132	Trimble	Salvaged food labeling, licensing, other requirements	WM	4/20	rp	Flr				4/28	119-8						
SF2072*	Mondale		FN	5/04	rpa					4/22	62-0	4/26		5/4	563		
HF2158*	Bishop	Sewage treatment ordinances required, professionals licensed	WM	4/13	rp	Flr				4/21	100-27	4/22	4/28	5/4	110-21		
SF1909	Price		FN	5/05	rpa					4/27	63-1		4/29	5/5	51-0		
HF2183	Ozment	Transportation of hazardous waste modified	WM	4/13	rp	Flr				5/2	131-0						
SF2354*	Vickerman		FN	4/26	rp					4/22	61-0	4/26					
HF2227*	Krueger	Ground voltage studies mandated	WM	4/20	rp	Flr				4/21	132-0	4/22	4/26	4/29	130-0		
SF1609	Sams		FN	4/29	rpa					4/26	52-11		4/27	4/29	51-7		
HF2234*	Kahn	Environment and natural resources trust fund	WM	4/07	rp	Flr-cc				4/13	125-0	4/14	5/2	128-0			
SF2054	Morse		FN	4/28	rpa					4/28	61-0						
HF2243	Rukavina	Minimum wage increased	WM	4/20	rp	Flr				5/2	37-29	5/3					
SF1944*	Kelly		FN	5/03	rpa												

1994 MINNESOTA LEGISLATURE BILL STATUS TRACKING SHEET Bill action between April 28 - May 5			COMMITTEE				FLOOR					FINAL				
File #	Author	Committee/Division/Bill Title	Committee, Division or Subcommittee	Date of Hearing	Action	Re-referred to	Incorporated into HF	General Orders	Action	Final Passage (date)	Vote	Substitution/First Reading in Other Body	Referred to Conference Committee (date)	Concurrence & Repassage	Vote	Governor's Signature Chapter in Laws '94
HF2249	Wenzel	Farm disaster relief	WM	4/18	rpa	Flr				4/28	111-15		4/29			
SF2168*	Bertram		TT	4/29	rp					4/12	65-0	4/13	4/29			
HF2438	Greenfield	Human services provisions modified	WM	4/18	rp	Flr				4/21	132-0					
SF1930*	Betzold		FA	4/28	rp					3/31	62-0	4/4		4/22	54-0	4/28 529
HF2485*	Munger	Legislative Water Commission	WM	4/13	rp	Flr				4/18	130-1	4/20	4/25	4/28	127-0	5/4 557
SF2220	Price	duties provided	FN	4/28	rpa					4/22	62-0		4/25	4/28	55-1	
HF2520	Weaver	Air emission facility—given	WM	4/20	rp	Flr				4/27	129-4		4/28			
SF2289*	Merriam	permit cost reimbursement	FN	4/27	rp					4/22	46-15	4/25	4/27			
HF2525	Greenfield	MinnesotaCare	WM	4/20	rpa	Flr				4/26	77-55		4/28			
SF2192*	Berglin		FN	4/27	rpa					4/18	41-23	4/22	4/27			
HF2624*	Reding	Metropolitan Waste Control	WM	4/07	rpa	Flr				4/14	131-0	4/19	4/25	4/27	133-0	5/4 560
SF2358	Flynn	chair provisions changed	FN	4/28	rpa					4/21	60-0		4/25	4/28	54-0	
HF2775	Asch	Emission inspection stations'	WM	4/20	rp	Flr				4/28	67-55†					
SF1910	Wiener	duties expanded	TPT	3/24	rp					3/24	28-37					
HF2885	Winter	Farm limited liability	WM	4/18	rpa	Flr				4/29	125-5		4/29			
SF1948*	Berg	companies provided	JU	4/29	rpa					4/15	50-11	4/19	4/29			
HF2894*	Ozment	Salvage facilities given	WM	4/13	rp	Flr				4/20	131-0	4/20		5/2	129-0	
SF2520	Price	waste management evaluations	FN	4/28	rpa					4/28	56-0					
HF2920*	Long	Environmental assistance	WM	4/20	rp	Flr				4/21	100-32	4/22				4/29 vt
SF2523	Merriam	office established	RA	4/27	rpa					4/27	58-7					
HF2985	Weicman	Omnibus DWI bill	WM	4/20	rp	Flr				5/3	129-2					
SF1961*	Merriam		RA	5/04	rp					4/19	58-0	4/20		5/4	63-1	
HF3032*	Pugh	Game and fish revenues clarified	WM	4/13	rpa	Flr				4/18	122-0	4/20		4/28	114-8	5/4 561
SF2445	Merriam		FN	4/25	rpa					4/25	51-14					
HF3041*	Jefferson	Target Center, ownership	WM	4/20	rpa	Flr				5/3	69-65	5/4				
SF2725	Pogemiller	finances and use	TT	5/04	rpa					5/4	36-31					
HF3086*	Wagenius	Passive bioremediation allowed and	WM	4/20	rp	Flr				4/25	133-0	4/26	4/28			
SF2313	Mondale	hazardous substance release expanded	FN	4/29	rpa					4/26	64-0		4/29			
HF3179*	Munger	Wetlands bill	WM	4/18	rp	Flr				4/21	133-0	4/22	5/3			
SF2724	Stumpf		RA	5/04	rpa					4/28	61-0		5/4			
HF3209*	Rest	Omnibus tax bill	WM	4/11	rpa	Flr				4/13	84-47	4/13	4/19	5/2	117-16	
SFnone				5/02						4/13	46-18		4/19	5/2	58-8	
HF3210*	Greenfield	Omnibus health and human services	WM	4/14	rp†	Flr				4/15	110-23	4/18		5/4	105-28	
SFnone		appropriations bill		4/27						4/27	50-14					

In the Hopper . . . April 29 - May 5, 1994

Bill Introductions

HF3240-HF3243

Friday, April 29

HF3240—Wenzel (DFL)
Rules & Legislative Administration

Veterans' state cemetery established adjacent to Camp Ripley in Morrison County, and money appropriated.

HF3242—Bettermann (IR)
Labor-Management Relations

Workers' compensation insurance benefits and fraud provisions modified and penalties provided.

Tuesday, May 3

HF3241—Bettermann (IR)
Labor-Management Relations

Workers' compensation attorney fees modified.

HF3243—Knight (IR)

Taxes

Assessments not to include value of improvements made to certain homestead property.

†—HF3210 stricken from HF3215 & became the omnibus Health & Human Services Finance Bill.

†—HF2775 needed 68 votes to pass House floor.

1994 MINNESOTA LEGISLATURE: House action on bills through May 5, 2:30 p.m.

Committee Action	h — heard a — amended lo — laid over t — tabled w — withdrawn re — re-referred to another cmte./div./subcmte. rew — re-referred without recommendation reflr — referred to Floor inc — incorporated into HF _____ f — footnote	Floor Action	np — not passed cr — concurrence and repassage CC — Conference Committee ret — returned to cmte. of last action
Final Action			g — governor signed bill v — governor vetoed bill liv — governor line-item vetoed the bill

Cumulative listing of latest House action on bills*

Editor's note: This section, which is organized numerically by House file number, shows the latest House action on every bill that has had a hearing in the House from the beginning of the 1994 session through the date and time at the top of the page.

The Bill Introductions section, which appears each week, lists bills numerically by House file number and provides a short description of the content of each bill. We suggest that you save all issues of the *Session Weekly* to use as a bill reference guide in conjunction with this listing.

Abbreviations Committee/Division/Subcommittee

(/ precedes a division; - precedes a subcommittee)

AG	AGRICULTURE
AG-afrd	Agriculture Finance & Rural Development
AG-dl	Dairy & Livestock
AG-swr	Soil & Water Resources
CA	CAPITAL INVESTMENT
CED	COMMERCE & ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT
CED-cp	Consumer Protection
CED-cb	Controversial Bills
CED-ee	Economic Equality
CED-ol	Occupational Licensing

CED-rec	Real Estate & Commerce	GO/sgf	State Government Finance Division
CED/itt	International Trade, Technology & Economic Development Division	HH	HEALTH & HUMAN SERVICES
CED/t	Tourism & Small Business Division	HH/hhf	Health & Housing Finance Division
ECF	ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT, INFRASTRUCTURE & REGULATION FINANCE	HH/hsf	Human Services Finance Division
ED	EDUCATION	HO	HOUSING
ED-es	Education Standards	HO-mh	Manufactured Housing
ED-hep	Higher Education Policy	JU	JUDICIARY
ED/hif	Higher Education Finance Division	JU-cl	Civil Law
ED/edf	K-12 Education Finance Division	JU-cjfl	Criminal Justice & Family Law
ED/edf-er	Education Reform	JU-dp	Data Privacy
ED/edf-f	Facilities	JU-dwip	DWI Prevention
ED/edf-sv	Secondary Vocational	JU/jf	Judiciary Finance Division
EN	ENVIRONMENT & NATURAL RESOURCES	LA	LABOR-MANAGEMENT RELATIONS
ENF	ENVIRONMENT & NATURAL RESOURCES FINANCE	LA-uwc	Unemployment & Workers' Compensation
ET	ETHICS	LG	LOCAL GOVERNMENT & METROPOLITAN AFFAIRS
ET/mc	Member Conduct Division	LG-lgr	Local Government Relations
FI	FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS & INSURANCE	LG-mc	Metropolitan Council
FI-b	Banking	LG-mg	Metropolitan Government
FI-i	Insurance	LG-t	Transit
GL	GENERAL LEGISLATION, VETERANS AFFAIRS & ELECTIONS	PA	PUBLIC ACCESS
GL-e	Elections	RI	REGULATED INDUSTRIES & ENERGY
GO	GOVERNMENTAL OPERATIONS & GAMBLING	RU	RULES & LEGISLATIVE ADMINISTRATION
GO-ar	Administrative Rules	RU-p	Personnel
GO-g	Gambling	TA	TAXES
GO-gsr	Government Structure & Reorganization	TA-pt	Property Tax
		TA-st	State Taxes
		TR	TRANSPORTATION & TRANSIT
		TR-t	Transit
		WM	WAYS & MEANS

