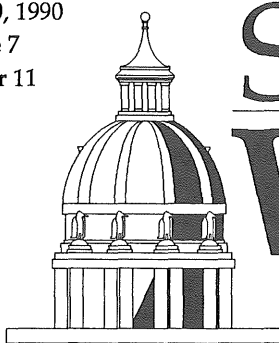


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April 20, 1990
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Session Weekly

Minnesota House of Representatives

It's a fact!

Minnesota's Department of Human Services (DHS) dates back to 1883, when it began under the name of the State Board of Correction and Charities "to prevent irregularities in state institutions."

It was succeeded in 1901 by the State Board on Control, and then in 1939 by the Minnesota Department of Social Security.

In 1953, the Department of Social Security split into two agencies: "Employment and Security," and the "Department of Public Welfare," a predecessor as the Department of Human Services (DHS).

The DHS administered the largest budget [\$4 billion] of any Minnesota agency during the 1987-89 biennium, with the majority of that money dedicated to programs such as Medical Assistance and Aid to Families with Dependent Children. Portions of the DHS budget come from state funds appropriated by the Legislature, and local and federal funding sources.

The DHS is currently the largest of Minnesota's state agencies, employing about 1,000 people in its central offices in St. Paul.



After leaving a meeting with Gov. Rudy Perpich April 19, House Speaker Robert Vanasek, center, told Capitol reporters that he, Senate Majority Leader Roger Moe, right, and Perpich had reached a tentative agreement on the budget. The legislative leaders were joined by Peter Hutchinson, commissioner of finance, left.

Highlights

BST moratorium

A measure that would place a one-year moratorium on the commercial use of an artificial growth hormone in dairy cows — provided at least a few other states enact similar bans — squeaked through the House April 19 on a 68-59 vote.

Bovine somatotropin (BST), a naturally occurring hormone in cows and other animals, can be produced synthetically and injected in cows to increase milk production.

Opponents of the bill say there is no evidence of health risks from the injected hormone, and that the moratorium would send a bad signal to the milk consumer.

Bill sponsor Rep. Chuck Brown (DFL-Appleton), however, says more research is needed on BST. Brown says dairy

farmers favor banning the use of the growth hormone until further research is conducted.

But supporters of BST say banning it will put Minnesota at a technological disadvantage.

Rep. Harriet McPherson (IR-Stillwater) says that dairy farmers want the option of using the synthetic hormone.

Plant more trees

A bill encouraging urban forestation to help ease global warming and reduce energy consumption was signed into law by Gov. Rudy Perpich April 16.

Bill sponsor Rep. Harold Lasley (DFL-Cambridge) says the bill is a product of recommendations the Minnesota Shade



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Tree Advisory Committee made in a report to the Legislature in January.

The bill requires the University of Minnesota to study which tree varieties are most suitable the urban centers' needs.

The university should look for trees that tolerate both the effect of high salt concentrations in the ground and a climate of extreme heat and drought. The university should also study which trees should be used to shade existing commercial, industrial, and residential areas to help cities save energy.

The most important provision of the bill, Lasley says, requires developers to plant trees in larger cities such as Minneapolis, St. Paul, and Duluth. The provision also requires the cities to plant shade trees in public parks and open spaces. Counties have the authority to contract with nurseries and shade tree wholesalers to assure the availability of desired trees.

Other provisions of the bill urge reinstating Arbor Day activities in schools, and expanding forestry education programs on all school levels.

The law takes effect Aug. 1.

Wild land arsonists

Tinder dry conditions making Minnesota more vulnerable to wild fires and the firebugs who set them prompted a bill approved by the Legislature that would criminalize acts by arsonists. The bill is awaiting the governor's signature.

The measure would make the intentional setting wild lands on fire a felony. Rep. Bob Johnson (DFL-Bemidji), the sponsor of the bill, says current law is unclear on the penalty for setting fire to wild lands.

People found guilty under this law could face a maximum penalty of five years in prison and a \$10,000 fine. Those convicted may also have to pay for the damage they caused to properties on the burned land, and the cost to fight the fire.

Johnson says he was appalled to learn that 35 percent of all outdoor fires in Minnesota are started by arsonists. When Johnson began studying the problem, he found that very few of these arsonists were prosecuted because current law

doesn't specifically state that wild land arson is prohibited.

"Wild land arson can no longer be taken lightly," says Johnson.

Rep. Dennis Ozment (IR-Rosemount) says he co-authored the bill because, as a fire captain, he knew the need for "a law that would provide the ability to prosecute arsonists and provide proper punishment for setting wild land on fire."

Ozment says anyone caught shooting at everything around him with an AK-47 assault rifle while in the woods would be convicted of a felony, but a person setting fire to the same wooded area wouldn't even be prosecuted.

The measure, HF2131, if signed, will become effective Aug. 1.

State forests

If the forestry division of the Department of Natural Resources wants to plant trees in portions of Lake of the Woods County, it could under provisions of a bill awaiting the governor's signature.

The measure would create Lake of the Woods state forest by converting a number of acres of state-owned land throughout the county to state forests, says Rep. Jim Tunheim (DFL-Kennedy), House sponsor of SF1772.

"It's a management policy decision," says Tunheim. State forestry officials didn't have the authority to thin trees or re-forest portions of the acreage before it was a state forest, he added.

If signed into law, the measure would become effective the day after being signed.

Environmental offenses

The statute of limitations for taking action against a person or company for violation of the state's hazardous waste laws will be extended by a year under a bill signed into law April 6.

The law extends the limit to three years from the time the violation is discovered to bring a civil action brought against the company or person. The current limit is two years from the time the violation occurs.

Rep. Jean Wagenius (DFL-Mpls),

House sponsor of the bill, says the measure will help the state's regulating agencies enforce air, water, and solid and hazardous waste violations.

SF2355 will become effective Aug. 1.

Light butter law

Calorie and cholesterol counters take note: "light" dairy products will soon be legally available in Minnesota supermarkets.

A bill signed into law by the governor April 6 will allow the sale of a variety of dairy products that have a lower butterfat content, including light butter, light cheese, non-fat ice cream, and reduced calorie yogurt.

Current law prohibits the sale of butter that has a butterfat content of less than 80 percent. The new law lowers the butterfat level to 52 percent.

The measure would also set standards of butterfat content for other dairy products. Most of the law's provisions go into effect Aug. 1.

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

Historic potato area?

The state Department of Agriculture would be required to study a portion of Marshall County to determine whether it qualifies as a historic certified seed potato area under a provision of a bill awaiting the governor's signature.

The agriculture commissioner would be required to study the effect of diseases on seed potatoes in the area, including the effect of diseases from potatoes grown for commercial use. The commissioner would have to submit the study to the Legislature by Dec. 15, 1991.

Rep. Jim Tunheim (DFL-Kennedy) sponsors HF2025.



St. Paul Mayor Jim Scheibel testified before the House-Senate tax conference committee April 18 about the Senate's proposed cuts in state aids to cities.

Seed potato mecca

Potato growers in Kittson County would be restricted to growing certified seed potatoes under a bill approved by the Legislature and awaiting the governor's signature.

The measure would apply to potato plots of at least 10 acres, and would require that potatoes be certified as seed potatoes.

Bill sponsor Jim Tunheim (DFL-Kennedy) says the measure is "to try to make a better product. We want to make sure that the potatoes grown are certified seed potatoes. They have less disease and are insect free." Better potatoes grown strictly for seed should produce both higher yields and a better quality potato, he says.

Kittson County's seed potato crop is exported throughout the United States.

If the governor signs HF2025, Kittson County would be the only county in the state that is a restricted seed potato area.

Classroom discipline

Teachers would be granted some immunity from lawsuits for using "reasonable force" to discipline students under a tort reform bill that passed the House April 12 on a 110-18 vote.

