

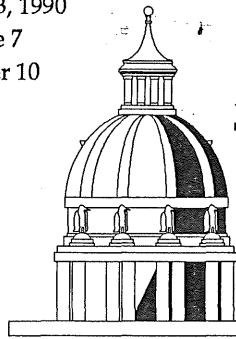
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April 13, 1990
Volume 7
Number 10



Session Weekly

Minnesota House of Representatives

It's a fact!

When the gavel came down in the Minnesota House of Representatives on Jan. 3, 1979, to begin a new legislative session, the bang that sounded went down in history.

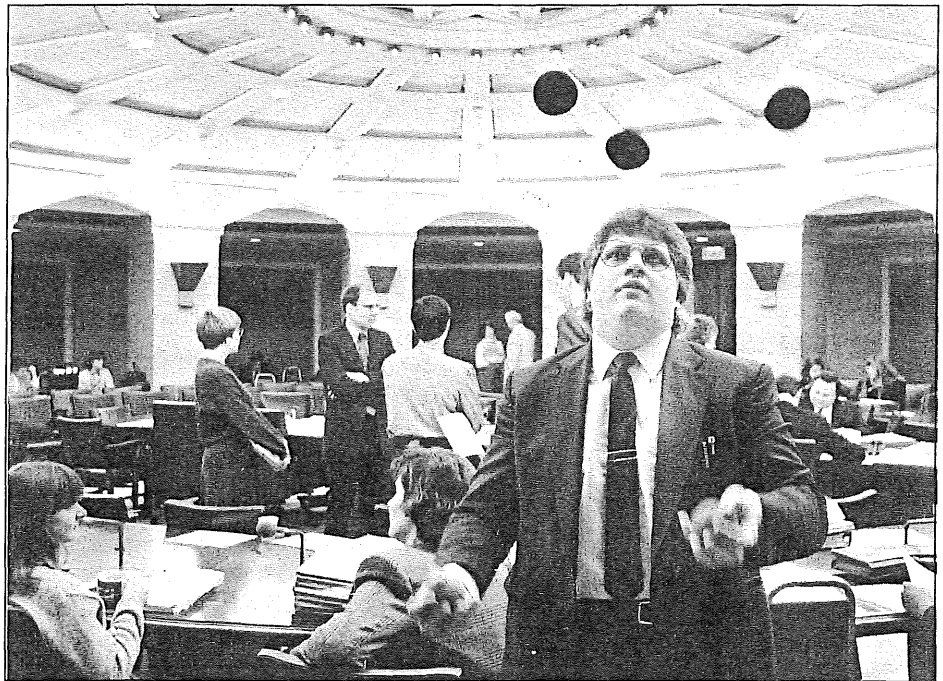
It was the first time in the state's history that Independent-Republicans (IRs) and Democratic Farmer-Laborites (DFLers) had an equal number of legislators — 67 — in their respective caucuses.

The split made the two parties equal partners in sharing the power in the House.

Prior to the 1978 election, DFLers held a 99-35 majority in the House. But the IRs took 32 DFL House seats in that election.

After several negotiations, both parties agreed to split chairships and elected Rep. Rod Searle (IR-Waseca) as speaker of the House.

DFLers currently hold an 79-54 majority in the House. One seat is vacant.



House page Ken Larson took time out to juggle during a recent House-Senate tax conference committee meeting. The committee remains at odds over tax and spending issues.

Highlights

Metro composting sites

Metropolitan counties could establish composting sites where licensed solid waste collectors can bring yard waste at no charge if the Minnesota Toxic Prevention Act approved by the House April 11 becomes law.

Rep. Brad Stanius (IR-White Bear Lake) says he believes people ought to separate yard waste from the waste stream, but it's become too expensive for metro residents. He added an amendment to the act calling for the compost sites.

People have to pay anywhere from 90 cents to \$3 a bag for grass and clippings to be taken away, says Stanius. Counties should establish at least one composting site within their boundaries with the extra money allocated to counties under the

1989 SCORE bill.

Rep. Willard Munger (DFL-Duluth) opposed the amendment on the grounds it should have been brought to the Environment and Natural Resources Committee for discussion.

Rep. Loren Jennings (DFL-Harris) supported the amendment. He says that people are now hiding their yard waste in garbage cans so they don't have to pay an extra fee to have it picked up separately. He says the amendment would give people an incentive to separate their yard waste from the waste stream.

Rep. Dennis Ozment (IR-Rosemount) opposed the amendment because he didn't want SCORE money to be used to pay for grass clippings and leaves. "Grass clippings can stay on the ground if people can not take them away," he says.



Session Weekly

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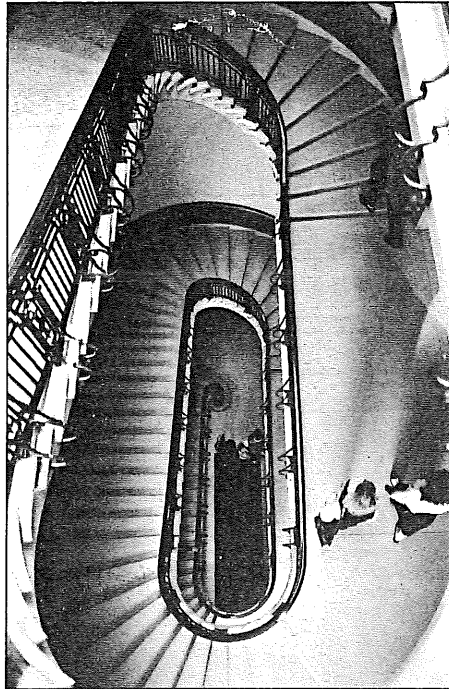
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Up, down, and around the Capitol staircase.

Parking regulations

If you park illegally in a taxicab zone, you'd better not dally if you expect your car to be there when you return.

A bill that would give towing companies the authority to tow such illegally parked vehicles without waiting was approved by a House-Senate conference committee April 11.

The taxicab zones were added to the list of parking areas that are exempt from the four-hour waiting period that must be observed in most cases before a vehicle is towed.

Currently, a towing company can tow vehicles at any time if they are parked in such locations as snow emergency routes, rush-hour restricted parking areas, and handicap zones.

But the companies must wait four hours before towing illegally parked vehicles in many other parking situations.

The measure also would set requirements for yielding at traffic intersections. It states that when two vehicles reach an intersection controlled by stop signs or blinking red traffic lights at the same time, the vehicle on the right has the right-of-way.

The measure will next be considered by the full House.

Workers' compensation court

When a bill that would have reformed the Workers' Compensation Court of Appeals stalled in the House earlier this session, both business and labor may have considered the issue dead.

But another bill, re-passed April 12 by the House on a 102-23 vote, would implement many of the provisions in the earlier bill.

The bill was amended by a conference committee to include requirements for candidates being appointed to the existing Workers' Compensation Court of Appeals.

It requires candidates to have experience with, and knowledge of, Minnesota's workers' compensation laws. In addition, candidates must have been licensed to practice law for at least five years.

The court has been sharply criticized in recent years, and there have been attempts to make it a branch of the judiciary instead of part of the executive branch of government.

HF257 now goes to the Senate for its consideration.

Pay equity

Equal pay for equal work is the idea behind pay equity. A bill passed by the House April 9 would attempt to clear up any confusion among local governments about what exactly pay equity is, and would penalize cities, counties, and school districts who don't abide by it.

The measure, which passed on a 128-1 vote, is aimed at ensuring that pay for female-dominated job classifications isn't consistently below the rates paid for male-dominated job classifications.

Rep. Wayne Simoneau (DFL-Fridley), the bill's sponsor, says the purpose of his bill is to eliminate sex-based wage discrimination in public employment.

Under the bill, local units of government would have to file implementation reports that would be looked at by the Department of Employee Relations and the Legislature.

If wage disparities were found in a city,

county, or school district, they would lose 5 percent of their state financial aid, or would be fined \$100 a day until they achieved pay equity, whichever amount was greater.

An amendment offered by Rep. Steve Sviggum (IR-Kenyon) would have allowed local governments the option of having their tax levy limit increased by the state to pay for pay equity, but it was defeated. Sviggum says some local governments are having a hard time coming up with the money to implement the comparable worth plan.

"We all know local governments are going to be taking a hit this session [with budget cuts]," says Sviggum. "I don't think it's very appropriate then to come forward and impose more stringent costs in this bill and not give them the flexibility to pay for it."

HF1198 now goes to a Senate-House conference committee to iron out differences between the House and Senate versions of the pay equity bills.

Cover those dumptrucks

A bill aimed at protecting windshields — and the motorists behind them — from being struck by stray objects from trucks was approved by the House April 9 on a 128-0 vote.

Under the measure sponsored by Rep. Katy Olson (DFL-Sherburn), bottom dumptrucks carrying rocks, gravel, or similar materials would be required to cover their loads if their cargo is within two feet of the top of the compartment, or if material rises to within six inches of the top of the sides. Failure to do so would be a misdemeanor.

However, Rep. Bill Schreiber (IR-Brooklyn Park) told lawmakers that under Olson's bill, law enforcement officers would have "to get out their tape measures" in order to enforce the restrictions.

He offered an amendment to the bill that would have required all bottom dumptrucks to be covered. The proposal was defeated.

But Rep. Tom Osthoff (DFL-St. Paul) told lawmakers that Schreiber's was a "life saving amendment" for passengers.

"The [trucking] industry has to take into account what lives are worth—not just their drivers, but all the people

driving on Minnesota roadways," says Osthoff.

Trucks carrying farm produce would also be required to cover their loads unless they are hauling small grains, shelled corn, or other produce not likely to cause injury to drivers or harm windshields if spilled. Failure to do so would be a petty misdemeanor.

In addition, a dumptruck would be required to have mudflaps that extend the width of the truck to help trap any bouncing debris.

HF2373 awaits conference committee action.

Workers' comp and rabies

Preventive rabies treatment would be covered under workers' compensation insurance if a bill passed by the House on a 128-0 vote April 12 becomes law.

The bill was amended in a conference committee to include exposure to rabies as an injury, and to require employers to furnish preventive treatment to employees who are exposed to rabies.

HF796 must be approved by the Senate before going to the governor for his signature.

Garage door openers

Automatic garage door openers — which have critically or fatally crushed small children — soon will fall under the state's regulatory eye.

Beginning Jan. 1 of next year, all garage door opening systems must meet Underwriters Laboratory (UL) minimum safety standards under a bill signed into law April 9 by the governor.

And by 1993, the systems must be equipped with a mechanism that won't allow the door to close if it can't reverse itself upon striking an object other than the garage floor.

The UL safety test specifies that a garage door must automatically reverse itself upon striking a two-inch block of wood placed on the garage floor.

The law, HF2393 (Milbert, DFL-South St. Paul), allows communities to adopt stricter ordinances, which may be enforced through a truth-in-housing inspection.



A bill sponsored by Rep. Steve Trimble, *far right*, would make it a crime for hunters to shoot game decoys. DNR officials brought this decoy to the House chamber April 11.



Gaming commissioner Tony Bouza kept a watchful eye on the lawful gaming conference committee April 10.

Gaming czar

"Gaming czar" Tony Bouza will keep his job as the state's top gambling official after House conferees agreed April 11 to remove a provision in their gambling regulation bill to dissolve his office. The proposal, adopted by the House as a cost-cutting move, wasn't included in the Senate bill. The conference committee will continue to meet to agree on other differences contained in the House and Senate bills.

Contract cool-off

The hard-sell tactics some travel groups use to sign up clients have been softened a bit under provisions of a new law.

Consumers who sign membership travel contracts — which tout discounts on travel and lodging rates — now have some time to re-think their decisions.

The new law signed by the governor April 6, HF1841 (Kelly, DFL-St. Paul), gives consumers a 10-day cooling off period before the contract's provisions become enforceable.

During testimony in the Commerce Committee earlier this session, Kelly said several people had signed up for the long-

term membership travel contracts only to find later that they couldn't easily change their minds if they decided to cancel the agreements.