HF/SF	Action Date	House Action	HF/SF	Action Date	House Action	HF/SF	Action Date	House Action
HFnone/SF2450*	3/29	sub	HF610/SFnone	3/02	JU h & inc. into HF2074	HF1052/SF875	4/08	ED reED/edf & inc. into HF2815
HFnone/SF2237*	3/29	sub	HF613/SF715	3/21	fp 126-6	HF1069/SF628	2/28	LA reLA-uwc
HFnone/SF2348*	4/7	sub	HF628/SF651		inc. into HF2603	HF1094*/SF1134	4/22	g CH485
HFnone/SF2465*		inc. into HF3210	HF662/SF609*	4/29	fp 124-5	HF1108/SF1010	4/08	ECF h reWM & inc. into HF2815
HFnone/SF2367*	4/27	sub	HF664*/SF614	4/28	g CH521	HF1145/SFnone	3/11	TR h
HFnone/SF2685*	4/27	sub	HF707/SF600	3/15	JU/f h	HF1155/SF584*	4/29	cr 102-23
HF228*/SF138	4/25	g CH511	HF762/SFnone	3/31	LG h	HF1170/SF757	3/18	TR h
HF256/SF115	3/24	TA h	HF834/SF788*	5/03	fp 85-42	HF1186*/SF1489	4/11	g CH412
HF284/SF348*	3/11	TR h	HF838/SF456	1/28	LA reLA-uwc	HF1215/SF1071	4/08	TA a & inc. into HF2189, Art. 1 & 3
HF300/SF324	3/14	JU rp & inc. into HF2351	HF859/SF760*	4/25	g CH509	HF3209, Art. 3		
HF311/SF1223		inc. into HF3210	HF881/SF309*	4/29	fp 78-50	HF1227/SF1179	3/22	ED reED/edf
HF321/SF103*	5/02	CC	HF887/SF719	3/09	CED/t rp reCED	HF1240/SFnone	3/17	ED/hif & inc. into HF3178
HF323/SF1512*	3/30	CC	HF892/SFnone	3/22	EN rpa reENF	HF1267/SF1152*	4/08	TA h & inc. into HF3209, Art. 5
HF324/SF187	3/25	TR rpa reTA	HF909/SF762	4/27	CA h & inc. into HF2742	HF1314/SF1593*	3/10	JU rpa & inc. into HF2351
HF345/SFnone	3/02	JU h	HF916/SF778	3/23	HH rpa reHH/hhf	HF1316*/SF1339	5/04	cr 107-24
HF377/SF1483*	3/21	GL rpa reflr	HF924/SF845		inc. into HF3210	HF1363/SF1182	4/20	WM rp reflr
HF392*/SF374	5/03	cr 98-33	HF932/SF887	3/29	ED/edf & inc. into HF2189, Art. 8	HF1374/SF1583	3/24	fp 107-25
HF411/SF603	3/23	RI a	HF936*/SF961	4/21	g CH483	HF1375/SF1402	2/28	LA reLA-uwc
HF423*/SF372	4/28	g CH520	HF942*/SF759	3/30	fp 130-2	HF1416*/SF1280	4/22	g CH490
HF494/SF496	2/28	HH rp	HF955/SF671		inc. into HF3210	HF1447/SFnone	3/17	ED reED/hep
HF524*/SF430	4/21	g CH486	HF984*/SF1307	2/28	CC	HF1449/SF862*	4/22	g CH500
HF553*/SF2217	4/13	fp 101-30	HF985*/SF793	4/18	g CH463	HF1452/SF2403	4/08	HH h & inc. into HF3207
HF564/SF819*	4/15	g CH449	HF993/SF750	3/31	ECF a	HF1457/SF1955	3/25	GO rpa reflr