"I have seen students confronting teachers and saying things like, 'If you do that, I'll sue you,' or 'My folks will sue you' . . . I don't think that kind of attitude can continue and still have a good teaching atmosphere in the classroom," says Rep. Steve Sviggum (IR-Kenyon), amendment sponsor and former teacher.

The bill would protect teachers from civil suits when using reasonable force for the purpose of "lawful authority, restraining, or correcting . . . a pupil."

Under the measure, a jury would decide the issue of "reasonable force" in a particular case to determine if someone could file a civil suit.

Currently, teachers are granted immunity from criminal liability against using force unless they injure a child.

But Rep. Phyllis Kahn (DFL-Mpls) told lawmakers that the amendment would be a step backward from her bill passed last year that prohibited teachers from using corporal punishment.

Rep. Kathleen Vellenga (DFL-St. Paul) also spoke against Sviggum's amendment, saying that a civil suit is the only recourse a family has if a child is harmed by an educator.

She adds that the best way to get a grip on discipline in the classroom would be to reduce the teacher-student ratio.

"You can't ask 40 people with high hormones in a French class to possibly learn without even their talking becoming disruptive — we know how it gets on the [House] floor sometimes and we're all adults," says Vellenga.

The amendment passed on a 100-24 vote. HF1827 awaits conference committee action.

Water pumping permits

The Department of Natural Resources (DNR) will now be permitted to issue permits in certain cases when it receives a request to allow the pumping of more than two million gallons of groundwater per day.

A measure that would allow the DNR to issue the permits for construction and pollution control sites was signed into law April 5.

Bill sponsor Rep. Len Price (DFL-Woodbury), co-author of the 1989 Groundwater Protection Act, says the need to change the original law was a question of practicality.

The original law required legislative approval before a permit could be granted to pump that much water from groundwater supplies.

The old law was too cumbersome for certain construction and pollution abatement projects that must continually pump water, Price says.

The new law allows five waste water construction sites and four leaking landfills to pump two million gallons of water per day with the condition that the water basin of origin isn't adversely affected.

If the project adversely affects neighboring wells, the company or agency seeking the permit will be required to provide an alternative water supply, Price says.

HF1883 becomes effective Aug. 1.

Toxic pollution

The Minnesota Toxic Pollution Prevention Act made it through conference committee April 18 as originally written when House members agreed to delete two amendments that were added during debate on the House floor.

The act is designed to reduce the amount of toxic chemicals used in the state. A provision would allow industries to receive financial assistance to develop technology that reduces the amount of chemicals they need.

The bill also would require industries to submit to the Office of Waste Management a toxic reduction plan that identifies the steps they're taking to reduce or

eliminate the need for toxic chemicals.

The toxic prevention portion of the bill is sponsored by Rep. Willard Munger (DFL-Duluth).

A portion of the bill, sponsored by Rep. Steve Trimble (DFL-St. Paul), would require that chlorofluorocarbons used in refrigeration devices, air conditioning equipment, fire extinguishers, and other equipment be recycled or disposed of in proper facilities.

The conference committee report on HF2198 awaits repassage by the House and Senate.

9-1-1 dispatchers

Skill levels of 9-1-1 dispatchers will be studied by a legislative advisory task force under a bill approved by the Legislature April 17.

The bill, SF2026 (House author: Bertram, DFL-Paynesville), will also study the costs of training and the continuing education of people dispatching emergency medical, fire, and police services, and the role the state can play in maintaining adequate services.

State and local officials and other groups involved in the dispatching and providing of emergency services will make up the task force. The Legislature requests a report on task force recommendations by Jan. 1, 1991.

Per diem pay

More than one per diem payment per day to some metropolitan government officials would be banned under a bill approved by the Legislature and awaiting the governor's signature.

The bill specifies that metro government officials would be paid for the day they attend meetings. The bill was sponsored in the House by Rep. Wes Skoglund (DFL-Mpls), who cited a recent legislative auditor's report indicating that metro agency members sought compensation for every meeting they attended during a day — not just one per diem payment for the entire day.

The bill also includes a provision that county board members who are paid a salary that is greater than 50 percent of the governor's salary would be reimbursed only for expenses when attending

board-related meetings.

The bill applies to Anoka, Carver, Dakota, Hennepin, Ramsey, Scott, and Washington counties, and includes such units of government as the Metropolitan Council, Metropolitan Airports Commission, and county boards.

Some Hennepin County commissioners have come under attack recently for accepting multiple per diem payments.

County referendum

County boards may conduct a referendum asking residents to decide whether a hazardous waste treatment and storage facility should be built within a county's borders under a bill recently signed into law.

Bill sponsor Rep. Wally Sparby (DFL-Thief River Falls) says the legislation was prompted by the Red Lake County Board's desire to learn what county residents think about having such a facility in the county. He says county boards currently don't have authority to hold a binding referendum.

The referendum on the Nov. 6, 1990, general election ballot will read, "Shall the county proceed with the terms and conditions of its contracts with the state of Minnesota for siting and operating a hazardous waste stabilization and containment facility in the county?"

The law takes effect Aug. 1.

Flammability requirements

New seating furniture in public areas must meet flammability standards under the proposed furniture fire safety act.

The measure, sponsored by Rep. Rich O'Connor (DFL-St. Paul), awaits the governor's signature.

The measure would apply to cushioned furniture in places such as penal institutions, health care facilities, convalescent homes, day care centers, public auditoriums and stadiums, and public areas of hotels and motels having more than 10 places to sit.

The state fire marshal's office would oversee the flammability standards and would adopt rules using as a guide the testing and labeling requirements listed in

California's Bureau of Home Furnishings and Thermal Insulation.

The bill, if signed, would apply to furniture manufactured on or after Jan. 1, 1992, to give manufacturers time to comply with the safety standards. Furniture that fails to meet minimum safety standards after that date couldn't be sold or used for public places.

The fire marshal could initiate a civil suit or seek an injunction to bar a person from selling furniture after Jan. 1, 1992, if the furniture is intended for public places and doesn't meet the flammability standards.

Veterans' benefits

Resident aliens and other civilians who saw combat duty during either World War I or II will be eligible for state veterans' benefits under a law signed by the governor April 16.

The bill, authored by Rep. Rich O'Connor (DFL-St. Paul), will bring state guidelines for veterans' status into conformity with federal changes made in 1988.

The new eligibility changes will allow certain personnel, such as merchant mariners, who served in either World War I or II, to take advantage of veterans' programs. For example, foreigners who served in connection with a U.S. combat

operation, and civilian female telegraph operators, would be eligible.

More recent civilians who saw combat in Korea and Vietnam are already eligible under current laws.

Insurance agents

Insurance company officials will have to think twice about ending contracts with their agents now that Gov. Rudy Perpich has signed a bill setting up a review board to hear complaints from agents who believed they were let go without cause.

Bill sponsor Rep. Jerome Peterson (DFL-Princeton) says many award-winning insurance agents didn't receive adequate severance pay when their contracts were terminated.

The bill outlines a process that begins when an insurance agent requests a review of the action. The Department of Commerce would conduct a hearing within 30 days. A three-member panel hearing the review would be selected from a pool of 10 insurance agents and 10 representatives from insurance companies.

If the review board decides the termination was unjustified, the commerce commissioner would decide the amount of the compensation the insurance agent receives.

The law went into effect April 17.

Automatic recounts

Close state primary or general election contests will be subject to automatic recount if the vote margin is 200 votes or less under a bill approved by the Legislature April 17.

The current margin for automatic recounts is 100 votes. HF2134 (Abrams, IR-Minnetonka) awaits the governor's signature.

Health care

A bill that would add 10 members to a commission charged with developing a plan to provide health care insurance for all Minnesotans was recently signed into law by Gov. Rudy Perpich.