The measure will become effective Aug. 1.

Consumer information

Prospective students who are considering a Minnesota technical college would receive a consumer information fact sheet before they enroll if the governor signs a student/consumer bill into law.

The information fact sheet would include the salary levels and job availability of the careers which the student intends to pursue, as well as job placement statistics and the credentials of the technical college's instructors.

The consumer information disclosure bill has been approved by both the House and Senate and awaits the governor's signature.

Rep. Len Price (DFL-Woodbury) sponsored the measure in the House.

Lobbying regulations

People who lobby the Legislature would face more regulations and oversight by the Ethical Practices Board under election and ethics proposals now being considered in conference committee.

Lobbyists hired by local governments and public higher education systems, and certain local officials who lobby the Legislature, would have to register with the board as lobbyists if the committee adopts language approved by the Senate.

The conference committee continued to work out differences between the House and Senate versions of election reform bills on April 12.

Local officials, both those who are elected and government employees who have finance-related jobs, would have to register with the board if they lobby for more than 50 hours per month.

The Senate bill would also define more agencies as local governments, thus requiring more people to report their lobbying activities. The Metropolitan Council and other metropolitan agencies such as metropolitan transit and airport commissions, regional transit boards, the Minnesota State High School League, and public corporations such as the Greater Minnesota Corporation, would all be subject to lobbying reporting requirements.

The bill also provides for state and federal campaign finance reforms.

Mercury reduction

A bill that drastically lowers the mercury content in a variety of batteries sold in Minnesota was signed into law April 5.

The bill, sponsored by Rep. Jean Wagenius (DFL-Mpls), aims to reduce the amount of toxic metals in the waste stream — particularly from the burning of batteries in incinerators.

Supporters of the bill say it will reduce the amount of mercury in common alkaline batteries to about 5 percent of present levels.

Although common alkaline batteries contain only small amounts of mercury, Wagenius says that because so many

batteries are used, the mercury adds up to several tons during the course of a year.

The bill also requires manufacturers of large specialty batteries — such as those used in television cameras, heart pace-makers, and portable television sets — to develop a collection and processing system for those waste batteries at the manufacturers' expense.

Another provision in the law bans consumer products with rechargeable batteries unless they have an easily removable battery pack and have instructions for recycling.

The provision banning batteries containing mercury, silver oxide, and nickel cadmium from landfills and incinerators becomes effective Aug. 1 of this year.

The section that restricts the content of mercury in batteries doesn't go into effect until Jan. 1, 1991.

Violating these two sections of the law is a misdemeanor. A manufacturer who violates either of these provisions is subject to a minimum fine of \$100 per violation.

The provision that requires rechargeable tools and appliances to have a removable battery pack goes into effect July 1, 1993. The products must also contain a label explaining that the batteries must be recycled. No penalty was specified under this section.

Animal abuse

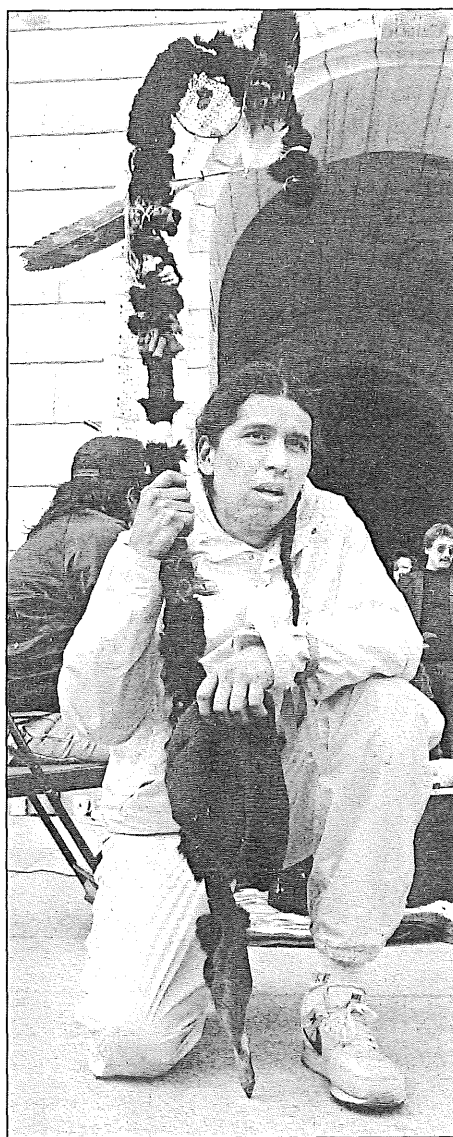
A bill that would allow for animals to be taken away from people previously convicted of animal abuse was signed into law April 3 by the governor.

Rep. Wayne Simoneau (DFL-Fridley), sponsor of the proposal, says he was prompted to push for the new law after a man from his legislative district was charged with severely beating Kona, the dog. The incident attracted statewide attention.

The new law allows judges to take pets away from owners and to place restrictions on future pet ownership when people stand convicted of animal abuse. A judge will decide when such a person could again have a pet, and will establish the conditions under which the person

can get one.

Conditions could include requiring periodic visits to the person's home, community service in an animal humane facility, and receiving behavioral counseling.



Richard SkyHawk knelt at the top of the state Capitol steps April 10 after taking part in a run to support Ojibway treaty rights in Wisconsin. The Peace Run 1990, which is being held to support Indian spearfishing rights, began in Pipestone.

'Breadbox' check-off

Taxpayers would be able to donate money to food shelves from their state income tax forms under an amendment to the House omnibus tax bill being considered by the Legislature.

The proposal, offered by Rep. Peter McLaughlin (DFL-Mpls), was recently adopted by the Minnesota House, but faces an uncertain future in the House-Senate tax conference committee.

"It would provide for a stream of income to the food shelves that we have all over this state that need help, that need food, so that our people can survive and get this very basic of commodities," McLaughlin said when the Taxes Committee adopted his proposal.

McLaughlin says he got the idea after a visit to the Sabathani Community Center, a Minneapolis food shelf. He says the food shelf was having trouble maintaining its food supplies for a variety of reasons.

In addition to a 15 percent increase in food costs, both donations and demand for food vary greatly during the year. A steady source of income would smooth out the peaks and valleys, he says.

McLaughlin adds that food shelves deserve the so-called "breadbox check-off" because, unlike other programs for homelessness and drug abuse, they receive no state money. He said this would make it easier for people to donate their own money to food shelves. It's estimated that 60 percent of the money raised would go toward feeding children.

Rep. Paul Anders Ogren (DFL-Aitkin), chair of the Taxes Committee, however, says he doesn't support the check-off.

"I think it's bad policy to have check-offs on public programs," Ogren says. He says food shelf programs — like programs for homelessness and drugs — should be supported through traditional government funding formulas or through private giving.

In addition, he says it's counterproductive and could lead to check-offs for an endless number of worthy causes. And an example from at least one other state has shown that interest in the check-offs has dropped dramatically as more were added to the tax forms.

The proposed food shelf check-off would raise about \$250,000 per year

according to the Department of Revenue. The non-game wildlife, or "chickadee check-off," is expected to raise about \$800,000 per year.

The Senate didn't include the check-off in its tax bill. This and other differences between the House and Senate tax bills are currently being discussed in the tax conference committee, where differences between the House and Senate versions of a bill are worked out.

Minimum wage increase

On April 9, the governor signed into law a bill approved by the Legislature that would raise the state's minimum wage to \$4.25 per hour beginning next year.

The bill, sponsored by Rep. Randy Kelly (DFL-St. Paul), will increase the minimum wage 30 cents in 1991. The law continues the yearly increases in the state's minimum wage that have been in effect since 1988.

The bill requires "large employers" (those with over \$362,500 in adjusted

annual gross sales) to begin paying \$4.25 per hour to every employee in 1991. The current state minimum wage for adults is \$3.95.

"Small employers" (those with under \$362,000 in adjusted annual gross sales) will be required to pay \$4 per hour.

The law would specifically prohibit large employers from paying training or student wages called for under the federal minimum wage law. The federal minimum wage is \$3.80 per hour, and the training wage is \$3.35 per hour. They will increase to \$4.25 per hour and \$3.61 per hour April 1, 1991.

In addition, employers will no longer be allowed to factor in tips to pay the minimum wage. The practice allowed restaurants to pay below the minimum wage on the grounds that tips more than made up the difference.

Kelly says he sees the bill as an attempt to ensure workers are paid enough to live on. He says the state has to pay for assistance programs that many minimum wage earners rely on because their wages are so low.

He says shifting that cost back to the private sector will decrease the need for state assistance programs.

Ethnic American Day

Minnesotans will have an opportunity to celebrate their heritage next June now that the state has an Ethnic American Day. A bill designating Ethnic American Day as the first Sunday in June was signed into law April 6 by the governor.

Rep. Sandy Pappas (DFL-St. Paul), sponsor of HF1919, says Ethnic American Day is a way to recognize and gain an appreciation for the diverse ethnic backgrounds of Minnesotans.

While the day was designed to specifically recognize the contributions of Native Americans to Minnesota, it will also recognize people from around the world whose diverse cultures, traditions, and values have had an impact on society, she says.

The new law also encourages public schools to offer programs that foster and preserve ethnic cultures, traditions, and values.

The law became effective April 7, making the state's first official Ethnic American Day less than two months away.



Rep. Phyllis Kahn sported a re-elect Sen. Carl Kroening campaign button during a meeting of the state departments conference committee. Kahn and Kroening are co-chairs of the conference committee.

Bullet-proof vests

People who wear bullet-proof vests when committing crimes could be sentenced to five years in prison and fined up to \$10,000 under a bill awaiting the governor's signature.

Rep. Randy Kelly (DFL-St. Paul) says he sponsored the bill in an effort to clamp down further on drug dealers, although the measure would apply to other crimes as well.

The bill would also require that the vest be given to an appropriate law enforcement agency if the person using the vest is convicted of the crime.

A separate provision of the bill would make it a felony to: sell or possess any device designed to silence or muffle the discharge of a firearm; furnish a minor with a firearm, airgun, ammunition, or explosive without the written consent of the minor's parents; or intentionally discharge a firearm under circumstances that endanger the safety of another.

SF2134 passed the House on a 131-0 vote.

Light butter

We have "light" beer, "light" bread, and even "light" cheesecake. So why not "light" butter and cheese? Or for that matter, "light" ice cream?

A measure, expected to be signed by the governor, would allow the sale of, and set standards for, certain dairy products in Minnesota with a lower butterfat content including "light" butter, "light" cheese, non-fat ice cream, and reduced-calorie yogurt.

Minnesota would be the first state in the country to set these fat content standards for dairy products. However, Wisconsin now allows light cheese.

Under HF2305 (Krueger, DFL-Staples), light butter and reduced-fat ice cream would have to be manufactured and sold in Minnesota.

Rep. Rick Krueger's original bill dealt only with light butter. He told lawmakers that the measure would allow the sale of butter with a 52 percent butterfat content. Currently, no butter can be sold in Minnesota that has less than 80 percent butterfat. Light butter has one-third less cholesterol, fat, and calories than regular butter.

Krueger says demand for light products has steadily increased in today's diet-conscious society.

Seniors' insurance

A bill that makes it easier for senior citizens to compare supplemental insurance policies was signed into law April 6 by the governor.

Rep. Wes Skoglund (DFL-Mpls), the sponsor of the bill, says the measure makes it clear that insurance companies can only offer two standardized supplemental insurance policies with four different supplement options.

Confusion among seniors over having to choose from so many insurance policies prompted the bill, he says.

The two different policies are called the extended basic Medicare supplement plan and the basic Medicare supplement plan. The policies help seniors pay for a variety of expenses not covered by Medicare.

Another provision in the bill gives the Department of Commerce the authority to

compare insurance policies, and to penalize those insurance companies that do not comply with the law. The Department of Commerce is also authorized to make its findings available to the public.

The bill became effective April 7.