* Unofficial listing

1994 MINNESOTA LEGISLATURE: House action on bills through May 5, 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 nrp — not recommended to pass		h — heard a — amended lo — laid over t — tabled w — withdrawn re — re-referred to another cmte./div./subcmte. rew — re-referred without recommendation ref — referred to Floor inc — incorporated into HF _____ f — footnote		Floor Action go — General Orders cc — Consent Calendar rp — recommended to pass rpa — recommended to pass as amended t — tabled r — first reading in other body sub — substitution fp — final passage		np — not passed cr — concurrence and repassage CC — Conference Committee ret — returned to cmte. of last action		
Final Action								
HF/SF	Action Date	House Action	HF/SF	Action Date	House Action	HF/SF	Action Date	House Action
HF1483/SF1328	3/25	ED/hif h & inc. into HF3178	HF1869/SF1815	3/17	ED/edfa & inc. into HF2189, Art. 4 & HF2074	HF1954/SF2485	3/29	ED/edfa & inc. into HF2189, Art. 7
HF1496*/SF1318	4/21	g CH497	HF1870/SF1961*	3/19	JU-dwp rpa & inc. into HF2985	HF1955*/SF1780	3/28	g CH379
HF1506/SFnone	3/17	ED reED-hep	HF1872/SF1727	3/28	RI h & inc. into HF2617	HF1956*/SF1926	3/28	g CH378
HF1558/SF1403	3/14	RI w	HF1873/SF1713	4/08	HH h	HF1957*/SF1819	4/22	g CH493
HF1593/SF1421*	3/19	sub	HF1874/SF1923	3/17	TA h	HF1959/SF1861	4/08	HH h & inc. into HF3210
HF1598/SF1369	4/08	HH h & inc. into HF3207	HF1875/SF2198	4/05	TA h	HF1961/SF2497	3/15	CED reGO
HF1629/SF1524*	2/25	TR rpa & inc. into HF2815	HF1876/SF1724	4/08	HH h & inc. into HF3210	HF1962/SF1747	3/09	ED/edf h
HF1638/SF1495		inc. into HF3178	HF1879/SF1954	3/11	TA h	HF1963/SF1748	3/17	ED/edf w
HF1657/SFnone	2/22	JU h	HF1880*/SF1700	4/15	g R5	HF1964*/SF1749	4/13	g CH426
HF1659*/SF1558	4/20	g CH472	HF1881*/SF1680	4/11	g CH410	HF1965/SF1820*	3/28	g CH380
HF1682/SF1577	3/31	ENF rpa reflr	HF1882/SF1692*	4/13	g CH419	HF1966*/SF1855	4/15	g CH441
HF1705/SF1473*	3/10	sub	HF1884/SF2058	4/06	ECF h	HF1968/SF1796	3/04	TR rpa
HF1736/SF1616*	4/4	sub	HF1885*/SF1846	3/28	g CH382	HF1971/SF1918*	3/18	JU rp & inc. into HF2351
HF1739/SFnone	2/28	LA reLA-uwc	HF1886*/SF1751	4/13	g CH425	HF1972/SF2755	3/18	JU rpa & inc. into HF2351
HF1757/SFnone	3/03	EN rpa reJU & inc. into HF2603	HF1888/SF2219	3/16	ECF h	HF1973/SF1787	4/08	TA h & inc. into HF3209, Art. 9
HF1778/SF1641	3/29	fp 75-57	HF1889/SF1722	3/17	JU /f h	HF1974/SF1776	3/11	TR h
HF1784/SF1660*	3/10	sub	HF1890*/SF1756	4/13	g CH423	HF1975/SFnone	3/03	HH h
HF1785/SF1647	3/17	CED-cb rpa reCED	HF1891/SF1691*	4/07	g CH388	HF1976/SF1752*	4/07	g CH395
HF1788*/SF1997	5/02	g CH545	HF1893/SF2016	3/28	RI h & inc. into HF2617	HF1977/SF1976	4/08	TA h & inc. into HF3209, Art. 5
HF1792/SF1662*	4/19	CC	HF1895/SF1707	4/27	CA h & inc. into HF2742	HF1978/SF1965	3/11	ED/edfh & inc. into HF2189, Art. 1
HF1803/SF1673	3/18	TR h	HF1896/SF1718	4/08	ECF h reWM & inc. into HF2815	HF1979/SFnone	3/24	ED/reED/edf
HF1808/SFnone	2/28	LA reLA-uwc	HF1899*/SF1969	4/28	CC	HF1981/SFnone		inc. into HF2074
HF1809/SF1871	4/18	RU rpa reflr	HF1900/SF2211	4/08	ECF h reWM & inc. into HF2815	HF1983/SF1812	3/16	TR a
HF1811/SF1762	3/14	fp 98-33	HF1901*/SF1779	4/28	g CH522	HF1984/SF2576	4/08	ECF h reWM & inc. into HF2815
HF1816/SF2151	4/08	ECF h reWM & inc. into HF2815	HF1902/SF2693	3/07	ED/edf h	HF1985*/SF1786	4/29	g CH539
HF1818/SFnone	4/08	TA h & inc. into HF3209, Art. 5	HF1904/SF1730	3/30	ENF h & inc. into HF3205, Sec. 2	HF1989/SF1798	3/23	ED/edfa & inc. into HF2189, Art. 3
HF1819/SFnone	3/04	TR rp reECF	HF1906*/SF1841	4/06	g CH391	HF1990/SFnone	3/17	ED/edf h
HF1820/SF1804	3/07	JU rpa & inc. into HF2351	HF1909*/SF1723	4/21	g CH491	HF1992/SF1894*	3/10	sub
HF1821/SF1703		inc. into HF2074	HF1910/SF1732*	4/25	g CH502	HF1994/SF1937	3/14	ENF h
HF1822/SF1919	3/04	JU rpa & inc. into HF2074	HF1911/SF1884	4/13	WM rp reRU	HF1995/SF1788*	5/02	cr 130-0
HF1824/SF1953	3/04	JU rpa & inc. into HF2074	HF1912/SF1746	3/16	ED/edff h	HF1996/SF1826*	4/13	g CH424
HF1825/SF2074	3/19	JU-dwp rpa & inc. into HF2985	HF1913*/SF2394	4/11	g CH409	HF1997/SF1763	4/08	HH h & inc. into HF3210
HF1828/SF1685	3/08	LG rtp	HF1914*/SF1729	4/21	g CH484	HF1999*/SF1784	4/29	cr 126-1
HF1829*/SF2778	5/03	cr 133-0	HF1915*/SF1734	5/02	cr 122-8	HF2001/SF2254	3/14	ENF h
HF1830/SF2861	3/24	GL rpa reflr	HF1916/SFnone	3/08	TA h	HF2002/SF1840	3/29	ED/edfh & inc. into HF2189, Art. 8
HF1834/SF1757*	4/07	fp 54-76	HF1917/SF1736*	5/03	fp 127-4	HF2003/SF2879	3/28	ENF rp & inc. into HF3205, Secs. 22, 25
HF1835*/SF1755	4/21	g CH479	HF1918*/SF2496	5/03	cr 121-12	HF2004/SF2202	3/07	ED/edff h
HF1836/SF1690	4/08	HH h & inc. into HF3207	HF1919*/SF1984	4/28	CC	HF2005/SF1726	4/14	fp 46-83
HF1837/SF1688	4/08	TA a & inc. into HF3209, Art. 1	HF1920/SF1738	3/25	JU nrp	HF2007*/SF2285	4/22	v CH492
HF1838/SF2087	3/23	JU rpa & inc. into HF2351	HF1921*/SF1801	4/28	g CH524	HF2008/SF1842*	4/08	HH h & inc. into HF3210 & HF2351
HF1839/SF2019	3/19	JU-dwp rpa & inc. into HF2985	HF1923/SF1911*	4/15	g CH438	HF2010*/SF2050	5/04	g CH548
HF1840/SF1740*	4/28	fp 105-20	HF1925/SFnone	3/21	fp 132-0	HF2012/SF1907	3/03	ED reED/hif
HF1841/SF2057	3/14	ED/edff-h & inc. into HF2189, Art. 5	HF1927*/SF1818	4/18	g CH459	HF2013*/SF1908	4/28	g CH518
HF1842/SF1681	3/14	ENF h	HF1928*/SF1807	4/15	g CH443	HF2015/SFnone	3/15	TA a
HF1844*/SF1679	4/18	g CH457	HF1931/SF1790	3/11	ED/edfa & inc. into HF2189, Arts. 1, 3, 4, 5, 7, 8, 10, 11†	HF2016*/SF1847	3/30	CC
HF1845*/SF1693	4/06	g CH392	HF1934*/SF1767	4/13	g CH417	HF2019/SFnone	3/03	ED reED/edf
HF1846/SF1701	4/08	ECF h reWM & inc. into HF2815	HF1935/SF2596	3/29	ED/edfh & inc. into HF2189, Art. 3	HF2022/SF2412	3/29	ED/edfa & inc. into HF2189, Art. 7
HF1847/SF1960	3/25	GO rp reECF	HF1936*/SF1915	4/18	g CH460	HF2023/SF1895	4/12	fp 133-0
HF1848/SFnone	3/18	JU rpa & inc. into HF2351	HF1938/SFnone	4/21	inc. into HF3179	HF2024/SF1717	3/15	JU-dp ipo & inc. into HF2028
HF1849/SF1778	4/08	TA h & inc. into HF3209, Art. 2	HF1940/SF1733	3/03	HH reHH/hhf	HF2028*/SF2079	5/04	cr 104-27
HF1854/SF1900	3/15	ED reED/edf	HF1941/SF1823*	3/15	JU-dp rp & inc. into HF2028	HF2029/SF1695	4/08	HH h & inc. into HF3207
HF1857/SF2636	4/08	HH h & inc. into HF3207	HF1942/SF2089	3/10	JU rpa & inc. into HF2351	HF2033/SF1844	3/10	HO rpa reJU
HF1858/SF1709*	3/31	g CH383	HF1944/SF2284	3/09	ED/edf h	HF2034*/SF1802	5/04	g CH553
HF1859*/SF1822	4/22	g CH496	HF1945/SFnone	3/11	TA h	HF2035*/SF2215	4/11	g CH404
HF1861/SF1825*	4/15	g CH444	HF1947/SF2120	3/15	ED reED/hif	HF2036/SF1964	3/31	ENF h & inc. into HF3205, Sec. 2
HF1862/SF1742	3/21	GO/sgf h	HF1949/SF1725	2/25	JU rpa reJU/f & inc. into HF2351	HF2037/SF1720	2/28	LA reLA-uwc
HF1863*/SF1737	3/22	g CH377	HF1952/SF1863*	3/14	JU rpa & inc. into HF2351	HF2038/SF2201	3/16	ECF h
HF1864/SF1739	3/28	RI h & inc. into HF2617	HF1953/SF2225	3/09	ED/edf h	HF2039/SF1851	3/30	ENF h & inc. into HF3205, Sec. 2
HF1868/SF2138	3/10	TA h				HF2041/SF1777	3/23	LA-uwc nrp