The measure would increase membership on the Minnesota Health Care Access Commission to 25, and provide that 15 of those members be appointed by the governor. Previously, the governor appointed only five members.

Jim Koppel, executive director of the commission, says the extra members were added when the governor's eight-member advisory council on health insurance issues merged with the commission. The other two members were added to allow for greater representation of business interests, he says.

The Legislature created the commission in 1989 to come up with a plan to provide health coverage for the estimated 400,000 Minnesotans who don't have health insurance.

Lawmakers asked the commission to estimate the number of uninsured Minnesotans, explore insurance options for a new health care access program, and study alternatives for financing the state's share of the program's costs and the extent to which costs could be shared by program participants.

In addition, the commission will examine possible cost savings that would result from the program.



At 9 a.m. on April 17, a customer, *left*, at Ralph and Jerry's Corner Grocery in Minneapolis purchased the store's first five lottery tickets from manager Jim McRoberts, *right*.

Night stalkers

Law enforcement officers would be allowed to turn off their headlights to apprehend criminal suspects under a bill approved by the House April 12 on a 110-18 vote.

Bill sponsor Rep. Howard Orenstein (DFL-St. Paul) says law enforcement officers already turn their lights off under certain circumstances to catch suspects; his measure would only etch into statute that the practice is permitted.

A 15-member post board would determine what the "reasonable standards" would be for such an action. The provision was included in a larger bill (HF1827) pertaining to civil law.

Rep. Doug Carlson (IR-Sandstone), objected to the proposal. He says he has been told that "game wardens have almost run down people when they were flying down a township road without their headlights on."

The measure was referred to a conference committee to work out differences between House and Senate versions.

Traffic ticket quotas

Your chances of getting a traffic ticket could be a lot lower in the near future.

A bill sponsored by Rep. Steve Sviggum (IR-Kenyon) would abolish the practice of requiring officers to meet "ticket quotas" within police departments and other law enforcement agencies. The measure is waiting for the governor's signature.

A separate provision in the bill would require motorists to turn on their lights when it's raining, snowing, sleeting, or hailing.

Another provision in the bill would require that handicapped parking signs indicate that violators are subject to a fine of up to \$200.



House page Bob Boyd helps fellow page Marty Broan launch a kite during a lunch break April 18.

Sexual assault risks

Hospitals will be required to give information about sexually transmitted diseases to people receiving treatment following sexual assaults under a bill signed into law April 12.

The law mandates that the departments of Public Safety and Corrections, along with advocates for sexual assault victims and health care professionals, develop a written notice informing assault victims of their risk of getting a sexually transmitted disease as a result of a sexual assault.

The notice must also include information on the symptoms of sexually transmitted diseases, recommendations for periodic testing for the diseases, and locations where confidential testing for the diseases is performed.

SF2046 will become effective Aug. 1.

'Sexual contact' redefined

The definition of "sexual contact" will be expanded to include the intentional removal or attempted removal of clothing if a bill authored by Rep. Dennis Ozment (IR-Rosemount) becomes law.

The bill has been approved by the Legislature and is awaiting the governor's signature.

Ozment says he pushed for the bill after a young girl was harassed by a group of boys attempting to pull down her shorts. At the time, no law covered that type of behavior. If this bill becomes law, such an action done with sexual or aggressive intent would constitute fifth-degree criminal sexual conduct.

The crime would carry a maximum penalty of one year in jail and a \$3,000 fine. SF2564 would go into effect Aug. 1 if the governor signs it into law.

Prostitution penalties

If you're thinking about cruising for prostitutes, you may consider taking the bus or hoofing it on foot.

A bill approved by the Legislature and awaiting the governor's signature would place a "john" conviction on your driving record, provided an automobile was involved in the crime. The record, however, would be classified as private data.

Rep. Jean Wagenius (DFL-Mpls), author of the bill, says "johns" often drive when looking for prostitutes to ensure their anonymity. The provision would remove some of that anonymity, she says.

In addition, listing such convictions on a driver's license would allow police to quickly identify multiple offenders, and charge them with a more serious gross misdemeanor offense.

The bill also imposes minimum fines on prostitutes and their patrons in an effort to increase the penalties typically leveled against johns.

If the solicitation or acceptance of a solicitation takes place in a public place or takes place in a private place for the second time in two years, the minimum fine would be \$1,500. Currently, the maximum penalty for the gross misdemeanor offense is \$3,000 and up to a year in jail.

First time solicitations and acceptances that occur in a private place would carry a \$500 minimum fine. The maximum penalty is a \$700 fine and 90 days in jail.

Community work service could be substituted for all or part of the minimum fine if the court finds that payment of the fine would cause undue hardship for those convicted or their families.

HF1846 will go into effect Aug. 1 if the governor signs it.

Security guard limits

A bill that would restrict the actions of security guards once they step off company property has been approved by the Legislature and is awaiting the governor's signature.

Bill sponsor Rep. Joe Begich (DFL-Eveleth) says the legislation is aimed at protecting town residents from being harassed or intimidated by security

guards off a plant site. Begich's bill comes in the wake of actions taken by security guards employed by the Boise Cascade Corp. in International Falls during the recent labor skirmish there.

The measure would allow videotaping during a labor dispute as long as either the person being photographed or the security guard doing the photographing are on the plant site. During the Boise Cascade strike, videotape recordings were used in court to prosecute rioters.

The bill would also require privately employed armed security guards, such as the ones in shopping malls, to have the same firearms training as police officers — so they know how and when to use them.

In addition to firearms training, security guards would be instructed on the use of bludgeons, nightsticks, batons, chemical weapons, electronic incapacitation devices, and restraint and immobilization techniques, including the carotid (artery) neck restraint.

HF1928, if signed by the governor, would become effective Aug. 1.

Police officer reciprocity

When a blood-test performed in Fargo, N.D., was ruled to be inadmissible in a courtroom across the state line in Minnesota, Rep. Marvin Dauner said it was time such problems were corrected.

A bill sponsored by the DFLer from Hawley, which became law April 16, will allow courts to consider evidence obtained in another state, and allow police officers in "fresh pursuit" of a suspect to cross state lines and make an arrest, provided the neighboring state agrees to the proposal.

Currently, South Dakota allows Minnesota police officers to make arrests when they cross the border.

The Minnesota Supreme Court recently ruled that a blood test done at the Fargo hospital was admissible in court. Police had taken suspected DWI drivers to the Fargo hospital for blood tests because the Moorhead hospital had closed and Fargo's hospital was the next closest.

While the Supreme Court ruling upholds the authority of police to make those arrests and the validity of blood tests taken in a different state, Dauner says writing both into state law was important.

County extension update

The Minnesota county extension services haven't been limited to agriculture and home economics issues for years. A bill signed into law March 29 is intended to reflect the broader mission of today's University of Minnesota extension service.

Bill sponsor Rep. Lyndon Carlson (DFL-Crystal) says the areas of interest in county extension services may differ in each of the state's 87 counties. For example, counties in northern Minnesota may have tourism as their number one priority, instead of agriculture. Another county may deal more with economic development.

Some current county extension educational programs deal with community leadership, economic and human development, and environment and natural resources.

HF2212 is a result of a blue ribbon commission that recommended updating county extension language that has been in the law books since 1948.

Rule-making oversight

A bill giving the public more information and access to rule-making decisions by state agencies was signed into law by the governor April 11.

Rep. Dave Gruenes (IR-St. Cloud), author of the bill and a member of the Legislative Commission to Review Administrative Rules (LCRAR), says it's in response to problems the commission has encountered over several years.

When a new law is enacted, the state agency administering the law will write "administrative rules" to enforce the law. Problems arise when these rules are controversial or just don't work the way the law was envisioned, Gruenes says.

The new law, put together by Gruenes and the LCRAR, will increase agencies' public accountability, and public access to government information and participation in the rule-making process.