Auto safety awareness

The effects of alcohol on driving, and the relationship between seat belts and safety, would take on added importance during the third week of March if the governor signs into law a bill proposing an "automobile safety awareness week."

The bill designates the third week of March as automobile safety awareness week, and encourages public schools to devote some time to teach students about the importance of seat belts, the hazards of drinking and driving, courtesy to pedestrians, and other measures that can make travel by car safer.

The bill directs the departments of Education and Public Safety to help public schools, groups, and associations in the week-long observance by offering assistance when requested. The bill also directs the governor to issue a proclamation to focus the public's attention to the importance of auto safety.

Rep. Doug Swenson (IR- Forest Lake), sponsored the measure in the House.

Cigarette vending machines

Minors hoping to buy a pack of cigarettes from a vending machine will have a tougher time of it after Aug. 1 of this year.

The location of cigarette vending machines will be restricted under a law signed by the governor April 9. The machines must be located only in bars or other areas not open to the general public under the law.

Machines can be in off-sale liquor stores provided they are within sight of counter help. They also must be outfitted with a device that alerts the attendant when a person drops the first coin into the machine. The clerk would then push a button to activate the machine and release the cigarettes.

The measure doesn't usurp communities' ordinances regulating the sale of cigarettes from vending machines. At least nine Minnesota communities have outright bans on cigarette vending machines, and about 14 have some other restrictions.

The new law, HF2042 (McEachern, DFL-Maple Lake), allows communities to adopt rules on vending machine sales that are more restrictive than the state-wide regulations.

An earlier draft of the bill contained language that would have superceded the local ordinances, but that provision was eliminated after many communities objected to it.

Two-tier hockey tournament

A bill repealing a 1989 law requiring the Minnesota State High School League to conduct a two-tier hockey tournament is awaiting the governor's signature. The bill received final passage by the Legislature when it was approved April 3 by the House.

Rep. Bob Milbert (DFL-South St. Paul), author of the bill, says hockey coaches, high schools, and the league are better equipped to decide the issue than the Legislature.

The league will work with high schools and hockey coaches to create a new format for the tournament. The groups will meet and plan a new tournament format before the 1992 tournament.

Park permits

Outdoor sporting goods stores will be able to begin selling state park permits at the end of May if the governor signs a bill that has been approved by the Legislature.

Rep. Mary Jo McGuire (DFL-Falcon Heights), sponsor of the bill, says she hopes making permits more accessible will encourage people to buy them.

In addition, she hopes it will encourage people to buy park permits as gifts, which would increase revenues for state parks.

Store owners will be allowed to charge up to 4 percent extra for the permits to

cover handling costs. Store owners interested in selling permits can call Pat Arndt of the DNR's Parks and Recreation Division at (612) 296-8162.

Drought planning

A bill designed to prepare Minnesota for future droughts is awaiting the governor's signature. Under the measure, sponsored by Rep. Loren Solberg (DFL-Bovey), the commissioner of the Department of Natural Resources would be required to establish a statewide plan to respond to drought emergencies. The Metropolitan Council's long-term water supply plan would have to be consistent with the statewide plan, and would be required to be completed by Feb. 1, 1992.

Cemeteries on campus

A bill that repealed an obscure law that prohibited cemeteries from being built within three-quarters of a mile of Minnesota veterans' homes and the University of Minnesota was purged from the law books April 5 with a stroke of Gov. Rudy Perpich's pen.

The measure, sponsored by Rep. Pat Beard (DFL-Cottage Grove), would allow the bodies of veterans and other people to be buried near both these places. Previously, the violation would have resulted in a gross misdemeanor for the cemetery operator.

Repeal of the law was for the benefit of a veterans home in Hastings, which has had a cemetery on its grounds since 1977.

The prohibition against cemeteries near veterans' homes dates to 1911. The restriction on cemeteries near the University of Minnesota was added in 1967.

Body snatching

Cemeteries will soon be required to inform police and the next of kin whenever a body is taken from a cemetery.

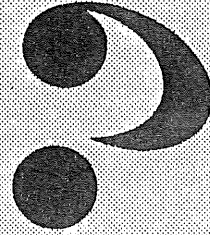
Gov. Rudy Perpich has signed into law a measure requiring the notification beginning Aug. 1.

The law is in response to a highly publicized incident where the body of a boy was taken from a Minneapolis cemetery. The boy's parents weren't notified until after his body was discovered elsewhere.

April 16, 1917

On this day, the Legislature created the Minnesota Commission on Public Safety.

Do you know



The 1990 Minnesota Forestry Fair, a "Celebrate Minnesota" activity sponsored by the Department of Natural Resources (DNR), will be held during the weekend of April 19-21. The fair will be in the DNR building on the State Fairgrounds in St. Paul.

The fair will host 4,300 students from 70 schools from across the state April 19 and 20. The public is invited to attend all three days.

There will be entertainment, demonstrations, exhibits, and learning booths throughout the fair. Saturday, on the indoor stage, presentations will cover such topics as woodland management, wildlife photography, and yard tree care. On the outdoor stage, musical groups and a comical logger show will take place.

The fair will be open between 10 a.m. and 4 p.m. on Thursday, and from 9 a.m. to 4 p.m. on Friday and Saturday. There is no admission charge.

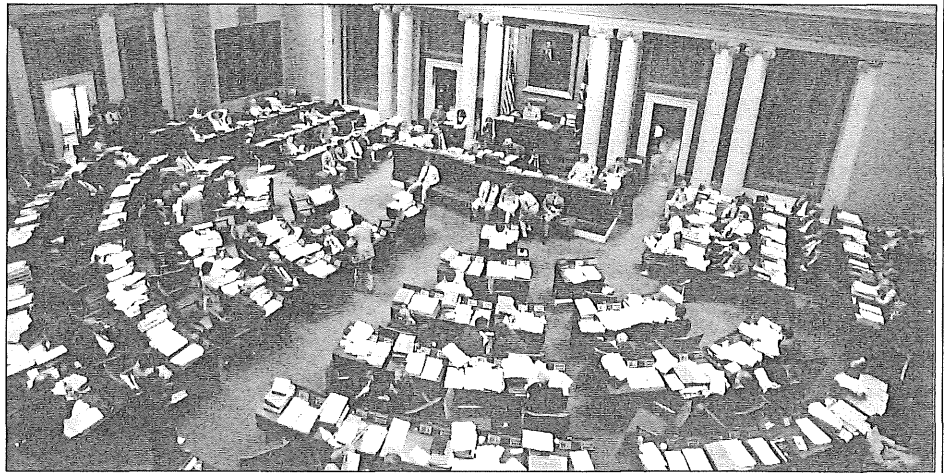
Celebrate
MINNESOTA 1990

Burger • Kelly • Otis • Pappas • Price

House bids farewell to five members

As the 1990 session draws to a close, the Minnesota House of Representatives will be saying goodbye to five of its members who are pursuing political careers in different arenas. Each lawmaker leaves with fond memories of the House, but also a feeling that the time is ripe for change. Whether it's serving in the state Senate, as state DFL Party chair, or as governor, each hopes to continue a career in politics.

The political careers of three other House members who are considering different political offices, and one who is not, will be detailed in the next issue.



John Burger



Rep. John Burger, an Independent Republican from Long Lake, wants to be the next governor of Minnesota. He also wants to be the president of the United States someday, but acknowledges that "time is running out."

He's going to be 74 years old next month, and says he "needs to make a move if he's going to make a move at all."

"All my life I've wanted to run for president . . . I still would like to take a crack at that, but I'd like to get a little experience in a governorship before I try, however," says Burger.

Burger is finishing up his fourth term in the House. Now, he says it's the time to move on and allow someone else a chance at his House seat.

"I feel eight years is an adequate time for people to make whatever impact they can in the House," he says. "But I'm not yet satisfied with what I've been able to do . . . I have a number of ideas I want to continue to press and I thought finding another platform to speak from [as governor] would be the way to go."

Burger has served on a host of House committees including the Insurance, Labor-Management, Governmental Operations, Commerce, and Environment and Natural Resources committees.

Property tax reform legislation and a bill that would have provided an incentive program for state employees were

two things that Burger worked on while serving in the House. Neither piece of legislation was approved.

However, Burger says his major disappointment as a lawmaker stems from the way the House operates — not with particular legislation. Burger says there is "far too much controversy, ego satisfying, and personal bitterness about the way we do things here."

Both the DFL and IR parties are at fault for essentially nullifying the minority party.

But despite that criticism, Burger says he will miss his colleagues and the strong "people-centered" feeling in the House.

"It is very stimulating to be in a group of people who are trying to do what they think needs to be done to improve the living and business climate of the state," says Burger.

However, "the House doesn't always do a good job of implementing their intentions — largely because of a lack of good human relation principles and organizational and management practices," he adds.

Burger is a self-employed management consultant, educator, and promoter.

Randy Kelly

Rep. Randy Kelly, a DFLer from East St. Paul, is chair of the powerful Judiciary Committee in the House. So why would he want to give up that position and move to the Senate where he would start all over again as a freshman?

Kelly, who is running for the Senate seat being vacated by the retiring Sen. Marilyn Lantry (DFL-St. Paul), says he agonized over the prospect of leaving the House and his Judiciary chairship, but decided that after 16 years as a representative, the time felt right to make the change.

He says the move will allow him the opportunity to represent an even broader constituency of east side residents. And, Kelly adds, it will cut his campaigning time in half.

"I like campaigning, but it's becoming excruciatingly time consuming and very, very costly, so the thought of a four-year term is certainly attractive to me," says Kelly.

Kelly has been the chair of the Judiciary Committee for four years. He says he's particularly proud of legislation he authored that gave additional rights to crime victims — rights that were sorely lacking 10 years ago.

Another accomplishment he points to is the location of Metropolitan State

University's student and administrative service center on St. Paul's east side, which, he says, will continue to provide an emotional boost to young people living in the area.

Kelly, who has served on a variety of committees during his 16 years in the House, says he has been captivated by the notion of public service since high school.

"I came of age during the 60s when leaders like John and Bobby Kennedy, Martin Luther King, and Hubert Humphrey were telling the younger generation that it was a noble enterprise to go in and help people govern themselves," says Kelly.

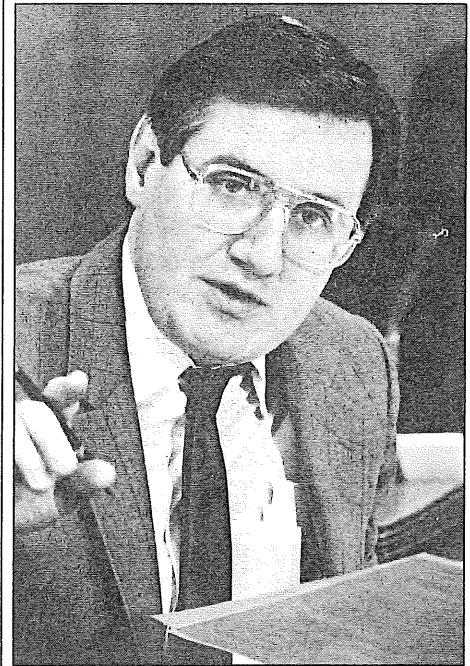
But ironically, it's that loss of interest in government that Kelly says is one of his greatest disappointments.

"We've not been able to interest a large number of young people in the state or country in voting or participating in the political process," says Kelly. "I've always felt young people had a lot to offer in terms of fresh ideas, idealism, and enthusiasm."

In terms of legislation, Kelly says one disappointment is the failure in committee of a bill he authored last year that would have required motorcyclists to wear helmets.

Kelly says his last four years in the House have been his best, adding that working with Judiciary Committee members has been a "stimulating, thought-provoking, and real growth experience."

"Most anything that's controversial eventually ends up there," he points out.



Sandy Pappas



"I don't think you should be in politics if you're not willing to take risks," says St. Paul DFLer Sandy Pappas. With that in mind, Pappas set her sights on a Senate seat that's been occupied by Sen. Don Moe (DFL-St. Paul) for 20 years.