1994 MINNESOTA LEGISLATURE: House action on bills through May 5, 2:30 p.m.

Committee Action				Floor Action		Final Action	
HF — House File		h — heard		go — General Orders		np — not passed	
SF — Senate File		a — amended		cc — Consent Calendar		cr — concurrence and repassage	
CH — Chapter		lo — laid over		rp — recommended to pass		CC — Conference Committee	
* — version under consideration		t — tabled		rpa — recommended to pass as		ret — returned to cmte. of last action	
rp — recommended to pass		w — withdrawn		amended			
rpa — recommended to pass as		re — re-referred to another cmte./div./subcmte.		t — tabled			
amended		rew — re-referred without recommendation		r — first reading in other body			
nrp — not recommended to pass		refR — referred to Floor		sub — substitution			
		inc — incorporated into HF _____		fp — final passage			
		† — footnote					
HF2042/SF1758* 4/12 fp 108-24			HF2124*/SF1860 4/25 g CH508			HF2204/SF1816* 4/8 sub	
HF2043/SF2063 3/23 fp 115-12			HF2125/SF1956 3/29 ENF rp & inc. into HF3205, Art. 5, Sub. 2			HF2207/SF2033* 4/08 TA h & inc. into HF3209, Art. 6	
HF2044/SF1857 4/08 TA h & inc. into HF3209, Art. 5			HF2126/SF2362 3/25 GO rpa reGO/sgf			HF2208/SFnone 3/17 ED/edf h	
HF2045/SFnone 3/18 GO rpa reFlr			HF2127/SF1870* 3/07 JU rp & inc. into HF2351			HF2210*/SF1791 4/11 g CH400	
HF2046*/SF1922 4/29 cr 109-20			HF2128/SF1886 3/04 JU rp & inc. into HF2074			HF2212*/SF2023 4/18 g CH454	
HF2048/SF1867* 5/02 v CH540			HF2129/SF2166 4/08 HH h & inc. into HF3207			HF2213*/SF2030 3/22 g CH376	
HF2049/SF1770 3/03 ED reED/hif			HF2130*/SF2052 3/31 g CH384			HF2217/SF2025 4/08 TA h & inc. into HF3209, Art. 2	
HF2050/SF1768 3/03 ED reED/hif			HF2132/SF2072* 5/04 g CH563			HF2218/SF2293 3/30 ECF h	
HF2051/SF1769 3/03 ED reED/hif			HF2133/SF2084 3/29 ED/edf h & inc. into HF2189, Art. 10			HF2220/SF2004* 4/08 TA h & inc. into HF3209, Art. 2	
HF2053/SF1793* 4/5 sub			HF2134/SF2007 3/08 ED reEd/edf			HF2222/SF2100 3/23 fp 128-0	
HF2054*/SF1858 4/28 g CH531			HF2135*/SF1698 5/02 v CH543			HF2224/SFnone 3/22 ED reED/edf	
HF2055/SF2090* 3/17 HH rpa			HF2136/SFnone 3/17 ED reEd/edf			HF2225/SF2075 4/05 ED h & inc. into HF2189, Art. 8	
HF2057*/SF1905 4/11 fp 132-0			HF2137/SF2044 3/29 ED/edf h & inc. into HF2189, Art. 8			HF2226*/SF2593 5/04 g CH554	
HF2058*/SF1843 3/28 fp 129-0			HF2139*/SF1848 4/18 g CH461			HF2227*/SF1609 4/29 cr 130-0	
HF2059/SF2670 3/14 ED/edf a & inc. into HF2189, Art. 5			HF2140/SF1706* 4/26 CC			HF2228/SF844* 3/28 v CH381	
HF2060/SF1898* 4/29 g CH538			HF2141/SF2400 3/23 ED/edf h			HF2229/SF2142 3/28 GO/sgf h	
HF2061/SF1912* 4/25 g CH506			HF2142*/SF2538 3/22 fp 132-0			HF2230/SFnone 3/16 TR sa	
HF2064*/SF1982 3/29 fp 103-28			HF2143*/SF2024 4/28 g CH534			HF2231/SF2049 3/30 HH rpa/reHH/hsf & inc. into HF3210	
HF2066/SF1712* 5/02 g CH546			HF2145*/SF1932 inc. into HF3210			HF2232/SF2167 3/25 JU h & inc. into HF2351	
HF2067/SF2066* 4/20 g CH466			HF2148*/SF1760 4/25 g CH515			HF2233/SFnone 3/16 JU h & inc. into HF2351	
HF2069/SF1772 3/15 JU/f h			HF2150/SF1972 4/08 GO h & inc. into HF3208			HF2234*/SF2054 5/02 cr 128-0	
HF2071/SF1980 3/14 JU nrp			HF2151/SF1942 inc. into HF2140			HF2236/SF2401 3/23 JU h	
HF2072/SF1806* 4/20 g CH470			HF2153/SF1992 3/03 ED reED/hif			HF2237*/SF2037 3/28 fp 113-15	
HF2073/SF2126 3/30 ENF h & inc. into HF3205, Sec. 6			HF2154/SF2115 3/18 JU rpa & inc. into HF2351			HF2239/SF2184 3/25 JU rpa & inc. into HF2351	
HF2074*/SF1845 4/29 cr 129-0			HF2155/SF2753 3/15 TA h			HF2243/SF1944* 4/20 WM rp reFlr	
HF2075/SF2382 3/28 ED/edf h & inc. into HF2189, Art. 1			HF2158*/SF1909 5/04 cr 110-21			HF2244/SF1959* 4/13 g CH437	
HF2078/SF2577* 4/15 sub			HF2159*/SF1971 4/25 g CH512			HF2248*/SF1999 4/21 g CH482	
HF2079/SF1993 3/29 ED/edf h & inc. into HF2189, Art. 3			HF2160/SF1656 3/23 LA-uwC rrp			HF2249/SF2168* 4/29 CC	
HF2080*/SF1975 4/29 cr 122-0			HF2161/SF2740 3/28 ED/edf h & inc. into HF2189, Art. 6			HF2250/SF2158 inc. into HF3210	
HF2081/SF1764* 3/15 inc. into HF2028			HF2162/SF2320 3/16 ED/edf h			HF2251/SF2837 4/04 fp 126-1	
HF2082/SF2241* 4/08 TA h & inc. into HF3209, Art. 6			HF2163/SF2131 3/29 ED/edf h & inc. into HF2189, Arts. 1, 5†			HF2252/SF2071* 4/08 TA h & inc. into HF3209, Art. 2	
HF2084/SF2342 3/22 CED rpa reEFC			HF2169/SF2134 4/08 HH h & inc. into HF3210			HF2253/SF1705 3/14 ED/edf h & inc. into HF2189, Art. 5	
HF2085/SF1892* 3/23 HH rpa reHH/hsf			HF2170/SF1872* 3/31 CED rpa reFlr			HF2254/SF1774* 4/20 g CH478	
HF2086*/SF2124 4/11 g CH414			HF2171*/SF1991 5/03 cr 79-54			HF2255/SF2073* 4/13 g CH416	
HF2088/SF1694* 4/21 v CH481			HF2172/SF1896* 4/7 sub			HF2256/SF2542 3/29 ED/edf h & inc. into HF2189, Art. 2	
HF2089/SF1699 3/14 GL nrp			HF2174/SF1875 4/12 TA h			HF2258/SF2001 3/21 LA-uwC rrp	
HF2090*/SF1856 4/06 g CH390			HF2175*/SF2114 4/25 g CH504			HF2259/SFnone 3/14 JU rp & inc. into HF2351	
HF2091/SF1925 3/09 ED/edf h			HF2176*/SF1735* 5/02 fp 107-24			HF2260/SF2135* 4/13 g CH432	
HF2092/SF2449 3/17 ED reED/edf			HF2177/SF1759* 4/8 sub			HF2261/SF2083 3/22 ED reED/edf	
HF2094/SF2022 3/28 TR rp reFlr-cc			HF2178*/SF2017 4/11 g CH403			HF2262/SF2068* 4/06 HH/hsf rpa & inc. into HF3210	
HF2095/SF2121 3/09 ED/edf h			HF2179/SF2162 3/29 TA a			HF2263/SF2077 4/08 HH h & inc. into HF3210	
HF2096/SF1744* 4/25 g CH507			HF2181/SF1828 4/08 HH h & inc. into HF3210			HF2264/SF2078 inc. into HF3210	
HF2097/SF1837 4/11 Flr h & inc. into HF2189, Art. 8			HF2183/SF2354* 5/02 fp 131-0			HF2266/SF2153 3/09 TR-t h	
HF2099*/SF1998 3/24 fp 127-3			HF2184/SF2222 inc. into HF3210			HF2269*/SF2028 4/15 g CH440	
HF2100/SF2141 3/29 ED/edf h & inc. into HF2189, Art. 5†			HF2186/SF2563 3/14 ENF h			HF2272/SF2150* 4/27 sub	
HF2101/SF2208 3/24 ED/edf h			HF2187*/SF2062 4/13 g CH418			HF2273/SF2117 4/08 ECF h reWM & inc. into HF2815	
HF2102/SF1874 3/23 JU rpa reJU/f & inc. into HF2351			HF2189*/SF2206 4/18 CC			HF2274/SF2105 3/07 LA reLA-uwC	
HF2104/SF1899* 4/08 TA h & inc. into HF3209, Art. 6			HF2191/SF1945 3/30 ENF rp & inc. into HF3205, Secs. 26, 27, 28, 30-33, 39, 52			HF2275*/SF2420 4/25 g CH510	
HF2105/SF1968* 4/07 g CH396			HF2192/SF1906 4/05 JU/f h & inc. into HF2351			HF2276/SF2015* 5/02 cr 111-18	
HF2106/SF1901 3/28 RI h & inc. into HF2617			HF2193/SF2857 3/14 ENF h			HF2277/SFnone 3/30 fp 115-16	
HF2108/SF2347 3/11 ED/edf h & inc. into HF2189, Art. 1			HF2194/SFnone 3/03 ED reED/hif			HF2278/SF2259 4/06 fp 82-50	
HF2109/SF1765 3/18 JU nrp & inc. into HF2351†			HF2197/SF2242* 3/10 JU rpa & inc. into HF2351			HF2279/SF2187 3/10 EN rp reENF	
HF2111/SF2003 3/18 JU nrp			HF2198/SF1921* 4/08 TA h & inc. into HF3209, Art. 8			HF2281/SF2157 3/22 TA h	
HF2112/SF2735 3/19 JU-dwp rpa & inc. into HF2985			HF2199/SF1952 4/27 CA h & inc. into HF2742			HF2285/SF1963* 4/08 TA h & inc. into HF3209, Art. 6	
HF2114/SF2002 3/18 JU rpa & inc. into HF2351			HF2200/SFnone 3/28 fp 117-12			HF2286/SFnone 3/18 JU lo	
HF2115/SF2303* 5/02 g CH547			HF2201/SF1750* 3/31 g CH385			HF2287/SF943 3/28 GL rpa reFlr	
HF2120*/SF1849 5/04 g CH556						HF2290/SF2218 4/08 TA h & inc. into HF3209, Art. 7	
HF2123/SF1876 3/11 ED/edf h & inc. into HF2189, Art. 1						HF2291/SF2102 3/29 ED/edf h & inc. into HF2189, Art. 7	
						HF2292/SF2373 3/22 GO rpa reFlr	