The law requires, for example, that written notices be mailed to interested people regarding an agency's hearing to propose new rules.

The law will also improve agency

fairness when the public contests a rule and judicial review of such rules, says Gruenes. In addition, it's designed to cut down the red tape associated with agency rules.

HF2462 will become effective Aug. 1.

Bullet-proof vests

Wearing a bullet-proof vest while committing murder, selling drugs, or even in some cases of shoplifting will be a felony under a bill signed into law April 16.

The new law makes the wearing or possessing of a bullet-proof vest while committing felony or gross misdemeanor crimes a felony punishable by a maximum of five years in prison and a \$10,000 fine.

This sentence could be tacked on to the penalty imposed for the crime during which the bullet-proof vest was worn.

In addition, it would be a felony to furnish minors with a firearm, an airgun, ammunition, or an explosive without the written consent of the minor's parents.

It'll also be a felony to intentionally discharge a firearm under circumstances that endanger the safety of another.

SF2134 goes into effect Aug. 1.

Prosecution training

The state Attorney General's Office and several other agencies will be required to prepare a course for prosecutors on the impact of bias-motivated, or "hate" crimes, under a bill signed into law April 16.

The new law requires that the course be at least six-hours long, and that prosecuting agencies keep a record of the attorneys who do and don't attend the course.

The state Attorney General's Office will develop the course in conjunction with The Peace Officers Standards and Training Board, the Minnesota County Attorneys Association, and the Department of Human Rights.

SF1365 was signed into law April 16 and becomes effective Aug. 1.

EMS pension plans

A bill that would provide a pension plan for part-time emergency medical personnel was given final approval by the full House April 17 on a 128-0 vote. But no money was appropriated to help pay for the proposal.

Bill sponsor Rep. Roger Cooper (DFL-Bird Island) told lawmakers that federal approval is needed before the Legislature can decide on how to fund the ambulance driver pension program.

Originally, the bill called for Minnesotans to pay a \$2 when they register for their driver's licenses as a way of funding the plan. But Cooper says the 1991 Legislature has to find some way to fund the pension program.

"If we don't fund the program in the future we're going to have less and less and less people in the emergency medical service [in the rural area]," says Cooper.

Cooper's bill, which was whittled down considerably from its original form, is intended as an incentive for ambulance personnel — those who make less than \$5,000 per year — to remain in rural areas.

The measure would also exempt ambulance drivers from having to pay license fees and sales tax.

HF1896 awaits Senate/House conference committee action.

Child abuse

Posters warning people about the hazardous effects alcohol can have on unborn children may soon be seen in liquor stores and bars.

A child protection bill approved April 17 by a conference committee contains a provision that calls on the Department of Health to encourage bars and liquor stores to put up posters informing pregnant women of the dangers of alcohol.

The proposal spells out a possible message: "Warning: drinking alcoholic beverages during pregnancy can cause birth defects and prematurity."

The bill would also allow local welfare agencies and law enforcement agencies to exchange child abuse and neglect reports with similar agencies in other states.

This would help other states conduct

abuse or neglect investigations and/or assessments, says Rep. Kathleen Vellenga (DFL-St. Paul), the bill's sponsor.

The definition of "physical abuse" would also be expanded under the bill to include mental or threatened injury. Mental injury would include psychological or emotional injury to a child.

HF2390 now goes to the House and Senate floors for reconsideration.

Work place safety

Employers will have to prepare programs to reduce industrial workplace accidents, injuries, and illnesses under a bill given final approval by the House April 17.

The commissioner of the Department of Labor and Industry will notify those employers affected, and will also present awards to businesses that have excellent safety records.

The bill, SF1869 (House author: Beard, DFL-Cottage Grove), awaits the governor's signature.

Railroad crossings

You may think twice before ignoring railroad crossing warning signals if a bill awaiting the governor's signature becomes law.

A bill approved by the Legislature would make it a misdemeanor for a driver to ignore the warning signals of an approaching train. The offense is currently considered a petty misdemeanor.

If the driver was legally drunk at the time of the incident, the offense would be a gross misdemeanor.

Warning signs identified in the bill sponsored by Rep. Jim Tunheim (DFL-Kennedy) include lowered crossing gates, flashing lights, and human flaggers. A plainly visible train is also considered a warning sign.

A separate provision in the bill would require driver improvement clinics to give instruction on railroad crossing safety.

The measure, HF2401, would become effective Aug. 1 if signed into law.

Minnesota's Bookstore has it

From murder accounts to black-eyed Susans

Looking to get away for a weekend without leaving the state?

In-laws coming to dinner and you want to impress them with a Minnesota dish?

In need of a book or puzzle for a special child?

Look no further. Your wish may have come true.

Minnesota's Bookstore at 117 University Ave. in St. Paul can help you in all these areas and more. The bookstore features an assortment of books about, for, and by Minnesotans, as well as an extensive collection of Minnesota maps, posters, and other items.

The bookstore is in the Ford Building, a red brick building one-half block west of the state Capitol and just across the street from the State Office Building's courtyard.

If you intend to visit, plan on browsing awhile, whether your interest is in fish, fowl, flowers, or history.

Fishes of the Minnesota Region is a guide to the 148 different kinds of fish found in Minnesota waters. *Songbirds in*

Your Garden gives tips on how to attract and feed birds in your back yard.

The Northland Wild Flowers book has more than 300 color photographs to help you identify wildflowers in the Minnesota region. And *Murder in Minnesota* will give you detailed accounts of 16 of the most infamous murders between 1858 and 1917 in Minnesota.

Books occupy much of the shelf space in the store, but they are just a small part of the over 1,000 items available with a Minnesota motif. Other novelties include T-shirts, lapel pins, coloring books, prints and posters, and state flags.

Maps are one of the most popular items in the store. Last year, 12,000 paper maps were sold, says Mary Mikes, marketing distribution and retail manager for the print communications division.

All of the maps are very detailed. The bikeway maps will show you the location of paved shoulders, and unpaved and gravel roads. The 4,000 lake maps not only give a detailed topography of a lake, but also depict connecting marshes and

adjacent roads.

The store, which first opened in the late 1950s, is not all fun and games, however. It also publishes the *State Register*, the official publication of the State of Minnesota that outlines the rules of state agencies, and advertisement of state contracts and bids.