Pappas says there's a leadership vacuum in her district and she's "the kind of person who likes to fill in those gaps."

Politics aside, Pappas is proud of her accomplishments as a community activist, particularly her work to help put the neighborhood urban revitalization plan into law. Under the program, \$18 million was allocated to the inner city for child care, drug prevention, housing, and other programs.

"I feel I've made a difference for my constituency," says Pappas, who has served six years in the House.

One frustration for Pappas has been a bill she authored that would disperse group homes in the inner cities. It has yet to pass. The bill would help eliminate the overconcentration of housing for the mentally ill, chemically dependent, and handicapped.

Certain neighborhoods have become "ghettos for the disabled," which, she says, is not in keeping with the idea of mainstreaming into general society.

"Sometimes it takes many years of education to develop a consensus [among your colleagues] — and sometimes it's hard to be patient while that consensus is developing," says Pappas.

The part Pappas likes best about serving in the House is the friends she has made, along with "being able to work with such a diverse group of people."

Todd Otis

What made Rep. Todd Otis decide to leave his House seat after 12 years and run for the state DFL Party chair?

"My internal clock," says Otis, a Minneapolis DFLer who is running for chair of the state DFL Party.

"I think everybody reaches that decision [to run for office] in a different way with their own internal clock. My internal clock says this is the time," he says.

He adds that after serving 12 years in the House, "it's time to put some new blood in the system."

And if elected party chair, that would be one of his primary duties — finding fresh candidates to run for office.

His enthusiasm for the Legislature is obvious.

"I'm leaving the Legislature loving it," he says.

Otis divides his 12 years in the House into two parts. His service from 1979 to 1984 was spent mostly examining utility reform and energy issues.

The second half was mainly spent dealing with the various legislation that came through the Economic Development Committee, which he chaired for four years.

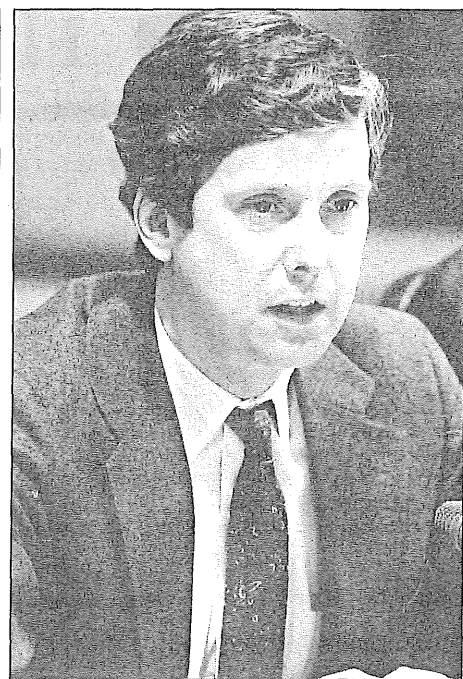
The committee passed good and creative legislation aimed at providing access to information, and money for small- and medium- sized business, says Otis, who dropped out of the U.S. Senate race earlier this year because of what he called the DFL's defeatist attitude about the possibility of beating U.S. Sen. Rudy Boschwitz.

One bill he authored provided for small communities to obtain development loans. The legislation was the first of its kind in the country, he says.

"The kinds of things we have done . . . have not been big, glamorous issues that get on the front page, but instead have been a lot of smaller things that I really think are going to help small business in Minnesota," says Otis.

Otis says he will miss the camaraderie of the House and "the ability to walk in the House chamber, and deal with laws that directly affect the lives of Minnesotans When you're a legislator, you can do things very directly. Even if your bill doesn't pass, it's a nice feeling of power."

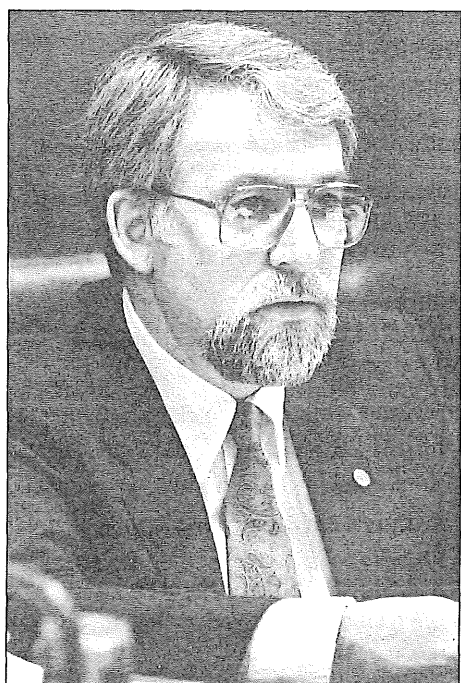
On the downside, Otis says he was disappointed with the "very negative conservatism of the Reagan age."



If elected state DFL Party chair, Otis says he would like to help establish a progressive agenda and work to get the proposals approved by the Legislature.

"Now is a great time to be a Democrat and I want to help other people see that," he adds.

Len Price



Like the other Senate hopefuls, Rep. Len Price likes the idea of being able to expand his current constituency. The DFLer from Woodbury has seen his district grow from 9,800 households in 1982 to 15,500 households in 1988.

"That's made campaigning [every two years] very wearing," he says.

With the retirement of Sen. Bill Diessner (DFL-Afton), Price says he received a lot of encouragement from his family, friends, and constituents to make a bid for the Senate.

"I never had aspirations of serving in the Senate, but it's just one of those situations where there's an opening."

When Price leaves the House, he'll also be leaving behind eight years of seniority and a chance at a possible committee chairship.

Price says he will miss his colleagues, and the House staff. The people who served on the Education Division of Appropriations — of which he once served as vice chair — were particularly

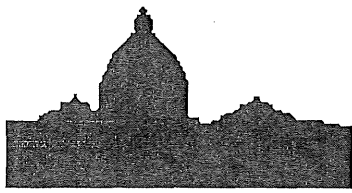
stimulating to work with, he adds.

Price now is vice chair of the General Legislation, Veteran's Affairs & Gaming Committee.

Two proposals he's especially proud of are his bill for the college self-loan program. Under the bill approved in 1983, students who have exhausted all other financial possibilities can receive loans to help them finish college. He also took pride in being an author of the groundwater protection bill approved by the Legislature last year.

Price says serving in the House has "enriched him as a person," adding that he carries a lot of his legislative experience and public policy knowledge to the classroom. He has been a social studies teacher at Woodbury High School for the past 25 years.

Price says one potential major disappointment would be if his teenage student work curfew bill did not pass this session. The legislation has been approved by the House, but is still pending in the Senate.



Floor Action & Final Action

FLOOR ACTION

CONCURRENCE & REPASSAGE

A final vote on a bill the House previously passed in another form, to include amendments of the other body [Senate], of a conference committee, or amendments made after reconsideration.

Wednesday, April 11

Metropolitan Waste Control Commission

HF1918*/SF2205 (Reding, DFL-Austin)—repassed as amended by the Senate (130-0).

Insurance information—disclosure

HF2204*/SF2153 (Skoglund, DFL-Mpls)—repassed as amended by the Senate (127-0).

Railroad crossings—penalties, changes

HF2401*/SF2400 (Tunheim, DFL-Kennedy)—repassed as amended by the Senate (132-0).

CONFERENCE COMMITTEE

Thursday, April 5

Peace officers—jurisdictional increase

HF2056*/SF1916 (Dauner, DFL-Hawley)—repassed as amended by Conference (128-0).

Anoka County—land sale, exchange

HF2135*/SF2024 (Quinn, DFL-Coon Rapids)—repassed as amended by Conference (128-0).

Life insurance—

cancellation nonrenewal

HF2500*/SF2129 (Carruthers, DFL-Brooklyn Center)—repassed as amended by Conference (130-0).

Monday, April 9

Public furniture—flammability requirements

HF1730*/SF1795 (O'Connor, DFL-St. Paul)—repassed as amended by Conference (130-0).

Prostitution—penalties for patrons

HF1846*/SF1977 (Wagenius, DFL-Mpls)—repassed as amended by Conference (129-1).

Dept. of Transportation— housekeeping

HF1857*/SF2356 (Lieder, DFL-Crookston)—repassed as amended by Conference (129-0).

Financial institutions— regulated lenders

HF1913*/SF2241 (Scheid, DFL-Brooklyn Park)—repassed as amended by Conference (93-31).

Motor vehicle registration— harassment

HF1952*/SF1843 (Kelly, DFL-St. Paul)—repassed as amended by Conference (129-0).

Wednesday, April 11

Labor disputes—

security guards, agents

HF1928*/SF2149 (Begich, DFL-Eveleth)—repassed as amended by Conference (76-51).

Seed potatoes—growing area restriction

HF2025*/SF1982 (Tunheim, DFL-Kennedy)—repassed as amended by Conference (131-0).

Wild land arson—penalties

HF2131*/SF2175 (R. Johnson, DFL-Bemidji)—repassed as amended by Conference (131-0).

Taxes—technical corrections

HF2480* (McLaughlin, DFL-Mpls)—repassed as amended by Conference (129-1).

SPECIAL ORDERS

"To Be Acted Upon Immediately Preceding General Orders" Special Orders is a list of bills the Rules Committee designates for priority consideration. After debate and/or amendment, they may immediately be given a third reading and placed upon final passage. A procedure used to select from among bills which have had a second reading those that the Rules Committee determined should have priority.

Thursday, April 5

Real estate—dissolution

HF1854*/SF1757 (Pugh, DFL-South St. Paul)—passed as amended (127-0).
(SF on Senate Floor)

State Investment Board—changes

HF2489/SF2412* (Simoneau, DFL-Fridley)—passed as amended (129-0).

MERF—modification

HF2599*/SF2361 (Simoneau, DFL-Fridley)—passed (127-0).
(SF in Senate Governmental Operations Committee)

Tax-forfeited land—sales

HF2656/SF2489* (Rukavina, DFL-Virginia)—passed as amended (127-0).

Monday, April 9

Public employees—pay equity

HF1198/SF488* (Simoneau, DFL-Fridley)—passed as amended (128-1).

Creditors—remedies

HF1439/SF1150* (Pugh, DFL-South St. Paul)—passed as amended (129-0).

Bias crimes—curriculum development

HF1561/SF1365* (Clark, DFL-Mpls)—passed (125-0).

Government data practices—open meetings

HF1836/SF1874* (Carruthers, DFL-Brooklyn Center)—passed as amended (129-0).

School district elections—changes

HF1870/SF1920* (McEachern, DFL-Maple Lake)—passed (129-0).

Insurance—agent compensation
HF1902/SF1995* (Peterson, DFL-Princeton)—passed (128-0).

Municipal electric utilities
HF2075/SF2317* (Jacobs, DFL-Coon Rapids)—passed as amended (129-0).

Liquor sales—candy liqueurs
HF2076/SF2108* (Jacobs, DFL-Coon Rapids)—passed as amended (114-9).

Metro agencies—per diem compensation
HF2083/SF1739* (Skoglund, DFL-Mpls)—passed as amended (129-0).

Public buildings—recodification
HF2105/SF2431* (Bertram, DFL-Paynesville)—passed (128-0).

Privacy—cordless telephones
HF2218/SF2061* (Seaberg, IR-Eagan)—passed (129-0).

No-fault car insurance—clarification
HF2249/SF2068* (Carruthers, DFL-Brooklyn Center)—passed (128-0).

Health insurance—demonstration project
HF2293/SF1696* (Jaros, DFL-Duluth)—passed (129-0).

Covered truck loads—regulations, penalties
HF2373/SF2213* (K. Olson, DFL-Sherburn)—passed as amended (128-0).

Wednesday, April 11

Postsecondary training
HF168/SF 394* (Jaros, DFL-Duluth)—passed as amended (127-1).

Custodial trusts—creation
HF596/SF354* (Rest, DFL-New Hope)—passed (131-0).