1994 MINNESOTA LEGISLATURE: House action on bills through May 5, 2:30 p.m.

Committee Action		h — heard a — amended lo — laid over t — tabled w — withdrawn re — re-referred to another cmte./div./subcmte. rew — re-referred without recommendation refr — referred to Floor inc — incorporated into HF _____ † — footnote	Floor Action go — General Orders cc — Consent Calendar rp — recommended to pass rpa — recommended to pass as amended t — tabled r — first reading in other body sub — substitution fp — final passage	np — not passed cr — concurrence and repassage CC — Conference Committee ret — returned to cmte. of last action		
					Final Action g — governor signed bill v — governor vetoed bill liv — governor line-item vetoed the bill	
HF/SF	Action Date	House Action	HF/SF	Action Date	House Action	HF/SF
HF2294/SFnone 3/17	JU-dp rpa & inc. into HF2028	HF2380/SF2104* 5/04	g CH552	HF2463/SFnone 3/16	JU rpa & inc. into HF2351	
HF2296/SF2210* 5/04	g CH549	HF2381/SF2070* 4/15	g CH446	HF2464/SFnone 3/16	JU rp & inc. into HF2351	
HF2297/SF2018 3/29	ED/edfh & inc. into HF2189, Art. 6	HF2382/SF2209 3/16	ECF rpa reGO	HF2466/SFnone 3/16	inc. into HF2074	
HF2298/SFnone 3/08	ED reED/edf	HF2383/SF2216 3/29	ED/edfh & inc. into HF2189, Art. 3	HF2467/SFnone 3/16	JU rpa & inc. into HF2351	
HF2299*/SF2060 4/20	g CH474	HF2384/SF1795 3/24	TR rpa reECF	HF2468/SF1885 3/18	JU rpa & inc. into HF2351	
HF2301/SF2107 3/10	ECF rp reCA	HF2385/SF2692 3/22	TA h	HF2471/SFnone 4/08	HH h	
HF2303/SF2264 3/29	ED/edfa & inc. into HF2189, Art. 7	HF2386/SF1988 3/23	CED rpa reENF & inc. into HF3205, Sec. 5	HF2473/SF2182 3/21	HO rpa reTA	
HF2304/SF2092 4/05	EN h	HF2391/SF2345* 4/13	g CH433	HF2474/SF2174 4/05	TA h	
HF2305/SF2207 3/22	LG t	HF2398/SF2344 3/14	ED/edff h & inc. into HF2189, Art. 5	HF2475/SF2132 3/17	LG rpa reJU/f	
HF2306*/SF2106 4/13	g CH420	HF2399/SF2751 3/09	ED/edff a	HF2476/SF1986* 4/22	sub	
HF2307/SF2630* 4/08	ECF h reWM & inc. into HF2815	HF2400/SF1903* 4/25	g CH514	HF2478*/SF2251 4/29	g CH542	
HF2308/SF2069 4/08	TA h & inc. into HF3209, Art. 6	HF2401/SF2185 3/25	GO rp reGO/sgf	HF2479/SFnone 3/22	ED/hif & inc. into HF3178	
HF2309*/SF2471 4/11	g CH408	HF2402/SF2171* 4/22	g CH498	HF2480/SF2130 4/08	HH h & inc. into HF3210	
HF2310/SF2076 4/08	GO h & inc. into HF3208	HF2403/SF2175 3/29	ED/edfh & inc. into HF2189, Arts. 1, 2, 6	HF2481/SF1931* 3/30	HH rpa & inc. into HF3210	
HF2311*/SF2391 4/25	g CH505	HF2405*/SF2288 4/28	g CH528	HF2483/SF2417 3/14	JU rp & inc. into HF2351	
HF2314*/SF2845 4/11	g CH411	HF2409/SF2081* 4/21	g CH480	HF2485*/SF2220 5/04	g CH557	
HF2315/SF2021	inc. into HF2603	HF2410*/SF2236 5/04	g CH551	HF2487*/SF2056 4/13	g CH427	
HF2317/SF1372	inc. into HF3210	HF2411*/SF2213 5/02	cr 127-4†	HF2491/SF1938* 4/08	ECF h reWM & inc. into HF2815	
HF2318/SF2086* 4/06	g CH389	HF2412/SF2042* 4/22	sub	HF2492/SF2179 4/08	TA h & inc. into HF3209, Art. 1	
HF2321*/SF2152 4/18	g CH464	HF2413/SF2165 3/15	JU/f h	HF2493*/SF2247 5/05	cr 127-0	
HF2322/SF2111 3/11	TR h	HF2415/SF1983* 4/07	g CH397	HF2497/SFnone 3/28	fp 128-2	
HF2324/SF2763 3/16	JU rp & inc. into HF2351	HF2416/SF2714 3/28	FI rpa reFr	HF2498/SF1866 3/16	ECF rp reTR	
HF2326/SF2334 3/08	ED reED/edf	HF2418/SF1967* 4/07	g CH398	HF2500/SF2216 3/21	JU rpa & inc. into HF2351	
HF2327/SF2036* 4/08	HH h & inc. into HF3210	HF2419/SF2573 3/19	JU-dwp rpa & inc. into HF2985	HF2502/SF2279 3/09	HH reHH/hsf & inc. into HF3210	
HF2329/SF2000 3/23	HH rp reH/hf	HF2420*/SF2180 5/03	cr 130-0	HF2503/SF2349 4/25	CA h	
HF2330*/SF1929 4/11	g CH413	HF2423/SF1835* 3/29	sub	HF2504/SFnone 3/18	TR h	
HF2332/SF1994 3/24	ED/edf a	HF2424*/SF2035 4/21	g CH495	HF2506/SF1862* 4/4	sub	
HF2337/SF2129* 5/03	CC	HF2428/SF2360 3/29	TA a	HF2507/SF2333 3/15	ECF h	
HF2338/SF2095* 4/28	g CH516	HF2429/SF2383* 4/06	g CH387	HF2508*/SF1990 4/28	g CH536	
HF2339/SF2169 4/08	GO h & inc. into HF3208	HF2430/SF2190 3/10	ED reED/hif	HF2509/SFnone 3/15	ED reED/edf	
HF2341/SF2170	inc. into HF3210	HF2431/SF2365 3/10	ED reED/hif	HF2511*/SF1981 3/30	fp 133-0	
HF2342/SF2006 4/08	TA a & inc. into HF3209, Art. 9	HF2432/SF2188 4/08	TA a & inc. into HF3209, Art. 3	HF2512*/SF2240 5/03	cr 130-0	
HF2343/SF2020 3/18	JU rp & inc. into HF2351	HF2433*/SF2205 4/22	g CH489	HF2513/SF2503* 4/13	g CH436	
HF2344/SFnone 3/10	JU rp & inc. into HF2351	HF2434/SF2371* 3/16	JU rpa & inc. into HF2351 & HF3210	HF2515/SFnone 3/07	LA reLA-uwc	
HF2345/SF2431* 3/11	JU rp & inc. into HF2351	HF2435*/SF2607 4/11	g CH401	HF2517/SF1741* 4/20	g CH467	
HF2346/SFnone 3/04	JU rp & inc. into HF2074	HF2436*/SF2537 4/20	fp 133-0	HF2518/SFnone 3/22	TA h	
HF2347/SF2013* 4/08	TA h & inc. into HF3209, Art. 9	HF2437/SFnone 3/11	JU rp & inc. into HF2351	HF2519*/SF2112 4/26	CC	
HF2348/SF2140 3/15	ECF h	HF2438/SF1930* 4/28	g CH529	HF2520/SF2289* 4/28	CC	
HF2349/SF2233 4/08	GO h & inc. into HF3208	HF2439/SF2405 4/08	TA h & inc. into HF3209, Art. 6	HF2521/SF2010 3/28	RI h & inc. into HF2617	
HF2351/SFnone 4/20	CC	HF2440/SF2329* 4/25	g CH513	HF2522*/SF2253 4/05	fp 130-1	
HF2352/SF1987 3/10	ED reED-es	HF2441/SFnone 3/11	inc. into HF2074	HF2523/SF1879 4/06	ECF rpa reRU	
HF2354/SF2118* 4/28	g CH517	HF2442/SF2223 3/15	ED h	HF2524/SF2330 3/23	HO np	
HF2355/SF2176 4/08	TA h & inc. into HF3209, Art. 2	HF2443/SF2245 3/10	ED reED/hif	HF2525/SF2192* 4/28	CC	
HF2356/SF2756 3/18	JU t	HF2444/SFnone 3/29	ED/edfh & inc. into HF2189, Art. 9	HF2526/SF2327 3/25	TR rp reRU	
HF2358/SF2059 4/08	TA h & inc. into HF3209, Art. 9	HF2447/SF2351 3/10	ED reED/hif	HF2527/SF2281 3/17	ED reED/edf	
HF2359/SF2260* 4/22	g CH501	HF2448/SF2212 3/16	ECF h	HF2529/SF2274* 4/06	g CH393	
HF2360*/SF2472 4/22	g CH487	HF2451/SF1985 3/14	RI rp	HF2530/SF1951* 4/15	g CH442	
HF2361/SF2796 3/16	ECF rpa reHH	HF2452/SF1824 3/16	EN rp reENF	HF2533/SF2262* 4/18	g CH455	
HF2362*/SF2189 5/04	g CH550	HF2453/SFnone 3/23	JU w	HF2534/SFnone 3/17	ED reED/edf	
HF2363/SF2460 3/22	LG rp reFr-cc	HF2454/SFnone 3/24	LA rp & inc. into HF3108	HF2535/SF1996* 5/02	fp 128-0	
HF2364/SFnone	inc. into HF2815	HF2455/SFnone 3/14	RI a & inc. into SF788	HF2536/SF2040* 4/07	g CH386	
HF2365*/SF1966 5/02	cr 130-2	HF2456/SFnone 3/14	ECF h reWM & inc. into HF2815	HF2539/SF2374 3/25	HH reHH/hsf & inc. into HF3210	
HF2368/SFnone 3/17	ED/edf h	HF2457/SF2556* 4/08	ECF h reWM & inc. into HF2815	HF2541/SF2263 3/24	ED/edfa & inc. into HF2189, Art. 2	
HF2370/SF2177* 4/08	HH h & inc. into HF3210	HF2458/SFnone 3/14	JU rpa & inc. into HF2351	HF2542/SF2163 3/18	JU rp & inc. into HF2351	
HF2371/SFnone 4/05	fp 115-11	HF2459/SFnone 3/11	JU rpa & inc. into HF2351	HF2543/SFnone 3/18	JU w	
HF2372/SF2299 4/08	TA h & inc. into HF3209, Art. 5	HF2460/SFnone 3/16	JU rpa & inc. into HF2351	HF2544/SF2418 3/15	JU-dp rp & inc. into HF2028	
HF2373*/SF2038 4/18	g CH452	HF2461/SF1817 3/16	JU rp & inc. into HF2351	HF2545/SF2664 3/18	JU np	
HF2375/SF2440 4/05	TA h	HF2462/SFnone 3/11	JU rpa & inc. into HF2351	HF2551*/SF2250 4/28	g CH526	
HF2376/SF2181 3/31	GL rp reGO/sgf			HF2552/SF2047 3/25	TR rew reTA	
HF2379/SF1794* 4/20	g CH475			HF2553*/SF2262 4/18	g CH456	