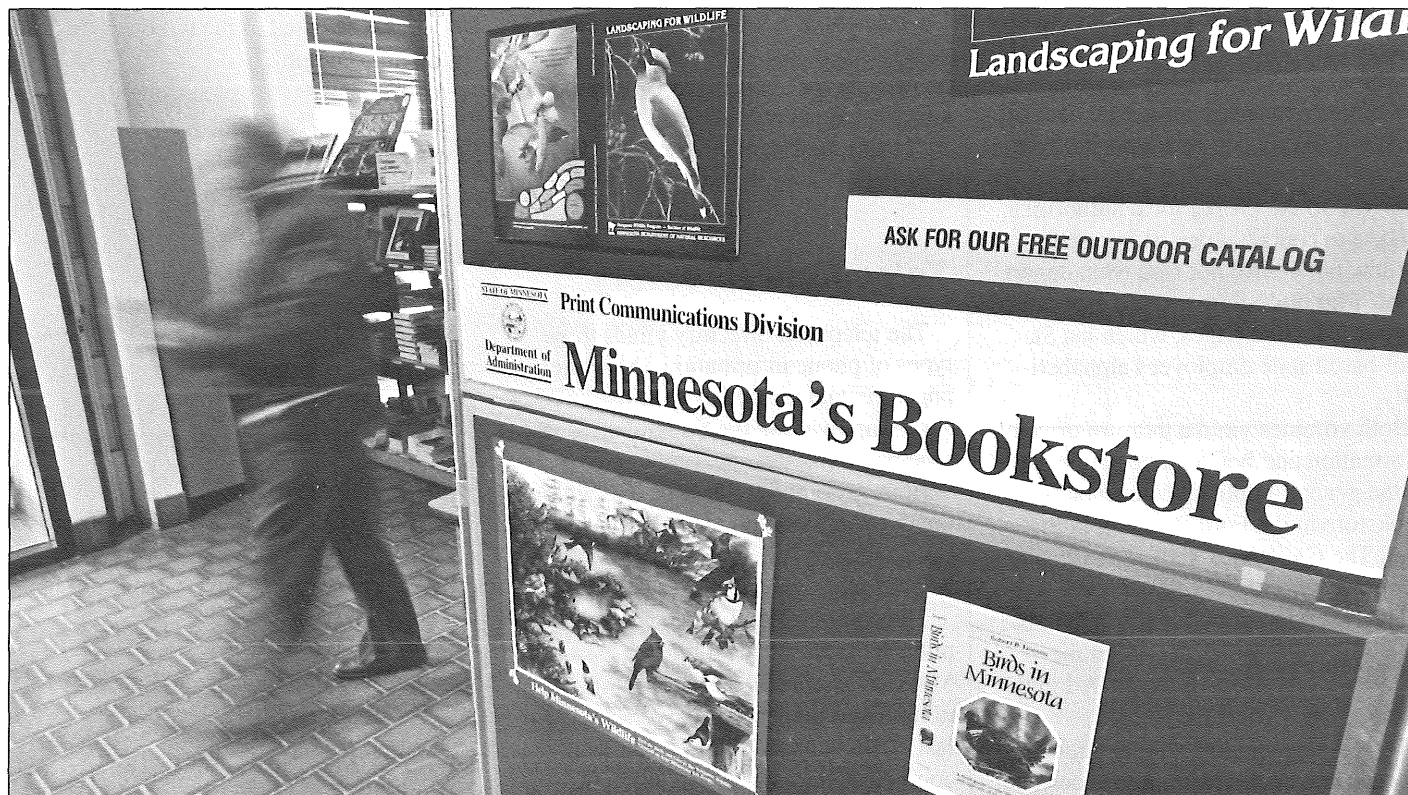
The Minnesota Bookstore also carries a collection of publications outlining rules and laws for governing the fields of nursing, pharmacy, insurance, charitable gambling, and cosmetology, among others.

And for about \$3, you can buy a copy of the Minnesota Constitution.

Mikes projects the bookstore will do close to \$2 million in business this year.

All items are also available by mail (117 University Ave. [Ford Building], St. Paul, MN 55155). Telephone orders can be placed by using VISA/Mastercard or American Express, (612)-297-3000 or 1-800-652-9747.

The store is open from 8 a.m. to 4:30 p.m. Monday through Friday.



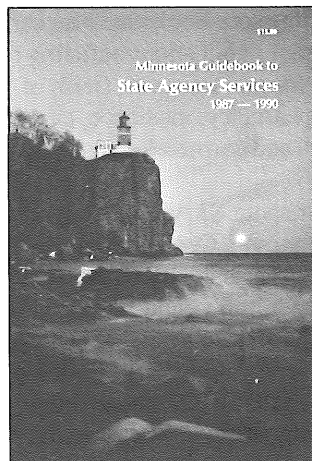
Minnesota's Bookstore is a frequent stop for state employees who are in search of gifts for family and friends.

Dead deer on the road. Who you gonna call?

Minnesota Guidebook a trove of information

Finding facts fast can be as easy as looking at your finger tips.

Your fingers can run down just about anything you need to know about Minnesota in the *Minnesota Guidebook to State Agency Services 1987-1990*, or in the *State of Minnesota Telephone Directory*.



Need to know how much a driver's license cost in 1934? By reading the *Guidebook's* Department of Public Safety narrative, you'll learn that one could buy a license for the entire family for a mere two bits.

Want someone to haul a dead deer off the road? Telephone operators handling the state information line, 296-6013, can refer you to the proper local authorities.

Have to contact a person in a state agency, but you're not sure what department? Flip through the state telephone directory's white pages, which list St. Paul-based state employees alphabetically.

Both volumes yield a treasure trove of information and both can be purchased by the general public at Minnesota's Bookstore in the Ford Building in St. Paul. The *Guidebook* sells for \$12 and the directory costs \$11.95.

The two popular publications, and the state information line, are under the direction of the Department of Administration.

The *Guidebook* outlines the duties and services that agencies, commissions and

other public bodies perform, and provides demographic, historical, and cultural information about the state in the "Minnesota Profile" section.

"The *Guidebook* is meant to provide friendly access to state agencies and their services," says editor Robin PanLener. "We're friendly with the public and we're friendly with the agencies. It's easy and non-threatening. It's a chance of portraying government and state employees to the public."

PanLener revamped the *Guidebook* from its original outline format to a more conversational, informal style. The resource book is also published to coincide with a governor's term in office.

The agencies or departments write and review their sections, he says.

"I view an editor's job as going out and getting copy," PanLener says. "I want the agencies to tell me what they're doing."

The points of interest sprinkled throughout the book breathe life into an agency or commission that on the surface may appear somewhat boring.

By looking up information under the Department of Education listing, for example, a reader could learn that Minnesota had three schools in 1851 with a total enrollment of 250 students.

"I want the information in this book to bubble out at you," PanLener says.

Telephone Directory

The telephone directory yields three types of phone information: the white pages contain an alphabetical listing of state employees in the St. Paul area; the blue pages list state agencies, their various divisions and key people within the departments; and the yellow pages list state agencies and personnel in Greater Minnesota.

The communications center strives to publish the telephone directory every May, says Laura Hoffmann, communications center manager and overseer of the last 12 directories. While employee comings and goings are monitored

continually, the work of compiling the directory begins in earnest during the preceding December.

Of course there are problems.

"On some of the covers of the current directory, the moose looked like its head was blown off," she says. "I can laugh about it now, but last year it wasn't funny."

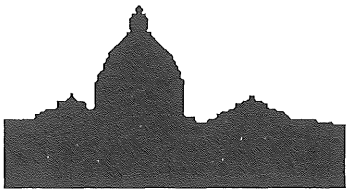
And because Hoffmann's communication center is the front line for a variety of questions from the public, they've developed a sizable database on Minnesota state government.

"The communication center receives about 9,000 calls a day," she says.

Callers ask a variety of questions, ranging from how to renew a driver's license or become a kidney donor to how a bill becomes law. They even handle questions about federal, county, or city government.

"Whenever someone new comes in [to work at the office], they go through a real intensive training on all levels of government," Hoffmann says. "We're the main information reference line. In fact, we're listed in the directory as 'State Information'."





For Your Information . . .

The Inside Report

Minnesota's highway funding formula

State—Tax per gallon in cents

Wisconsin	21.8
Iowa	20
Minnesota	20
S. Dakota	18
N. Dakota	17

Minnesota's gas tax is among the top 10 in the country, according to a House Research Department report.

Minnesota is tied with Iowa, Connecticut, Colorado, Montana and Rhode Island for ninth place in a ranking of the states' gasoline taxes as of Aug. 1, 1989, according to the report. Hawaii was first with a 29-cent-per-gallon tax, followed by Illinois (24.6 cents), Nebraska (22.3 cents) and Wisconsin (21.8 cents). Wyoming had the lowest tax at 9 cents per gallon.

Two Midwestern states — Illinois (24.6 cents) and Nebraska (22.3 cents) — ranked higher than Minnesota in the survey.

Motor vehicle excise tax

Thirty-five percent of the taxes people pay on a car help pay for the roads they travel on.

But that's changing. The transfer of money collected through the motor vehicle excise tax (MVET), or sales tax, on cars and trucks from the general fund to transportation-related funds will be completed by June 30, 1991.