Harassment—human rights violation
HF1690/SF1366* (Pappas, DFL-St. Paul)—not passed as amended (41-85).

Nurse practitioners—drug dispensation
HF1845/SF1821* (McLaughlin, DFL-Mpls)—passed (130-0).

Headlights—weather requirements
HF1860/SF1729* (Sviggum, IR-Kenyon)—passed as amended (130-0).

Hennepin County—bond issuance
HF1877/SF1807* (Schreiber, IR-Brooklyn Park)—passed as amended (121-8).

Lake of the Woods state forest
HF1879/SF1772* (Tunheim, DFL-Kennedy)—passed (129-0).

Government data practices—computer
HF1890/SF1854* (Pugh, DFL-South St. Paul)—passed as amended (129-0).

Public employees—severance pay limits
HF1894*/SF2117 (R. Johnson, DFL-Bemidji)—passed as amended (126-0).

Potato producers—checkoff fees
HF2087/SF2012* (Olson, E, DFL-Fosston)—passed (129-0).

Labor-management committees—mediation
HF2248/SF2181* (Dawkins, DFL-St. Paul)—passed as amended (130-0).

Ramsey County—performance bond waiver
HF2250/SF2179* (Hausman, DFL-St. Paul)—passed (127-0).

Townships—elections
HF2266/SF2090* (Jennings, DFL-Harris)—passed (128-0).

Energy contracts—municipalities
HF2268/SF2156* (Simoneau, DFL-Fridley)—passed as amended (114-16).

Minnesota wine—airport sales
HF2313/SF1983* (Omann, IR-St. Joseph)—passed (126-1).

Nursing homes—restrictions
HF2346/SF2224* (Trimble, DFL-St. Paul)—passed (129-0).

Post authorities—trade zone power
HF2384/SF2281* (Rice, DFL-Mpls)—passed as amended (130-0).

Agricultural products—interest discounts
HF2385/SF2207* (E. Olson, DFL-Fosston)—passed (130-0).

Organic foods—certification changes
HF2497/SF1999* (Ogren, DFL-Aitkin)—passed as amended (130-0).

Court administrators—duties assignment
HF2498/SF1820* (Cooper, DFL-Bird Island)—passed (131-0).

Commercial property, liability ins.—notices
HF2499/SF2109* (Carruthers, DFL-Brooklyn Center)—passed (130-0).

Foreclosure sales—deficiency judgments
HF2658/SF1946* (Bertram, DFL-Paynesville)—passed as amended (128-0).

Conservation officers—enforcement increase
HF2709/SF1703* (Trimble, DFL-St. Paul)—passed as amended (95-32).

SUSPENSION OF RULES

Thursday, April 5

Gambling—task force recommendations
HF2005/SF2018* (Quinn, DFL-Coon Rapids)—passed as amended (68-61).

Wednesday, April 11

Toxic pollution—prevention
HF2198/SF2173* (Munger, DFL-Duluth)—passed as amended (131-0).

FINAL ACTION

BILLS THE GOVERNOR SIGNED

Thursday, April 5

Driver education—tax exempt plates
HF1989*/SF1775 (McEachern, DFL-Maple Lake)—Chapter 392.

Effective: day after enactment (April 6, 1990)

Auto insurance—antique, rec. vehicles
HF2242*/SF2264 (Winter, DFL-Fulda)—Chapter 394.
Effective: Aug. 1, 1990

Veterans' homes—cemeteries
HF2002*/SF1967 (Beard, DFL-Cottage Grove)—Chapter 397.
Effective: Aug. 1, 1990

Mental health, retardation—ombudsperson
HF2133/SF2370* (Greenfield, DFL-Mpls)—Chapter 398.
Effective: Aug. 1, 1990

Insurance—subrogation clarification
HF2637*/SF2514 (Skoglund, DFL-Mpls)—Chapter 399.
Effective: Aug. 1, 1990

Seneca wastewater treatment plant—permit
HF1883*/SF1826 (Price, DFL-Woodbury)—Chapter 406.
Effective: day after enactment (April 6, 1990)

Battery pollution
HF1921*/SF1784 (Wagenius, DFL-Mpls)—Chapter 409.
Effective: various dates

Service brakes—requirements
HF2124*/SF2074 (Bertram, DFL-Paynesville)—Chapter 416.
Effective: Aug. 1, 1990

Friday, April 6

Water statutes—recodification
HF771/SF60* (Dille, IR-Dassel)—Chapter 391.
Effective: various dates

Medicare supplement plans—regulation
HF1983*/SF2384 (Skoglund, DFL-Mpls)—Chapter 403.
Effective: day after enactment (April 7, 1990), with exceptions

Health, accident insurance—benefits coord.
HF1984*/SF2110 (Skoglund, DFL-Mpls)—Chapter 404.
Effective: Aug. 1, 1990

Ethnic American day—designation
HF1919*/SF1737 (Pappas, DFL-St. Paul)—Chapter 405.
Effective: day after enactment (April 7, 1990)

Light butter—standards
HF2305*/SF2477 (Krueger, DFL-Staples)—Chapter 407.
Effective: Aug. 1, 1990, with exceptions

Auto purchase price refunds—statements
HF2321*/SF2253 (Haukoos, IR-Albert Lea)—Chapter 408.
Effective: Aug. 1, 1990

Membership travel contracts—regulation
HF1841*/SF1770 (Kelly, DFL-St. Paul)—Chapter 411.
Effective: Aug. 1, 1990

Board of Pharmacy—medical devices
HF1673/SF1507 (Stanisus, IR-White Bear Lake)—Chapter 412.
Effective: Aug. 1, 1990

Veterans Home Board—executive director
HF1977*/SF1880 (Kinkel, DFL-Park Rapids)—Chapter 413.
Effective: Aug. 1, 1990

Dept. of Commerce—commun. regulations
HF1985*/SF2547 (Skoglund, DFL-Mpls)—Chapter 415.
Effective: day after enactment (April 7, 1990)

Potato research—promotion council changes
HF2374*/SF1889 (Bauerly, DFL-Sauk Rapids)—Chapter 417.
Effective: July 1, 1991

Environ. offenses—statute of limitations
HF2184/SF2355* (Wagenius, DFL-Mpls)—Chapter 419.
Effective: Aug. 1, 1990

Rights-of-way—map, plat filings
HF1784/SF2541* (Dempsey, IR-New Ulm)—Chapter 420.
Effective: Aug. 1, 1990

Administrative procedures—regulations
HF2462*/SF2252 (Gruenes, IR-St. Cloud)—Chapter 422.
Effective: Aug. 1, 1990

Monday, April 9

Garage door openers—regulation
HF2393*/SF2261 (Milbert, DFL-South St. Paul)—Chapter 414.
Effective: Aug. 1, 1990

Minimum wage—scheduled increases
HF1839*/SF1769 (Kelly, DFL-St. Paul)—Chapter 418.
Effective: day after enactment, with exceptions

Tobacco vending machines—restrictions
HF2042*/SF1923 (McEachern, DFL-Maple Lake)—Chapter 421.
Effective: Aug. 1, 1990

Olmsted County—treasurer, auditor comb.
HF2448/SF2373* (Bishop, IR-Rochester)—Chapter 438.
Effective: upon local approval

Thursday, April 12

Minnesota Project Outreach Corp.—changes
HF2534/SF2360* (Otis, DFL-Mpls)—Chapter 423.
Effective: Aug. 1, 1990

Domestic insurers—foreign insurers
HF2645*/SF2549 (Skoglund, DFL-Mpls)—Chapter 424.
Effective: Aug. 1, 1990

Hockey—two-class tournament repeal
HF1826/SF1727* (Milbert, DFL-South St. Paul)—Chapter 425.
Effective: day after enactment (April 13, 1990)

Revisor's bill—statutory corrections
HF2220/SF2072* (Milbert, DFL-South St. Paul)—Chapter 426.
Effective: Aug. 1, 1990

State park permits—agent sales
HF2350*/SF2408 (McGuire, DFL-Falcon Heights)—Chapter 427.
Effective: 30 days after enactment (May 14, 1990)

Automobile safety awareness week
HF2016/SF1971* (Swenson, IR-Forest Lake)—Chapter 428.
Effective: day after enactment (April 13, 1990)

Home loans—securities regulation
HF2234/SF1848* (O'Connor, DFL-St. Paul)—Chapter 429.
Effective: Aug. 1, 1990

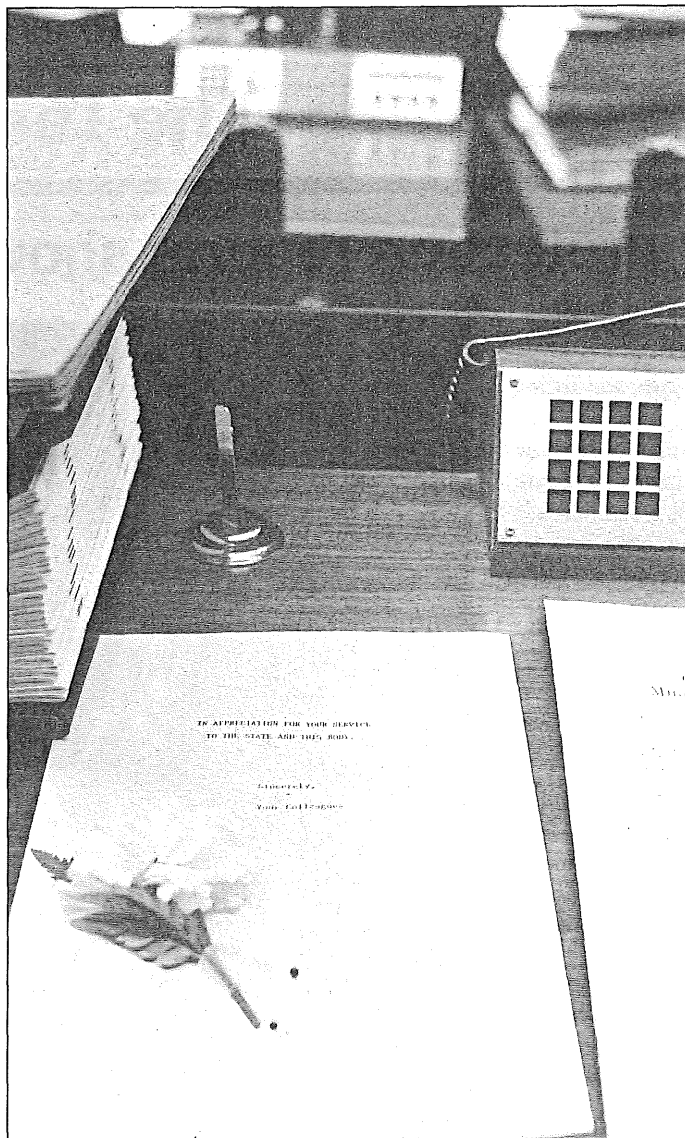
Vocational-technical board—changes
HF2011/SF1927* (Price, DFL-Woodbury)—Chapter 430.
Effective: Aug. 1, 1990

Blue Earth County—office appointment
HF2078/SF2119* (Dorn, DFL-Mankato)—Chapter 431.
Effective: upon local approval

Sexual assault victims—notice of risk
HF2277/SF2046* (Pappas, DFL-St. Paul)—Chapter 436.
Effective: Aug. 1, 1990

Helmer Myre, Newstrand Woods state parks
HF2219/SF2079* (Rodosovich, DFL-Faribault)—Chapter 437.
Effective: Aug. 1, 1990

State Investment Board—changes
HF2489/SF2412* (Simoneau, DFL-Fridley)—Chapter 450.
Effective: May 1, 1991

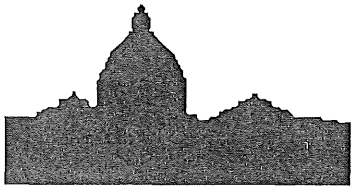


House members presented their departing colleagues with white carnations.