* Unofficial listing

1994 MINNESOTA LEGISLATURE: House action on bills through May 5, 2:30 p.m.

Committee Action				Floor Action		Final Action	
HF/SF	Action Date	House Action	HF/SF	Action Date	House Action	HF/SF	Action Date
HF2554/SF2325	3/18	AG rpa reENF	HF2657*/SF2584	4/18	g CH458	HF2763/SF2452	..... inc. into HF3210
HF2557/SF2282	4/08	TA h & inc. into HF3209, Art. 1	HF2658*/SF2357	5/03	cr 133-0	HF2766/SF2569	3/21 H0 rp reCA
HF2558/SF1651*	3/29	LG rp reTR	HF2659/SF2341	3/24	LA t	HF2767/SF2461	3/17 JU-dp rpa & inc. into HF2028
HF2560/SF2701	3/14	LA reLA-uwc	HF2660/SF2390	4/08	TA h & inc. into HF3209, Art. 2	HF2770/SF2858*	5/02 fp 113-17
HF2561/SFnone	3/24	ED lo	HF2662/SF2248	4/08	HH h & inc. into HF3207†	HF2771/SF2226	3/18 JU lo
HF2562*/SF2322	4/13	g CH421	HF2665*/SF2451	4/15	g CH448	HF2772*/SF2258	4/18 g CH453
HF2563/SF2703	3/25	HH reHH/hsf	HF2666*/SF2421	4/20	g CH473	HF2775/SF1910	4/28 fp 67-55†
HF2565/SF2717	3/25	Ed/hif h & inc. into HF3178	HF2670*/SF2276	4/22	g CH499	HF2776/SF2572*	4/13 g CH434
HF2567*/SF2447	5/02	cr 128-0	HF2671/SF2199*	4/11	g CH406	HF2777/SF2590	..... inc. into HF2351
HF2568/SF2324	3/18	JU rp & inc. into HF2351	HF2672/SF2297*	5/04	fp 125-0	HF2778/SFnone	3/14 JU rpa & inc. into HF2351
HF2570/SF2410*	3/18	TR o	HF2673/SF1880	3/25	JU rp reFlr	HF2779/SFnone	3/18 JU rp & inc. into HF2351
HF2571/SFnone	3/22	ED reED/edf	HF2674/SF2789	3/23	ED/edf h & inc. into HF2189, Art. 3	HF2780/SFnone	3/18 JU rp & inc. into HF2351
HF2572/SF2246*	4/29	g CH537	HF2675*/SF2305	4/28	g CH530	HF2781/SFnone	3/18 JU rp & inc. into HF2351
HF2576/SF2336	3/29	TA h	HF2676/SF2338	.....	inc. into HF2617	HF2782/SF2754	4/08 HH h & inc. into HF3207
HF2577/SF2466	3/24	LA rpa reFlr	HF2677/SF2422*	4/20	g CH469	HF2784/SF2267*	4/15 g CH447
HF2578/SFnone	3/25	HH reHH/hsf	HF2678/SF2331	3/17	ED/edf a & inc. into HF2189, Art. 4	HF2786/SF2476*	4/08 TA h & inc. into HF3209, Art. 6
HF2580/SF1711	3/22	ED reED/edf	HF2679*/SF2557	4/11	g CH402	HF2787/SF2446	3/25 AG h
HF2582/SF2413	4/08	HH h & inc. into HF3207	HF2680*/SF2231	4/28	g CH535	HF2788/SF2665	3/24 JU/if rpa reJU
HF2583/SF2352	3/16	ECF h	HF2688/SF2145	3/15	JU/if h	HF2789/SF2433	3/22 TA h
HF2586/SF2278	4/08	ECF h reWM & inc. into HF2815	HF2689/SFnone	3/25	HH reHH/hsf	HF2790/SFnone	3/21 JU st†
HF2587/SF2462*	4/13	g CH429	HF2691/SFnone	3/25	JU rpa & inc. into HF2351	HF2792/SF2426	3/24 TA o
HF2588/SF2737	4/08	HH h & inc. into HF3207	HF2692*/SF2436	4/11	g CH415	HF2793/SF2559	3/29 ED/edf h & inc. into HF2189, Art. 5†
HF2589/SF2541	3/21	RI rp reTR	HF2695/SF2326	4/08	ECF h reWM & inc. into HF2815	HF2795/SF2525	3/24 GO rev reED
HF2590/SF2540*	5/04	cr 91-33	HF2696/SF2504	4/05	ED h & inc. into HF2189, Art. 8	HF2796/SF2486	4/07 fp 128-0
HF2591*/SF2539	3/28	fp 130-0	HF2697/SF2270	3/16	JU rp & inc. into HF2351	HF2799/SF2346	3/22 CED rpa
HF2592/SF2545	4/08	TA o & inc. into HF3209, Art. 5	HF2698/SF2498*	4/28	fp 127-0	HF2801/SF2697	4/08 TA o & inc. into HF3209, Art. 8
HF2598/SF2143	4/08	GO h & inc. into HF3208	HF2699/SF2517	3/29	ED/edf h & inc. into HF2189, Art. 5, Sec. 1	HF2802/SF2553	4/08 TA h & inc. into HF3209, Art. 2
HF2599/SF2294	3/15	ENF h	HF2700/SF2411	3/25	LA rpa reFlr	HF2806/SF2551*	4/20 g CH471
HF2600/SFnone	4/27	CA h & inc. into HF2742	HF2701/SF2512	3/22	LG nrp	HF2807/SF2468*	4/4 sub
HF2602/SF2197*	5/04	fp 121-7	HF2702/SF2392*	3/18	JU rpa & inc. into HF2351	HF2810/SF2611	3/25 HH reHH/hsf
HF2603/SF2309*	4/05	JU rpa	HF2703/SF2549	3/16	JU rp & inc. into HF2351	HF2811/SF2443	4/08 TA o & inc. into HF3209, Art. 8
HF2605/SF2155	4/08	TA h & inc. into HF3209, Art. 5	HF2704/SFnone	3/18	JU rp & inc. into HF2351 & HF2603	HF2813/SF2825*	4/08 HH h & inc. into HF3210
HF2609/SFnone	3/25	GO rpa reED & inc. into HF3178	HF2705/SF2522*	4/07	g CH394	HF2814/SF2550*	4/13 sub
HF2610/SF2149*	3/29	sub	HF2707/SF2770	3/17	ED reED-hif	HF2815/SF2439	4/12 WM rpa & inc. into HF3215/SF2913*
HF2613/SF2651	3/19	JU-dwp rp & inc. into HF2985	HF2710*/SF2624	5/04	g CH559	HF2816/SF2707*	4/06 & inc. into HF2351
HF2614/SF2591	3/15	inc. into HF2028	HF2714/SF2616	3/25	ED/edf a & inc. into HF2189, Art. 1	HF2818/SF2306	4/08 TA h & inc. into HF3209, Art. 5
HF2615/SF2311	3/31	CED lo	HF2717/SF2758	3/30	ENF rp & inc. into HF3205, Secs. 10-12	HF2820/SF2099*	4/8 sub
HF2617*/SF2161	5/04	cr 107-9	HF2718/SF2655	3/21	ED/edf h	HF2821/SF2586	4/18 fp 131-0
HF2619/SF2353	3/07	ED/edf h	HF2721/SF2376	3/17	ECF h reED	HF2822/SF2564	3/29 ED/edf h & inc. into HF2189, Art. 8
HF2621/SF2560	4/08	TA h & inc. into HF3209, Art. 6	HF2726/SF2580	3/28	FI rpa reFlr	HF2824/SF2826	3/25 ED/edf a & inc. into HF2189, Art. 7
HF2622*/SF2561	4/11	g CH407	HF2727/SF2505	3/22	ED reED/edf	HF2825/SF2429*	4/25 CC
HF2623*/SF2562	5/02	cr 128-0	HF2728/SF2491*	4/20	g CH468	HF2830/SF2552	4/06 inc. into HF2351
HF2624*/SF2358	5/04	g CH560	HF2729/SF2881	3/16	EN rpa	HF2831/SF2312	4/08 HH h
HF2625*/SF2256	4/28	fp 128-0	HF2731/SF2467*	4/28	g CH523	HF2832/SF2599	3/29 ED/edf h & inc. into HF2189, Art. 4
HF2626*/SF2432	4/21	g CH494	HF2735/SF2514	.....	inc. into HF3210	HF2833/SF2768	3/24 ED reED-es
HF2627/SF2369	3/29	ED/edf h & inc. into HF2189, Art. 10	HF2737/SF2464*	4/13	g CH430	HF2834/SF2676	3/22 ED reED/edf
HF2629/SF2397	.....	inc. into HF3210	HF2738/SFnone	4/08	TA a & inc. into HF3209, Arts. 1, 2	HF2835/SF2425*	4/11 g CH405
HF2630/SF2415*	4/07	g CH399	HF2739/SF2715	3/17	ED reED/hif	HF2837/SF2566	3/24 LA rp & inc. into HF3108
HF2634*/SF22119	4/18	g CH451	HF2742*/SF2516	5/02	CC	HF2839*/SF2519	4/29 g CH541
HF2636/SF2393*	4/21	CC	HF2743/SF2458	3/25	AG rp reENF	HF2840/SF2838	4/08 HH h
HF2638/SF2277*	5/04	g CH562	HF2744/SF2408	4/08	TA h & inc. into HF3209, Art. 2	HF2842/SF2526	4/08 TA h & inc. into HF3209, Art. 6
HF2643/SF1808*	3/24	LA rp & inc. into HF3108	HF2749/SF2437	4/08	GO h & inc. into HF3208	HF2843/SF2009*	5/02 cr 120-10
HF2644/SF864	4/08	JU h	HF2755/SF2509	3/18	JU rp & inc. into HF2351	HF2845/SF2380	3/31 ECF h
HF2645/SF2232*	5/04	fp 69-65	HF2757/SF2154*	3/31	EN rpa reTA	HF2852/SF2689	3/28 GO/sgf h
HF2646*/SF22283	4/13	g CH422	HF2759/SF2622	3/30	ENF h & inc. into HF3205, Sec. 3, Sub. 5	HF2853/SF2612	4/08 HH h & inc. into HF3210
HF2648/SF2555	4/25	CA rp reRU	HF2760/SFnone	4/27	CA h & inc. into HF2742	HF2855/SF2641	3/23 JU rpa reHH
HF2651/SF2316*	5/02	fp 128-4	HF2762/SF2510	5/03	cr 130-0	HF2856*/SF2749	4/18 g CH462
HF2654/SF2173	4/08	TA h & inc. into HF3209, Art. 8	HF2763/SFnone	3/25	EN rp reENF	HF2861/SFnone	3/25 EN rp reENF
HF2655/SFnone	3/16	ED/edf a & inc. into HF2189, Art. 3					