The gradual move began in 1981, according to a House Research Department information brief outlining the timetable of the MVET transfer. The Legislature acted on a report by its Select Committee on Transportation that recommended MVET revenues be transferred gradually out of the general fund and into the Highway User Tax Distribution Fund.

The committee's position was that the MVET was really a highway user tax and should be dedicated to highways.

Rather than limit MVET revenues to highway maintenance and repair, the Legislature divided them between the Highway User Tax Distribution Fund and the Transit Assistance Fund.

Most of the highway fund's share of the money is now divided among the state, counties, and cities. Starting in fiscal year 1992, however, the state will keep the entire highway share and use it for state highways only.

Minnesota highway financing

With an eye toward generating more revenue for transportation, legislators made sweeping changes in the funding of highways in the 1989 omnibus transportation bill.

The changes will result in total highway user tax revenue reaching an estimated \$1.57 billion in the 1990-91 two-year spending cycle, according to a House Research Department information brief, *Minnesota Highway Financing: Constitutional and Statutory Provisions*.

Increasing the Motor Vehicle Excise

Tax (MVET), or sales tax, revenues targeted for transportation will result in an additional \$19.2 million for state highways. By slowing the rate at which license taxes drop as an automobile depreciates, the state will generate \$42 million in the next biennium.

The flip side is that consumers will have to pay more to have their cars licensed over the lifetime of the vehicle.

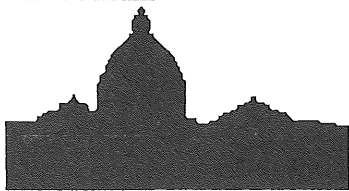
When the auto depreciation changes are completed in four years, they will produce more than \$100 million in new revenue each biennium. Changing the distribution formula for the 5 percent set-aside will mean an extra \$18.6 million in the next biennium for town roads and bridges.

The brief also outlined how highway user taxes are distributed among the transportation related accounts.

Revenues from fuel taxes and motor vehicle license taxes are constitutionally dedicated for highway purposes and can't be deposited anywhere except in the Highway User Tax Distribution Fund (HUTDF). The fund is divided among various levels of government according to a constitutionally prescribed formula.



Minnesota's gas tax ranks ninth among the states.



Committee, Floor & Final Action

COMMITTEE ACTION

APPROPRIATIONS

Tuesday, April 17

Waste Management Act—changes
HF2108/SF1996* (Wagenius, DFL-Mpls)—re-referred to Environment & Natural Resources Committee.

FLOOR ACTION

CONFERENCE COMMITTEE

Thursday, April 12

Dept. of Administration—changes
HF257*/SF257 (Williams, DFL-Moorhead)—repassed as amended by Conference (102-23).

Pine County—tax-forfeited lands
HF796*/SF712 (D. Carlson, IR-Sandstone)—repassed as amended by Conference (128-0).

Intersection right-of-way—clarification
HF1927*/SF2138 (Ogren, DFL-Aitkin)—repassed as amended by Conference (129-0).

Tuesday, April 17

Driver's licenses—electronic pictures
HF2294*/SF2212 (Hausman, DFL-St. Paul)—re-passed as amended by Conference (128-1).

MOTION FOR RECONSIDERATION

Tuesday, April 17

Liming law—establishment
HF2592/SF2527* (Jennings, DFL-Harris)—passed as amended (130-1).

SPECIAL ORDERS

Thursday, April 12

Home Buyers Bill of Rights
HF566/SF188* (Osthoff, DFL-St. Paul)—passed as amended (121-6).

License plates—term change
HF946/SF838* (Steensma, DFL-Luverne)—passed (128-0).

Petroleum tank cleanup fund—changes
HF1816/SF1725* (Sparby, DFL-Thief River Falls)—passed (127-0).

Mental retardation—services policy
HF1908/SF1831* (Cooper, DFL-Bird Island)—passed (130-0).

Emergency dispatch services—task force
HF1930/SF2026* (Bertram, DFL-Paynesville)—passed (128-0).

Prescription drugs—dispensation
HF1935/SF1789* (Greenfield, DFL-Mpls)—passed (126-0).

Tort reform
HF2027/SF1827* (Orenstein, DFL-St. Paul)—passed as amended (110-18).

Human rights—discrimination law changes
HF2038/SF1847* (Orenstein, DFL-St. Paul)—passed as amended (129-0).

Ramsey County—charter members' terms
HF2043/SF1777* (Kostohryz, DFL-North St. Paul)—passed as amended (123-2).

Criminal sexual conduct—definition
HF2077/SF2564* (Ozment, IR-Rosemount)—passed (128-0).

HMOs—liquidation regulations
HF2118/SF1940* (Greenfield, DFL-Mpls)—passed as amended (126-0).

Hospitals—new construction
HF2168/SF1698* (Greenfield, DFL-Mpls)—passed as amended (127-0).

Telecommunications—fraud
HF2222/SF2132* (Peterson, DFL-Princeton)—passed (128-0).

State property—rental agreement changes

HF2304*/SF2233 (Bauerly, DFL-Sauk Rapids)—passed (127-0).
(SF in Senate Governmental Operations Committee)

City hospital payments—special fund
HF2318/SF2092* (Uphus, IR-Sauk Rapids)—passed (126-0).

Conservation officers—search warrants
HF2351/SF1704* (McGuire, DFL-Falcon Heights)—passed as amended (118-10).

Juvenile delinquents—escape penalties
HF2367/SF2208* (Greenfield, DFL-Mpls)—passed as amended (127-0).

Auto insurance—home child care providers
HF2589/SF2493* (Lynch, IR-Andover)—passed (129-0).

Aversion, deprivation procedures—definitions
HF2605/SF2318* (Wagenius, DFL-Mpls)—passed (128-0).

Non-profit corporations—clarifications
HF2678/SF2483* (Pugh, DFL-South St. Paul)—passed (128-0).

Nursing home—waiver restrictions
HF2689/SF2051* (Greenfield, DFL-Mpls)—passed (128-0).

Auto insurance—motorcycles
HF2735/SF2349* (Simoneau, DFL-Fridley)—passed as amended (126-1).

Financial institutions—community evaluations, ratings
HF2770/SF2430* (Osthoff, DFL-St. Paul)—passed (129-0).

Claims against the state—payment
HF2812/SF2619* (Lieder, DFL-Crookston)—passed as amended (130-0).

Tuesday, April 17

Dept. of Public Safety fees; school bus driver checks
HF972/SF1162* (Bauerly, DFL-Sauk Rapids)—passed (130-0).

Judicial system—racial bias study
HF1158/SF1081* (Dawkins, DFL-St. Paul)—passed (129-0).

Charitable gambling—changes
HF1891*/SF1853 (Kelly, DFL-St. Paul)—passed as amended (128-0).

Rural Health Care—omnibus bill
HF1965/SF1896* (Cooper, DFL-Bird Island)—passed as amended (128-0).

Veterans Home Board—surplus facilities
HF2023*/SF2531 (Steensma, DFL-Luverne)—passed (128-0).

Occupational safety—employer programs
HF2398/SF1869* (Beard, DFL-Cottage Grove)—passed (120-7).

Flexible gas rates—regulation
HF2520/SF2158* (Jacobs, DFL-Coon Rapids)—passed as amended (128-0.)

Life insurance—home child care providers
HF2572/SF2424* (Skoglund, DFL-Mpls)—passed (128-0).

Judges—staggering terms
HF2751/SF2054* (Kelly, DFL-St. Paul)—passed as amended (130-0).

SUSPENSION OF RULES

Tuesday, April 17

Well construction—ownership requirements
HF1948/SF2126* (Price, DFL-Woodbury)—passed as amended (124-0).

Liming law—establishment
HF2592/SF2527* (Jennings, DFL-Harris)—passed (129-0).