KEY

HF--House File
SF--Senate File
HF#/SF#--companion bills
*--version of the bill under consideration
**Explanations are from the
Chief Clerk's Office

Copies of bills and resolutions are
available from the
Chief Clerk's Office
Room 211, State Capitol
St. Paul, MN 55155
(612) 296-2314



For Your Information . . .

The Inside Report

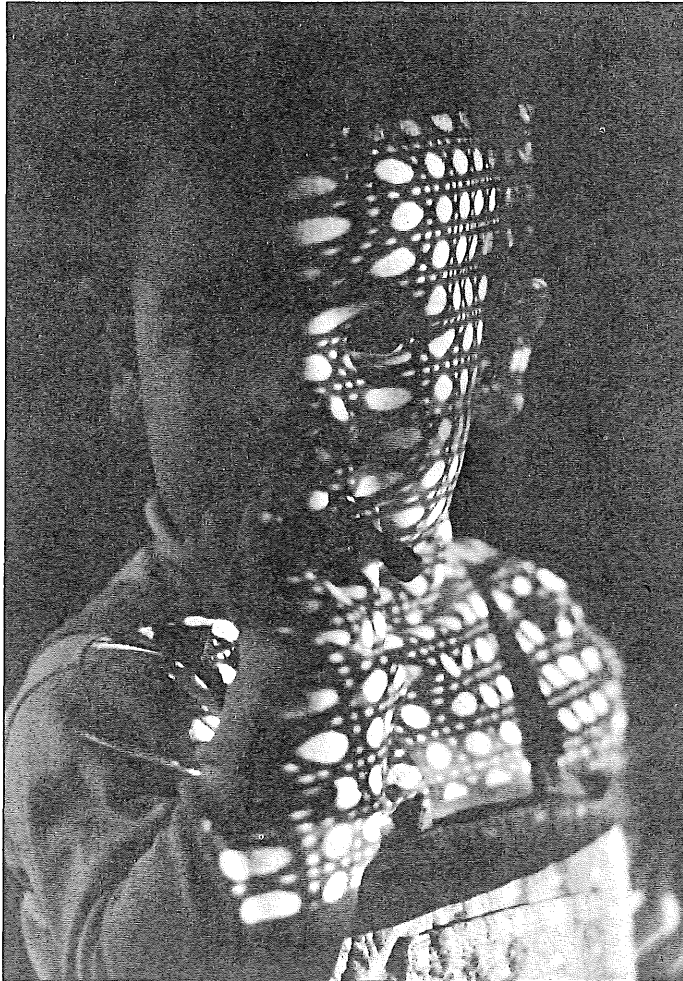
Child protection reports show steady increase

Funds for child protection services come from a combination of local, state, and federal money.

The Department of Human Services estimates that about one-third of all the children removed from their homes and placed in substitute care qualify under Aid to Families with Dependent Children (ADFC) guidelines, according to a House Research information brief, "Funding for Child Protection Services."

The report notes that children may be placed in foster care because of their own or their caretaker's conduct or condition, or because they need protective services.

How high is the demand for child protection service? The number of child protection reports made increased by nearly 18 percent between 1984 and 1987 — from 15,191 reports to 17,894. Those figures include those cases where abuse or neglect was substantiated, where investigators could not substantiate (unable to determine whether abuse or neglect occurred) the allegations, and where the reports



were unsubstantiated (determination that abuse or neglect did *not* occur.)

Changes in the child abuse reporting law made in 1988 specify that reports now are classified in two categories: determination of maltreatment or need for protective services, or no determination of maltreatment or need for protective services. Counties may also provide child protection services in cases where maltreatment is suspected even though it can't be confirmed.

The number of children in substitute care for protection reasons increased from 3,500 in 1986 to 4,260 in 1988. Spending for child protection services also increased over the past few years.

Of the \$326 million spent in 1986 for all social service related programs, counties spent about a fifth of that sum — an estimated \$60.6 million — for child protection services. Of the \$396 million spent in 1988, counties spent about \$72.9 million for such services, also about a fifth of the total.

RESTORATION

MINNESOTA HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Architect Cass Gilbert is considered one of the premier architects of his day, and the Minnesota Capitol is one of his finest works.

So when House members decided to renovate the House chamber last year, they proceeded as if Gilbert were looking

over their shoulders?

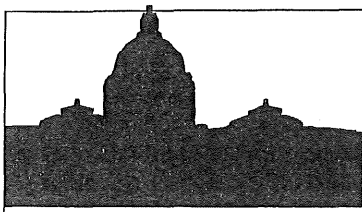
The result?

The brown, gold and green hues Gilbert envisioned have returned, as have the skylight and many other facets of his regal design.

The "historic rehabilitation" has been

captured in a 12-page booklet published by the House Information Office.

For a booklet, call (612) 296-2146 or write to the House Information Office, 175 State Office Building, St. Paul, MN 55155. Or stop by the office and pick one up.



In the Hopper . . .

April 6-April 12, 1990

Bill Introductions

HF2827-HF2830

Monday, April 9

HF2827—McEachern (DFL)
Governmental Operations
Education trust fund land; leased lakeshore lots sold by sealed bid.

Wednesday, April 11

HF2828—Milbert (DFL)
Education
Education; allowing appointed board members of Intermediate School District No. 917 to continue to serve for up to three years beyond June 30, 1992, if reappointed by a local board.

HF2829—Reding (DFL)
Environment & Natural Resources
Waste; placing waste stream diversion requirements on counties applying for new permits for facilities that incinerate mixed municipal solid wastes or that process or burn refuse-derived fuel; requiring a study of the environmental effects of existing facilities; placing a moratorium on new permits until completion of the study; appropriating money.

HF2830—Reding (DFL)
Environment & Natural Resources
Waste; placing a moratorium on new permits for facilities that incinerate mixed municipal solid wastes or that process or burn refuse-derived fuel.

House Advisories

Monday, April 9

HA52—Dempsey (IR)
Education
A proposal to provide aid for low-income pupils who go to nonpublic schools.

HA53—Begich (DFL)
Labor-Management Relations
A proposal for a study of hiring replacement workers in strike situations.

HA54—Begich (DFL)
Labor-Management Relations
A proposal to study the practice of imposing service charges by restaurants and resorts.

HA55—Frerichs (IR)
General Legislation, Veterans Affairs & Gaming
A proposal to study and recommend standards for reverse referendums.

Wednesday, April 11

HA56—McLaughlin (DFL)
Labor-Management Relations
A proposal for a legislative working group on Minnesota's human resources strategies for the 1990s.

HA57—Gruenes (IR)
Commerce
A proposal to examine the licensing of Retail Food Handlers in the Department of Agriculture.

First Readings/Senate Bills

Monday, April 9

SF824—Dahl (DFL)
Referred to the Chief Clerk for comparison with HF1025—Trimble (DFL)
Environment; requiring recycling of CFCs under certain conditions; providing and exemption for medical devices; prohibiting the sale of certain motor vehicle coolants and certain solvents; requiring recapture and recycling of halons from fire extinguishers.

SF1798—Piper (DFL)
Referred to the Chief Clerk for comparison with HF1887—Dauner (DFL)
Health; providing limited prescription privileges for physician assistants; requiring permanent registration for certain physician assistants.

SF1962—Merriam (DFL)
Appropriations
Appropriations; canceling an appropriation for a cooperative agreement with the Cuyuna Development Corporation; restoring the wild rice management account.

SF2158—Dicklich (DFL)
Referred to the Chief Clerk for comparison with HF2520—Jacobs (DFL)
Utilities; regulating flexible gas utility rates; repealing sunset provisions relating to flexible gas utility rates; appropriating money.

SF2173—Lessard (DFL)
Referred to the Chief Clerk for comparison with HF2198—Munger (DFL)
Environment; providing assistance to eligible recipients on methods to prevent toxic pollution; providing financial assistance to research and demonstrate alternative means to prevent toxic pollution; requiring facilities to develop plans to prevent toxic pollution; providing for chlorofluorocarbon reduction; requiring an air pollution study; providing penalties; appropriating money.

SF2346—Beckman (DFL)
Referred to the Chief Clerk for comparison with HF2769—Kalis (DFL)
State building code; accessibility for the physically disabled; establishing an access review board; providing for review of applications for permission to provide accessibility by means of stairway chair lifts; appropriating money.

SF2419—Lantry (DFL)
Appropriations
Human services; clarifying requirements for employment and training programs for recipients of AFDC; allowing county agencies to implement grant diversion programs; clarifying eligibility and payment requirements for general assistance and work readiness; clarifying requirements for child care programs; establishing criteria to certify employment and training service provider; requiring a two-year plan from the local service unit.

SF2483—Reichgott (DFL)
Referred to the Chief Clerk for comparison with HF2678—Pugh (DFL)
Corporations; clarifying and modifying provisions relating to the organization and operation of nonprofit corporations.

SF2619—Dahl (DFL)
Referred to the Chief Clerk for comparison with HF2812—Lieder (DFL)
Claims against the state; providing for payment of various claims; appropriating money.

Wednesday, April 11

SF1894—Dahl (DFL)

Referred to the Chief Clerk for comparison with HF2007—Price (DFL)

Environment and natural resources; amending provisions relating to water management organizations; providing legislative commission oversight of the Metropolitan Water Management Act; authorizing management and financing of drainage systems under certain laws; clarifying water management purposes; authorizing counties to remove watershed district managers for just cause; authorizing a technical advisory committee; requiring watershed management organizations to prepare newsletters, annual reports, and audits; providing for preparation of watershed plans and implementation of plans; providing penalties for not implementing plans; authorizing and directing the Board of Water and Soil Resources to adopt rules; providing for appeal of plan failures; providing for requests for proposals for certain services; authorizing accumulation of levy proceeds; requiring a draining system report; appropriating money.

SF1896—Vickerman (DFL)

Referred to the Chief Clerk for comparison with HF1965—Cooper (DFL)

Health; providing exemptions from the Infectious Waste Control Act; requiring hospitals to accept certain infectious waste; modifying standards for ambulance drivers; requiring adoption of rules setting new standards for recertification of and upgrading to emergency care course certificates; increasing reimbursement for volunteers; authorizing an emergency medical services advisory committee; regulating the provision of special transportation services; requiring studies; encouraging rural medical school applicants; requiring a study of medical assistance reimbursement for physicians; creating a rural hospital planning and transition grant program; creating a rural hospital subsidy fund; allowing counties authority to exceed levy limits; appropriating money.

SF1925—Dahl (DFL)

Referred to the Chief Clerk for comparison with HF1949—Winter (DFL)

Environment; changing certain requirements for municipal wastewater treatment grants; increasing bonding authority.

SF2060—DeCramer (DFL)

Referred to the Chief Clerk for comparison with HF2238—Lasley (DFL)

Drivers' licenses; defining gross vehicle weight and commercial motor vehicle; allowing holder of class CC driver's license with school bus endorsement to operate a small school bus; changing effective dates of requirements for commercial driver's license; setting fees; appropriating money.

Thursday, April 12

SF576—Piper (DFL)

Referred to the Chief Clerk for comparison with HF274—Jefferson (DFL)

Human services; providing that medical certification for general assistance benefits may be made by a licensed chiropractor.

SF1473—Dahl (DFL)

Referred to the Chief Clerk for comparison with HF1617—Kahn (DFL)

Environment; requiring a report to the Legislature on carbon dioxide emissions; appropriating money.

SF1674—Berg (DFL)

Referred to the Chief Clerk for comparison with HF1808—C. Nelson (DFL)

Agriculture; providing grasshopper control; authorizing the commissioner to exempt certain lands from grasshopper control; exempting certain persons from losses relating to grasshopper control; clarifying when public utilities are subject to grasshopper control; providing for notices for control and approval of grasshopper control costs; authorizing levies; appropriating money.

SF1731—Berglin (DFL)

Appropriations

Human services; clarifying treatment and assessment requirements under the Minnesota comprehensive mental health acts for adults and children.