1994 MINNESOTA LEGISLATURE: House action on bills through May 5, 2:30 p.m.

Committee Action				Floor Action		np—not passed cr—concurrence and repassage CC—Conference Committee ret—returned to cmte. of last action		
HF/SF	Action Date	House Action	HF/SF	Action Date	House Action	HF/SF	Action Date	House Action
HF2866/SF2672*	4/15	g CH445	HF2981/SFnone	3/24	ED reED-es	HF3110/SFnone	3/24	TR rp reFl-cc
HF2868/SFnone	3/25	HH reHH/hsf	HF2983/SFnone	4/27	CA h & inc. into HF2742	HF3115/SF2815	4/08	TA h & inc. into HF3209, Art. 6
HF2871/SF2739	3/25	TA h	HF2985/SF1961*	5/03	fp 129-2	HF3119/SFnone	4/05	ECF h
HF2872/SF2547	3/18	JU rpa & inc. into HF2351	HF2986/SF2639	3/25	ED/edf h	HF3120*/SF2292	4/28	g CH525
HF2874/SFnone	3/28	RI h & inc. into HF2617	HF2987/SF2765	3/25	HH reHH/hsf	HF3122*/SF2836	4/28	g CH527
HF2877/SF2821	3/23	HO rpa reHH/hhf	HF2990/SF2690*	5/04	g CH564	HF3126/SF2818	3/29	ED/edfa & inc. into HF2189, Art. 9
HF2878/SF2638	3/29	ENF rp & inc. into HF3205, Sec. 5	HF2991/SF1832*	4/11	TR w	HF3132/SFnone	3/29	ED/edfa & inc. into HF2189, Art. 1
HF2880/SF2629	4/08	TA h & inc. into HF3209, Art. 1	HF2992/SFnone	3/24	ED reED/edf	HF3133/SF2824	3/25	AG rp reENF
HF2882*/SF2706	4/28	g CH519	HF2997/SFnone	3/31	inc. into HF2825	HF3136*/SF2291	4/28	g CH533
HF2884/SF2546	3/22	ED reED-es	HF2998*/SF2832	4/04	fp 127-2	HF3138/SF2866	4/08	TA a & inc. into HF3209, Art. 7
HF2885/SF1948*	4/29	CC	HF2999/SFnone	3/31	inc. into HF2825	HF3139/SF2865	4/27	CA h & inc. into HF2742
HF2886/SF2704	3/25	TA a	HF3003/SF2718	3/23	ED/edf h	HF3141/SF2870	4/08	TA h & inc. into HF2742
HF2887/SF2455*	3/31	HH rpa reHH/hsf	HF3004/SF2011*	5/04	fp 110-18	HF3146/SF2579*	4/20	g CH477
HF2888/SF2634	4/04	fp 87-41	HF3005/SF2771	4/20	fp 134-0	HF3147/SFnone	4/08	TA h & inc. into HF3209, Art. 5
HF2890/SF2613	4/08	TA h & inc. into HF3209, Art. 5	HF3009/SF2716	3/23	ED/hif h & inc. into HF3178	HF3151/SF1888*	4/13	sub
HF2892/SF2709*	5/04	g CH558	HF3011*/SF2680	5/02	CC	HF3155/SF2795*	4/27	sub
HF2893*/SF2699	4/25	g CH503	HF3012/SF2617*	3/30	TR rpa reECF	HF3159/SFnone	4/06	& inc. into HF2351
HF2894*/SF2520	5/02	cr 129-0	HF3015/SF2793	3/23	JU rp & inc. into HF2351	HF3172/SF2893	3/30	TR w
HF2896/SF2671*	4/13	g CH428	HF3017*/SF2877	4/18	fp 120-12	HF3174/SF2871	4/27	CA h & inc. into HF2742
HF2898/SF2637	3/23	CED rpa reECF	HF3018/SF2681	4/08	TA a & inc. into HF3209, Art. 8	HF3178/SF2900*	4/25	cr 112-22
HF2899/SF2588*	4/5	sub	HF3020/SF2650	3/28	RI h & inc. into HF2617	HF3179*/SF2724	5/03	CC
HF2901/SF2833	4/27	CA h & inc. into HF2742	HF3021/SF2854	3/24	ED/edf h & inc. into HF2189, Art. 1	HF3180/SF2742	4/05	TA h
HF2902/SFnone	3/21	JU lo	HF3022/SF2500*	5/04	g CH565	HF3181/SF2887	4/05	ECF h
HF2904/SF2620	4/08	HH h & inc. into HF3210	HF3027/SF2741	4/08	TA a & inc. into HF3209, Art. 2	HF3184/SF2889	4/07	TA a
HF2910/SFnone	3/25	HH reHH/hsf	HF3028/SF2481	3/29	TA a	HF3188/SF2874	4/04	HH reHH/hsf
HF2912/SF2606	4/08	HH h & inc. into HF3210	HF3029/SF2404	3/28	RI h & inc. into HF2617	HF3190/SF2895	4/08	TA h & inc. into HF3209, Art. 5
HF2914/SF2626	4/05	GO rp reTA	HF3031/SF2733	3/24	ED reED-edf	HF3193*/SF2884	5/04	cr 126-0
HF2915/SF2847	4/08	TA h & inc. into HF3209, Art. 5	HF3032*/SF2445	5/04	g CH561	HF3195/SFnone	4/08	TA a & inc. into HF3209, Art. 8
HF2916/SF2710*	4/29	cr 122-1	HF3038/SF2901	4/05	TA h	HF3196/SF2898	4/07	TA lo
HF2918*/SF2484	4/21	fp 130-0	HF3039/SFnone	3/21	ED/edf h & inc. into HF2189, Art. 6†	HF3198/SFnone	4/08	TA h & inc. into HF3209, Art. 5
HF2919/SF2643	3/22	ED reED/edf	HF3041*/SF2725	5/03	fp 69-65	HF3200/SF2906	4/08	TA h & inc. into HF3209, Art. 2
HF2920*/SF2523	4/29	v† CH544	HF3046*/SF2831	4/05	fp 132-0	HF3204/SFnone	4/08	TA h & inc. into HF3209, Art. 8
HF2921/SF2666	3/22	ED reED-es	HF3049/SF2031*	4/14	sub	HF3205/SFnone	4/12	WM rp & inc. into HF3215
HF2922/SF2640*	4/08	HH h & inc. into HF3210	HF3050/SF2705	4/08	TA h & inc. into HF3209, Art. 5	HF3207/SFnone	4/14	WM rp† reFl & inc. into HF3210
HF2925*/SF2608	4/28	cr 123-2	HF3051*/SF2493	4/19	fp 133-0	HF3208/SFnone	4/12	WM rpa & inc. into HF3215
HF2934/SF2194*	4/08	GO h & inc. into HF3208	HF3052/SF2745	.....	inc. into HF3210	HF3209*/SFnone	5/02	cr 117-16
HF2935/SF2628	3/24	HH rpa & inc. into HF3210	HF3053*/SF2800	4/22	g CH488	HF3210*/SFnone	5/04	cr 105-28†
HF2936*/SF2660	4/15	g CH439	HF3055/SFnone	4/08	ECF h reWM & inc. into HF2815	HF3211*/SF2910	5/02	CC
HF2937/SFnone	3/24	ED reED/edf	HF3056/SFnone	3/29	ECF rpa reED & inc. into HF2351 & HF2189, Art. 12†	HF3214/SFnone	4/15	EN ht
HF2939/SF2646	3/29	ED/edfa & inc. into HF2189, Art. 7, 8	HF3057*/SF2719	4/05	fp 112-18	HF3215/SF2913*	4/19	CC
HF2943/SF2728	3/24	ED reED-hep	HF3060/SF2788	3/21	Ed/edf h & inc. into HF2189, Art. 6†	HF3220/SF2558	4/20	WM rp reFl
HF2944/SF2621	3/25	HH reHH/hsf & inc. into HF3210	HF3065/SF2782	.....	inc. into HF3210	HF3227/SF180*	5/04	CC
HF2945/SF2876	4/08	ECF h reWM & inc. into HF2815	HF3066/SF2863	4/08	TA h & inc. into HF3209, Art. 6	HF3230*/SF2097	5/02	CC
HF2946/SF2642*	4/27	fp 21-106	HF3070/SFnone	4/05	TA a	HF3239/SF2929*	5/02	RA rp reFl
HF2949/SF2657	3/28	GO/gf h	HF3071/SFnone	4/08	TA h & inc. into HF3209, Art. 8			
HF2951*/SF2494	4/26	fp 69-62	HF3075/SFnone	3/23	Fl lo			
HF2953/SF2598*	4/13	g CH431	HF3078/SF2878	4/08	TA h & inc. into HF3209, Art. 2			
HF2954/SF2255*	4/20	g CH476	HF3079*/SF2757	5/02	cr 125-2			
HF2957/SF2582*	4/13	g CH435	HF3085/SF2915	4/08	ECF h reWM & inc. into HF2815			
HF2958/SF2738	4/08	HH h & inc. into HF3210	HF3086*/SF2313	4/28	CC			
HF2961/SF2631	4/08	HH h & inc. into HF3207	HF3091*/SF2731	4/21	g CH465			
HF2962/SF2868	3/24	LA rpa reWM	HF3093/SF2820	4/25	CA h			
HF2966/SF2669*	4/08	GO h & inc. into HF3208	HF3095/SF2885*	3/24	LA rpa reFl			
HF2967*/SF2647	4/15	g CH450	HF3097/SF2783	4/25	CA h			
HF2968/SFnone	3/25	JU rpa & inc. into HF2351	HF3100*/SF2849	4/28	fp 123-0			
HF2973/SF2769	3/24	GO rpa reFl	HF3108/SFnone	3/25	LA rpa reECF			
HF2978/SF2834	3/24	LA rpa reFl	HF3109/SF2097	3/25	TR rpa reRU			
HF2979/SF1766*	4/29	cr 126-0						
HF2980/SF1702*	4/08	ECF h reWM & inc. into HF2815						