FINAL ACTION

BILLS THE GOVERNOR SIGNED

Monday, April 16

Child care funding—county payments
HF2132/SF1726* (Greenfield, DFL-Mpls)—Chapter 432.
Effective: Aug. 1, 1990

Street vacation—notification
HF2187/SF1980* (Lieder, DFL-Crookston)—Chapter 433.
Effective: Aug. 1, 1990

Drought emergencies—task force
HF2299/SF2172* (Solberg, DFL-Bovey)—Chapter 434.
Effective: Aug. 1, 1990, with qualifications

Education task force—member changes
HF2381/SF2136* (K. Nelson, DFL-Mpls)—Chapter 435.
Effective: July 1, 1990

Body armor—penalties
HF2086/SF2134* (Kelly, DFL-St. Paul)—Chapter 439.
Effective: Aug. 1, 1990, with qualifications

Metropolitan airport search area protection
HF2614/SF2433* (Lieder, DFL-Crookston)—Chapter 440.
Effective: Aug. 1, 1990, with qualifications

City, county assessors—appointments
HF2189/SF1897* (Bauerly, DFL-Sauk Rapids)—Chapter 441.
Effective: day after enactment (April 17, 1990)

Track abandonment—standards
HF2064/SF1752* (Brown, DFL-Appleton)—Chapter 442.
Effective: day after enactment (April 17, 1990)

Timber sales—multiple sale locations
HF1939/SF1879* (Kinkel, DFL-Park Rapids)—Chapter 443.
Effective: Aug. 1, 1990

Veterans—redefinition, education assistance
HF1806/SF1794* (O'Connor, DFL-St. Paul)—Chapter 444.
Effective: Aug. 1, 1990

Forestry—expansion, maintenance program
HF2382/SF2127* (Lasley, DFL-Cambridge)—Chapter 445.
Effective: Aug. 1, 1990

Motor vehicle registration—changes
HF1981*/SF2084 (A. Johnson, DFL-Spring Lake Park)—Chapter 446.
Effective: various dates

Life insurance—cancellation, non-renewal
HF2500*/SF2129 (Carruthers, DFL-Brooklyn Center)—Chapter 447.
Effective: various dates

Anoka County—land sale, exchange
HF2135*/SF2024 (Quinn, DFL-Coon Rapids)—Chapter 448.
Effective: day after enactment (April 17, 1990)

Peace officers—jurisdictional increase
HF2056*/SF1916 (Dauner, DFL-Hawley)—Chapter 449.
Effective: Aug. 1, 1990, with qualifications

Neighborhood organizations—tenants' rights
HF136/SF1087* (Dawkins, DFL-St. Paul)—Chapter 451.
Effective: Aug. 1, 1990

Tax-forfeited lands—sales
HF2656/SF2489* (Rukavina, DFL-Virginia)—Chapter 452.
Effective: day after enactment (April 17, 1990)

School district elections—changes
HF1870/SF1920* (McEachern, DFL-Maple Lake)—Chapter 453.
Effective: day after enactment (April 17, 1990)

Health insurance—demonstration project
HF2293/SF1696* (Jaros, DFL-Duluth)—Chapter 454.
Effective: day after enactment (April 17, 1990)

Privacy—cordless telephones
HF2218/SF2061* (Seaberg, IR-Eagan)—Chapter 455.
Effective: Aug. 1, 1990

No-fault car insurance—clarification
HF2249/SF2068* (Carruthers, DFL-Brooklyn Center)—Chapter 456.
Effective: Aug. 1, 1990

Insurance—agent compensation
HF1902/SF1995* (Peterson, DFL-Princeton)—Chapter 457.
Effective: day after enactment (April 17, 1990)

Public buildings—recodification
HF2105/SF2431* (Bertram, DFL-Paynesville)—Chapter 458.
Effective: Aug. 1, 1990

Bias crimes—curriculum development
HF1561/SF1365* (Clark, DFL-Mpls)—Chapter 459.
Effective: Aug. 1, 1990

Minnesota House of Representatives 1990 Membership

District/Member/Party	Room*	Phone 296.**	District/Member/Party	Room*	Phone 296.**
45A Abrams, Ron (IR)	211	9934	39B Milbert, Robert P. (DFL)	579	4192
10B Anderson, Bob (IR)	317	4946	20B Miller, Howard (IR)	353	5066
20A Anderson, Glen H. (DFL)	335	4228	38A Morrison, Connie (IR)	387	4212
6A Battaglia, David P. (DFL)	517	2190	7A Munger, Willard (DFL)	479	4282
18B Bauerly, Jerry J. (DFL)	349	5377	8A Murphy, Mary (DFL)	557	2676
56B Beard, Pat (DFL)	565	3135	11B Nelson, Clair (DFL)	515	4317
6B Begich, Joseph (DFL)	477	5063	62A Nelson, Ken (DFL)	367	4244
53A Bennett, Tony L. (IR)	209	2907	3A Neuenschwander, Bob (DFL)	337	1188
16B Bertram, Jeff (DFL)	571	4373	66B O'Connor, Rich (DFL)	593	7807
33B Bishop, Dave (IR)	357	0573	14A Ogren, Paul Anders (DFL)	443	7808
41B Blatz, Kathleen (IR)	259	4218	44A Olsen, Sally (IR)	255	3964
8B Boo, Ben (IR)	311	2228	2B Olson, Edgar (DFL)	529	4265
11A Brown, Chuck (DFL)	569	4929	28B Olson, Katy (DFL)	523	5373
43A Burger, John (IR)	225	9188	16A Omann, Bernie (IR)	229	6612
14B Carlson, Doug (IR)	203	4308	22B Onnen, Tony (IR)	277	1534
46B Carlson, Lyndon R. (DFL)	379	4255	64B Orenstein, Howard (DFL)	521	4199
47B Carruthers, Phil (DFL)	575	3709	66A Osthoff, Tom (DFL)	591	4224
60A Clark, Karen (DFL)	407	0294	23B Ostrom, Don (DFL)	401	7065
21B Cooper, Roger (DFL)	507	4346	59B Otis, Todd (DFL)	403	9281
9B Dauner, Marvin K. (DFL)	581	6829	37B Ozment, Dennis (IR)	287	4306
65A Dawkins, Andy (DFL)	371	5158	65B Pappas, Sandy (DFL)	503	9714
23A Dempsey, Terry (IR)	261	9303	42A Pauly, Sidney (IR)	291	7449
21A Dille, Steve (IR)	227	4344	52B Pellow, Dick (IR)	215	0141
24A Dorn, John (DFL)	533	3248	34B Pelowski, Gene, Jr. (DFL)	531	8637
42B Forsythe, Mary (IR)	245	4363	18A Peterson, Jerome "JP" (DFL)	421	6746
24B Frederick, Marcel "Sal" (IR)	303	5513	10A Poppenhagen, Dennis (IR)	301	5387
32A Frerichs, Donald L. (IR)	389	4378	56A Price, Len (DFL)	417	3018
27A Girard, Jim (IR)	213	5374	39A Pugh, Thomas W. (DFL)	501	6828
61A Greenfield, Lee (DFL)	375	0173	50B Quinn, Joe (DFL)	445	2439
17B Gruenes, Dave (IR)	201	6316	32B Redalen, Elton R. (IR)	251	9278
33A Gutknecht, Gil (IR)	309	9249	31B Reding, Leo J. (DFL)	537	4193
30A Hartle, Dean (IR)	233	5368	46A Rest, Ann H. (DFL)	429	4176
13A Hasskamp, Kris (DFL)	413	4333	57A Rice, James I. (DFL)	381	4262
31A Haukoos, Bob (IR)	279	8216	12A Richter, Don (IR)	223	4293
63B Hausman, Alice (DFL)	439	3824	25B Rodosovich, Peter (DFL)	451	8237
45B Heap, Jim (IR)	281	7026	5A Rukavina, Tom (DFL)	473	0170
40B Henry, Joyce (IR)	323	7158	52A Runbeck, Linda (IR)	329	4226
41A Himle, John (IR)	247	7803	58A Sarna, John J. (DFL)	563	4219
29A Hugoson, Gene (IR)	221	3240	35A Schafer, Gary (IR)	217	8634
49B Jacobs, Joel (DFL)	485	4231	47A Scheid, Linda (DFL)	583	3751
5B Janezich, Jerry (DFL)	597	0172	48B Schreiber, Bill (IR)	267	4128
7B Jaros, Mike (DFL)	559	4246	38B Seaberg, Art (IR)	393	3533
57B Jefferson, Richard H. (DFL)	431	8659	44B Segal, Gloria (DFL)	551	9889
19B Jennings, Loren G. (DFL)	331	0518	51B Simoneau, Wayne (DFL)	365	4331
51A Johnson, Alice M. (DFL)	539	5510	61B Skoglund, Wesley J. "Wes" (DFL)	409	4330
4A Johnson, Bob (DFL)	345	5516	3B Solberg, Loren A. (DFL)	453	2365
34A Johnson, Virgil J. (IR)	207	1069	1B Sparby, Wally (DFL)	351	9918
58B Kahn, Phyllis (DFL)	369	4257	53B Stanius, Brad (IR)	315	5363
29B Kalis, Henry J. (DFL)	543	4240	27B Steensma, Andy (DFL)	471	4336
67A Kelly, Randy C. (DFL)	509	4277	26A Sviggum, Steven (IR)	237	2273
36A Kelso, Becky (DFL)	415	1072	55A Swenson, Doug (IR)	321	4124
4B Kinkel, Anthony G. "Tony" (DFL)	449	2451	40A Tjornhom, Chris (IR)	239	5375
43B Knickerbocker, Jerry (IR)	283	4315	37A Tompkins, Eileen (IR)	231	5506
54B Kostohryz, Dick (DFL)	585	4936	67B Trimble, Steve (DFL)	491	4201
12B Krueger, Richard "Rick" (DFL)	433	3201	1A Tunheim, Jim (DFL)	525	9635
19A Lasley, Harold (DFL)	553	5364	15A Uphus, Sylvester (IR)	253	5185
2A Lieder, Bernard L. "Bernie" (DFL)	527	5091	54A Valento, Don (IR)	359	7153
48A Limmer, Warren E. (IR)	327	5502	25A Vanasek, Robert (DFL)	463	4229
59A Long, Dee (DFL)	459	0171	64A Vellenga, Kathleen (DFL)	549	8799
50A Lynch, Teresa (IR)	313	5369	62B Wagenius, Jean (DFL)	545	4200
36B Macklin, Bill (IR)	307	6926	26B Waltman, Bob (IR)	289	9236
17A Marsh, Marcus (IR)	295	7806	49A Weaver, Charlie (IR)	241	1729
35B McDonald, K.J. (IR)	273	8872	15B Welle, Alan W. (DFL)	437	6206
22A McEachern, Bob (DFL)	343	4237	13B Wenzel, Stephen G. (DFL)	487	4247
63A McGuire, Mary Jo (DFL)	377	4342	9A Williams, Diane Wray (DFL)	567	5515
60B McLaughlin, Peter (DFL)	577	7152	28A Winter, Ted (DFL)	411	5505
55B McPherson, Harriet A. (IR)	243	5511	30B Open		