SF1779—Davis (DFL)

Referred to the Chief Clerk for comparison with HF2060—Bauerly (DFL)

Agriculture; providing for mediation and arbitration of certain contract disputes; providing for recapture of capital investments required by certain agricultural contracts; clarifying responsibility of parent companies for affiliates; requiring good faith; prohibiting unfair practices; creating an ombudsman; appropriating money.

SF1950—Pogemiller (DFL)

Referred to the Chief Clerk for comparison with HF2283—Jefferson (DFL)

Housing; requiring state interagency coordination on homelessness; providing for treatment of certain obligations upon foreclosure of certain mortgages; appropriating nonrefundable bond allocation deposits to the housing trust fund account.

SF1996—Merriam (DFL)

Appropriations

Waste management; making several technical changes to the Waste Management Act; establishing a time period for local decision-making on siting of solid waste facilities; establishing time periods for state and Metropolitan Council approval of county solid waste management plans; clarifying jurisdiction of county plans; clarifying order of funding priority for grants for solid waste management projects; adjusting procedures for the creation of solid waste management districts; increasing the authority of the districts; authorizing counties to set civil penalties by ordinance for violation of designation ordinances; authorizing additional county fees on in-county disposal of out-of-county solid waste; adding procedures and requirements for cities to meet when they organize solid waste collection; changing requirement for certain financial responsibility rules; requiring a municipal debt limit reservation; changing incinerator monitor requirements; requiring a supplementary incinerator ash report; delaying the date for incinerator ash to be considered special waste; providing waste management training and certification programs; authorizing counties to charge property owners, lessees, and occupants for solid waste management services; authorizing metropolitan counties to charge reasonable rates for solid waste facilities; restricting the authority of certain local governments to prevent establishment, operation, or expansion of solid waste disposal facilities; providing buffer areas around landfill operations; extending the solid waste ash project report; authorizing sanitary districts to use the greater Minnesota landfill cleanup fee; specifying use of the greater Minnesota landfill fee; providing a landfill compliance and financial assurance study; authorizing Winona County to give political subdivisions the authority to accept responsibility for managing their solid waste; amending provisions for forgiving a grant to Winona County; reducing time for metropolitan review of local government solid waste facility siting decisions; repealing the requirement that government agencies use degradable polyethylene bags; requiring certain yard waste composting facilities; changing references.

SF2037—Morse (DFL)

Referred to the Chief Clerk for comparison with HF2061—Bauerly (DFL)

Agriculture; amending the definition of farm products; changing provisions related to wholesale produce dealers; imposing fees; providing for a wholesale dealers' trust; requiring mediation and arbitration in certain produce contracts; providing parent company liability; authorizing seizure of vehicles; imposing penalties; appropriating money.

SF2055—Pogemiller (DFL)

Referred to the Chief Clerk for comparison with HF2446—Kahn (DFL)

Appropriations; providing refunds of bond allocation deposits; appropriating money.

SF2126—Morse (DFL)

Referred to the Chief Clerk for comparison with HF1948—Price (DFL)

Health; providing regulations for bulk pesticide storage; amending provisions relating to pesticide registration fees and application fees; requiring permits for sources of irrigation water; requiring a permit for construction of a fertilizer distribution facility; requiring a responsible party to immediately take reasonable action necessary to abate an agricultural chemical incident; requiring certain administrative hearings on contested orders within 14 days; crediting certain agricultural penalties to the pesticide or fertilizer regulatory accounts; amending provisions relating to the registration surcharge and the agricultural chemical response and reimbursement fee; appropriating money from the general fund to be reimbursed with response and reimbursement fees; amending provisions relating to response and reimbursement eligibility; providing commissioner of agriculture authority under Chapter 115B for agricultural chemical incidents; clarifying requirements for water well construction and ownership; clarifying provisions for at-grade monitoring wells; establishing reduced isolation distances for facilities with safeguards; clarifying conditions to issue a limited well contractor's license; amending effective dates; amending appropriations.

SF2160—Merriam (DFL)

Referred to the Chief Clerk for comparison with HF2383—K. Nelson (DFL)

Education; providing for the environmental education act; creating the office of environmental education.

SF2177—Spear (DFL)

Referred to the Chief Clerk for comparison with HF2420—Rest (DFL)

Traffic safety; providing for administrative impoundment of license plates of vehicles owned by repeat violators of laws relating to driving while intoxicated; providing for issuance of special plates; requiring peace officers to serve a notice of intent to impound when serving a notice of intent to revoke the violator's driver's license; providing for administrative and judicial review of impoundment orders; eliminating the alcohol problem screening for persons convicted of offenses associated with driving under the influence of alcohol or a controlled substance; modifying procedures for chemical use assessments, programs, and funding; changing the maximum rate for reimbursement of counties from the general fund for the assessments; expanding the crime of refusing to submit to an implied consent test; requiring notice of certain enhanced penalties; expanding the crime of aggravated driving while intoxicated; removing requirement that negligence be proven for conviction of criminal vehicular operation if driver's alcohol concentration was 0.10 or more; imposing penalties for criminal vehicular operation resulting in substantial bodily harm; prohibiting constructive possession of alcohol in a private motor vehicle; expanding the definition of possession; changing provisions about aircraft operation while under the influence of alcohol or controlled substances; imposing penalties; appropriating money.

SF2178—Spear (DFL)

Appropriations

Peace officer education; requiring the POST board and the state higher education boards to study ways of restructuring professional peace officer education programs to include a requirement for a baccalaureate degree; requiring a report to the Legislature; increasing the percentage of penalty assessments funds allocated for skills course reimbursement.

SF2223—D. Moe (DFL)

Local Government & Metropolitan Affairs

Local government; reauthorizing Ramsey County and the City of St. Paul to issue general obligation bonds to finance the restoration of the concourse of the St. Paul Union Depot.

SF2248—Hughes (DFL)

Referred to the Chief Clerk for comparison with HF2024—K. Olson (DFL)

Education; entering the Midwestern Higher Education Compact; providing the appointment of members.

SF2375—Chmielewski (DFL)

Referred to the Chief Clerk for comparison with HF2616—Begich (DFL)

Workers' compensation; providing for loggers; requiring the commissioner of labor and industry to study issues concerning loggers; appropriating money.

SF2395—Chmielewski (DFL)

Referred to the Chief Clerk for comparison with HF2541—Beard (DFL)

Unemployment compensation; making various technical changes; regulating eligibility of conservation corps members and entertainers; increasing the income disregard; regulating eligibility for persons receiving holiday pay; regulating administrative hearings; providing for data sharing; appropriating certain federal money.

SF2490—Chmielewski (DFL)

Referred to the Chief Clerk for comparison with HF2615—Begich (DFL)

Workers' compensation; including mentally retarded persons and those with related conditions to the list of registrable conditions for the subsequent disability special fund; regulating medical data access; providing for preventative treatment to employees exposed to rabies; regulating notice of insurance coverage and cancellation.

SF2609—Novak (DFL)

Referred to the Chief Clerk for comparison with HF2786—Janezich (DFL)

Environment; providing for the management and cleanup of tax-forfeited lands; requiring a report by the Pollution Control Agency; authorizing a levy by Lake County; authorizing a purchase of tax-forfeited land and lease of restricted land in St. Louis County.

Bill signing process not all that simple

Ninth grade civics books usually include a chapter about how a bill becomes law, offering an explanation something like this: "A bill must pass both houses of the Legislature, then be signed by the governor before it becomes law."

That's usually it. But in reality a whole lot more happens between the time the House and Senate approve a bill, and the governor signs it.

That's the time when the governor's office, and his various departments and agencies, kick into gear. The civics books always dwell on the checks and balances in the legislative process.

But the executive branch has a few checks and balances of its own.

Once both houses of the Legislature approve a bill, the Revisor's Office lets the governor's State Planning Agency know the measure is on its way.

The agency then begins to analyze the bill anew. Since the early 1980s, the agency has been the governor's "agent" in the bill signing process.

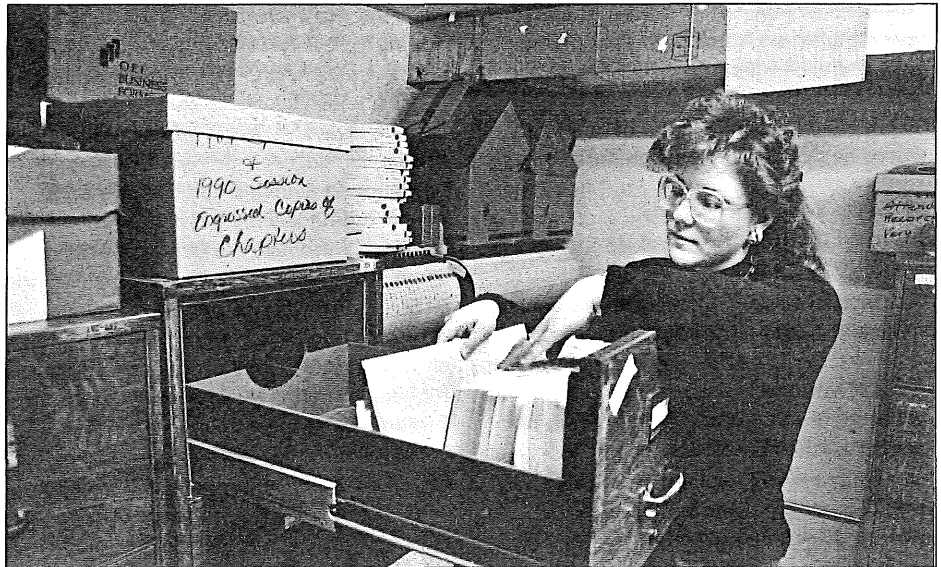
"We have an overall view of state government," says Cass McLaughlin, legislative coordinator. "We don't have that narrow focus that most agencies have."

McLaughlin and co-workers Suzanne Plass and John Jernberg analyze all angles of the bill, including statewide impact, the constitutional questions it may present, its fiscal impact, and the duties it may place on state agencies.

They seek opinions from all the agencies or departments the bill could possibly affect, ranging from the Attorney General's Office to the Department of Finance to the individual agencies that would carry out the bill's directives.

Once this information is collected, the state planning commissioner assembles a packet and coordinates the analysis to develop a recommendation for or against the bill — or, simply, whether the governor should sign it.

In addition, the packet also includes the vote in each house and whether the bill generated any controversy along the way. This information can prove helpful if the



Renee Coffey of the Secretary of State's Office unceremoniously files a bill in the office's basement storeroom. The bills are housed there until they are compiled and bound with all of this session's laws.

governor has mixed feelings about the bill.

"The governor has a deep respect for the legislative process," McLaughlin says. "It would be very unusual for him to veto a bill that passed unanimously in the Legislature."

Every bill — no matter how brief — goes through this rigorous process.

"It's a good system of checks and balances," McLaughlin says. "It helps to let all agencies know what's going to happen if the governor signs a particular bill."

Once the governor acts on a bill, his office notifies the Secretary of State's Office, which is the official keeper of state documents. The office gets two copies of the bill — the original enrolled bill and the engrossed copy.

The *enrolled* bill lists the signatures of the speaker of the House, president of the Senate, House clerk, Senate secretary, the revisor, the governor, and the secretary of state.

The *engrossed* copy contains a legislative history of the bill, which outlines the history of the bill as it traveled through committee and floor hearings through which it passed, but does not include the signatures.

"All official documents are filed with the Secretary of State's Office," says Renee Coffey of the Secretary of State's elections division, which oversees the bill signing process.

The enrolled bill is bound in a leather book of chapter laws. "If anything ever happens to a law book or if there's some question about the intent, we can look at the original bill," Coffey says.

While the original bill is included in the books that line the office, the engrossed copies are tucked away in file cabinets in the basement, then sent to the Minnesota Historical Society.

The possibility of losing a bill is remote, and that's probably a good thing considering the trouble it would cause.

"The whole process starts all over again," McLaughlin says.