Footnotes

† HF1931 — Art. 1, Secs. 1, 4, 5, 18, 21, 24-28 were incorporated into HF2189.

† Parts of HF2109 were incorporated into HF2351. † Part of HF2163 was incorporated into HF2189.

† HF 2411 — New House conferees were named on 4/27/94 after the Senate rejected the conference committee report.

† HF2920 — House attempted to override the veto on 5/2/94, but failed.

† HF3039 — Part of HF3039 was incorporated into HF2189.

† HF3056 — Sec. 28 was incorporated into HF2351.

† HF3060 — Part of HF3060 was incorporated into HF2189.

† HF3207 — Stricken from HF3215 and incorporated into HF3210.

† HF3210 — Stricken from HF3215.

† HF3214 — Language from this bill was inserted into SF1706.

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<input type="checkbox"/> Bill Tracking Which section do you prefer?	<input type="checkbox"/> Weekly action (grid)	<input type="checkbox"/> Cumulative action

Should the bill tracking sections be continued next year? Yes No

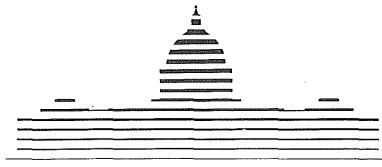
On the following scale from 1 to 5, please rate the following aspects of the *Session Weekly*? (Circle one number in each set)

Writing	Difficult to understand	1	2	3	4	Easy to understand	5
Story Length	Too short	1	2	3	4	Just right	5
Readability (type size)	Too small	1	2	3	4	Just right	5
Photographs	Poor	1	2	3	4	Excellent	5
Layout	Poor	1	2	3	4	Excellent	5

What do you like about the *Session Weekly*? _____

Do you have any suggestions for improving the *Session Weekly*? _____

We plan to include a Q & A column next year when space allows. If you have a question about the Minnesota House of Representatives or the legislative process, please write it here. _____



MINNESOTA HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
PUBLIC INFORMATION OFFICE
175 STATE OFFICE BUILDING
ST. PAUL, MN 55155-1298

Speaker of the House: Irv Anderson
Majority Leader: Phil Carruthers
Minority Leader: Steven A. Sviggum

MINNESOTA INDEX

Minnesota taxes

Number of states without an income tax	9
Number of states with income tax burdens greater than Minnesota, 1991	4
Year that Minnesota's income tax was established	1933
Top individual income tax rate, in percent, 1977	18
in 1993	8.5
Percent of Minnesota net tax revenue generated by individual income tax, FY1993	42.8
Amount of net individual income tax collected, FY 1993, in billions	\$3.47
Percent of Minnesota households filing income tax returns, 1990 (most recent data available)	84
State cigarette tax, per pack, in cents, 1994	48
Dollars generated, FY 1993, in millions	\$175.8
Number of cigarettes sold in Minnesota to generate those funds, in billions....	7.3
Cigarettes sold per man, woman, and child in Minnesota	1,703
Number of times the cigarette tax has been increased since its inception in 1947	10
Number of states with a higher tax	0
Sales tax on alcoholic beverages, in percent	9
Gas tax, when adopted in 1925, in cents per gallon	2
State tax on gasoline, per gallon, 1993	20
Proposed increase in the gas tax, under HF3230, in cents per gallon	4.4
State flat tax on a rental car	\$7.50
Dollars generated by the tax, in millions, FY 1993	\$6.3
Dollars to the general fund from the state's "controlled substance tax," imposed on marijuana, cocaine, and other illegal drugs, FY 1993	\$206,000
Amount that Scott County receives from every Valleyfair amusement park admission ticket purchased, in cents	25
Estimated statewide increase in property taxes for 1994, in percent	11
Rate that someone earning \$12,000 annually pays in sales tax, compared to someone earning \$61,000 annually, as a portion of income	2:1
Aside from the income tax, number of Minnesota taxes categorized by the Department of Revenue that it considers progressive	0
Number of states, according to a 1991 study, that have progressive overall tax systems	2

Sources: *Minnesota Tax Handbook*, and the *Minnesota Tax Incidence Study*, November 1993, Minnesota Department of Revenue, Tax Research Division.



For more information . . .

For general information, call:
House Information Office
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(612) 296-2314

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