But they haven't lost a bill yet. At least not since "Jolly Joe" Rolette holed up in a St. Paul hotel room with the only copy of a bill that would have moved the Capitol from St. Paul to St. Peter back in 1857.

Electronic voting: A real time-saver

Legislators missed their targeted ending date of April 9, but their tenure at the Capitol would have stretched at least two weeks longer if not for a convenience many take for granted.

An electronic voting system has made the actual voting on bills a quick and easy process — unlike the old-fashioned voting system of more than 50 years ago.

Two large panels, one hanging on each side of the House chamber, are the most noticeable components of the electronic voting system.

When the speaker of the House calls for a vote, the panel looks like a Christmas tree as red and green lights appear beside each representative's name.

Members cast their vote by pushing either the aye or nay button on the tops of their desks. The speaker then "closes the board," locking the votes into the system. The aye and nay votes are then automatically tallied.

The process takes less than 15 seconds



One of two House voting panels.

— in contrast to the 15 to 20 minutes it takes to count votes when they are announced orally.

If the 300-plus votes taken this session had been done the old-fashioned way, it would have added at least nine 10-hour days to the session, based on those time estimates.

When the House chamber was being remodeled last summer, House members met in the Senate chambers and got a taste of how long the manual vote-tallying process takes.

The first electronic voting system was installed in the House in 1938, but wasn't used until the 1939 session. It was upgraded in 1969 and replaced in 1984 with a system using computer-dedicated lines.

These "lines" display the bill number, order of business, vote totals, and amendments on a screen over the chamber doors.

To sign or not to sign . . .

What are the governor's options?

During an even-numbered legislative year — the final year of a biennium — the governor has several options to exercise when considering a bill.

The governor can, for example, sign the bill into law, sign the bill to veto it, or do nothing.

If a bill is to become law and is passed by the Legislature before the final three days of session, the governor must sign it and deposit it with the Secretary of State within three days of presentment.

Before the end of the session, the governor must veto a bill and return it to the house of origin within three days of receiving it, or the bill becomes law without his signature.

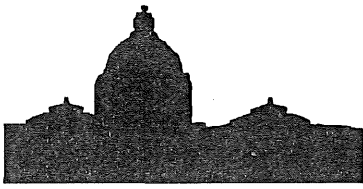
If a bill is passed during the last three days of session, the governor must sign it and deposit it with the Secretary of State within 14 days of adjournment or the bill will not become law (pocket veto).

The governor also has line item veto privilege for appropriation items only. If the governor uses this option, he/she must attach a statement listing the items vetoed. The timetable is either within 14

days after adjournment for bills passed during the final three days of session, or within three days after the bill is presented to the governor.



Gov. Rudy Perpich signs the minimum wage bill as labor leaders and lawmakers look on.



Coming Up Next Week . . .

April 16 - 20, 1990

Committee Schedule

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

MONDAY, April 16

The House will not meet in session.

TUESDAY, April 17

9:00 a.m.

ETHICS

400N State Office Building

Chr. Rep. Loren Solberg

Agenda: Approval of counsel's fees and
discussion of proposed rule changes.

10:00 a.m.

APPROPRIATIONS

200 State Office Building

Chr. Rep. Wayne Simoneau

Agenda: SF1996 (Merriam)/HF2108
(Wagenius) Waste management; making
technical changes to the Waste Manage-
ment Act.

Before Session

RULES & LEGISLATIVE ADMINISTRATION

Retiring Room Capitol

Chr. Rep. Dee Long

Agenda: Special Orders.

1:00 p.m.

The House will meet in session.

WEDNESDAY, April 18

9:00 a.m.

Finance Subcommittee/ Transportation Study Board

15 Capitol

Chr. Sen. Keith Langseth

Agenda: Current transportation funding:
amounts, sources and distribution

formulas. Federal government direction
in transportation: policy changes,
funding distribution and formulas.

10:00 a.m.

Infrastructure Needs and Priorities Subcommittee/ Transportation Study Board

15 Capitol

Chr. Rep. Henry Kalis

Agenda: Trunk highway system: criteria
and the weighing of criteria for deter-
mining needs, design standards and
weight restrictions.

11:00 a.m.

Policy and Decision Making Subcommittee/Transportation Study Board

15 Capitol

Chr. Rep. Bernie Lieder

Agenda: State, regional and local
transportation planning. Transportation
planning and economic development.

Before Session

RULES & LEGISLATIVE ADMINISTRATION

Retiring Room Capitol

Chr. Rep. Dee Long

Agenda: Special Orders.

12:00 noon

The House will meet in session.

1:30 p.m.

Transportation Study Board

15 Capitol

Chr. Sen. Keith Langseth

Agenda: Presentations by: E. H.
Cohoon, assistant commissioner,
Finance and Administration, Department
of Transportation, on the final report of
the Commissioners Advisory Committee

for Alternative Transportation Financ-
ing; Eugene Ofstead, assistant commis-
sioner, Technical Services Division,
Department of Transportation on
Highway Safety Program Proposal; and
Richard Shaw, president of the Regional
Shortline Railroad Association.

THURSDAY, April 19

9:00 a.m.

Legislative Audit Commission

500N State Office Building

Chr. Sen. John Brandl

Agenda: Legislative auditor's report on
the procedures used by former Commis-
sioner of Commerce Mike Hatch in
awarding a contract to Dougherty
Dawkins Portfolio Advisory Services to
manage investments for the Workers
Compensation Assigned Risk Plan.

Before Session

RULES & LEGISLATIVE ADMINISTRATION

Retiring Room Capitol

Chr. Rep. Dee Long

Agenda: Special Orders.

12:00 noon

The House will meet in session.

FRIDAY, April 20

Before Session

RULES & LEGISLATIVE ADMINISTRATION

Retiring Room Capitol

Chr. Rep. Dee Long

Agenda: Special Orders.

12:00 noon

The House will meet in session.

1990 session summary Order Form

The 1990 session summary provides brief summaries of all bills that both the House and Senate passed during the 1990 legislative session. This year the House and Senate will combine their effort to produce one book. Each entry includes a bill title, House and Senate file numbers, House and Senate authors, a chapter number as it will appear in *Laws of Minnesota 1990*, a brief summary of the bill, and an effective date(s). Bills are indexed according to topic, title, chapter number, House File number, and Senate File number.

Do you want to receive a copy of the 1990 session summary? ☐ Yes ☐ No

Our staffs will prepare the session summary during the weeks following session adjournment. Upon completion, copies will be mailed to those who order them.

Please detach and mail this form (with the mailing label on the back) to Session Summary, House Public Information Office, 175 State Office Building, St. Paul, MN 55155 by May 11, 1990. (Please do not alter the mailing label.)

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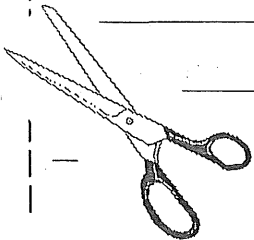
We would appreciate your taking a moment to tell us what you think about the *Session Weekly*. Your opinions will help us plan more effectively for next year. (We'll send you a subscription renewal card for the *Session Weekly* just before next year's session begins.)

What do you like about the *Session Weekly*?

What do you dislike about the *Session Weekly*?

The *Session Weekly* staff intends to include a question/answer column next year. If you have questions about the Minnesota House of Representatives or the government process, please list them here.

Other comments, suggestions:



Thank you for your cooperation.



Minnesota House of Representatives
Public Information Office

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Public Information Office
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Speaker of the House: Robert Vanasek
Majority Leader: Dee Long
Minority Leader: William H. Schreiber

For general information, call:
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To obtain a copy of a bill, call:
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(612) 296-2314

To find out about bill introductions or
the status of a specific bill, call:
House Index Office
(612) 296-6646

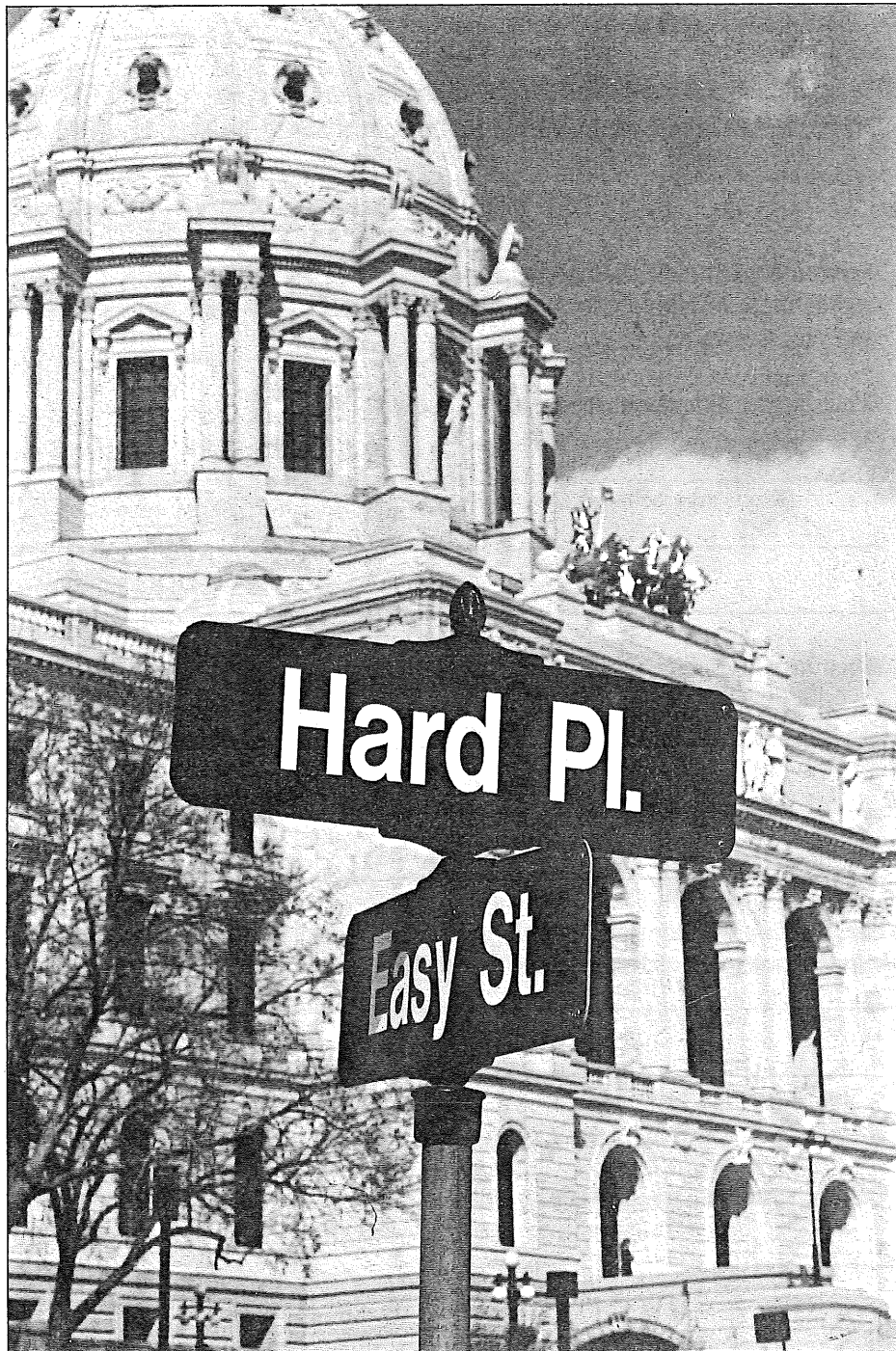
24-Hour Recorded Information

For up-to-date committee meeting times
and agendas, call:
House Calls (612) 296-9283

For a report of the day's committee
action, call:
Committee Report (612) 297-1264

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Electronic communication for hearing
impaired persons. To ask questions or
leave messages, call:
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The Last Frame

Some members of the public no doubt believe lawmakers hang out on Easy Street. But negotiations in several conference committees this week have certainly been hard in places. Photographer Rik Sferra brought this street sign to the Capitol to shoot a video for a local department store.