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

**All area codes are (612)

March 23, 1990



Minnesota House of Representatives Public Information Office
175 State Office Building, St. Paul, Minnesota 55155-1298 • (612) 296-2146

Minnesota State Senate 1990 Membership

District/Member/Party	Room* Phone 296.**	District/Member/Party	Room* Phone 296.**
22 Adkins, Betty A. (DFL)	235 Cap5981	67 Lantry, Marilyn M. (DFL)	328 Cap8017
12 Anderson, Don (IR)	153 SOB6455	10 Larson, Cal (IR)	145 SOB5655
29 Beckman, Tracy L. (DFL)	G-9 Cap5713	3 Lessard, Bob (DFL)	111 Cap4136
41 Belanger, William V., Jr. (IR)	107 SOB5975	47 Luther, William P. (DFL)	205 Cap8869
32 Benson, Duane D. (IR)	147 SOB3903	63 Marty, John J. (DFL)	235 Cap5645
11 Berg, Charles A. (DFL)	328 Cap5094	48 McGowan, Patrick D. (IR)	121 SOB2159
60 Berglin, Linda (DFL)	G-29 Cap4261	44 McQuaid, Phyllis W. (IR)	135 SOB1279
21 Bernhagen, John (IR)	113 SOB4131	26 Mehrkens, Lyle G. (IR)	127 SOB8075
16 Bertram, Joe, Sr. (DFL)	323 Cap2084	49 Merriam, Gene (DFL)	122 Cap4154
62 Brandl, John E. (DFL)	306 Cap4837	39 Metzen, James (DFL)	303 Cap4370
33 Brataas, Nancy (IR)	139 SOB4848	65 Moe, Donald M. (DFL)	309 Cap4264
14 Chmielewski, Florian (DFL)	325 Cap4182	2 Moe, Roger D. (DFL)	208 Cap2577
64 Cohen, Richard J. (DFL)	G-27 Cap5931	34 Morse, Steven (DFL)	309 Cap5649
50 Dahl, Gregory L. (DFL)	111 Cap5003	52 Novak, Steven G. (DFL)	301 Cap4334
18 Davis, Charles R. (DFL)	G-24 Cap2302	43 Olson, Gen (IR)	133 SOB1282
4 Decker, Bob (IR)	109 SOB0415	37 Pariseau, Pat (IR)	151 SOB5252
27 DeCramer, Gary M. (DFL)	303 Cap6820	17 Pehler, James C. (DFL)	G-9 Cap4241
5 Dicklich, Ronald R. (DFL)	235 Cap2859	19 Peterson, Randolph W. (DFL)	G-9 Cap8018
56 Diessner, A.W. "Bill" (DFL)	323 Cap8298	24 Piepho, Mark (IR)	105 SOB9457
61 Flynn, Carol (DFL)	G-274274	31 Piper, Pat (DFL)	325 Cap9248
51 Frank, Don (DFL)	G-9 Cap2877	58 Pogemiller, Lawrence J. (DFL)	306 Cap7809
30 Frederick, Mel (IR)	119 SOB4123	25 Purfeerst, Clarence M. (DFL)	303 Cap4167
20 Frederickson, David J. (DFL)	G-24 Cap5640	45 Ramstad, Jim (IR)	123 SOB9251
23 Frederickson, Dennis R. (IR)	143 SOB8138	46 Reichgott, Ember D. (DFL)	G-24 Cap2889
40 Freeman, Michael O. (DFL)	122 Cap9307	35 Renneke, Earl W. (IR)	117 SOB4125
8 Gustafson, Jim (IR)	115 SOB4314	13 Samuelson, Don (DFL)	124 Cap4875
54 Hughes, Jerome M. (DFL)	328 Cap4183	36 Schmitz, Robert J. (DFL)	235 Cap7157
15 Johnson, Dean E. (IR)	181 SOB3826	7 Solon, Sam G. (DFL)	303 Cap4188
6 Johnson, Douglas J. (DFL)	205 Cap8881	59 Spear, Allan H. (DFL)	G-27 Cap4191
53 Knaak, Fritz (IR)	149 SOB1253	42 Storm, Donald A. (IR)	125 SOB6238
38 Knutson, Howard A. (IR)	129 SOB4120	1 Stumpf, LeRoy A. (DFL)	306 Cap8660
57 Kroening, Carl W. (DFL)	124 Cap4302	28 Vickerman, Jim (DFL)	G-29 Cap5650
55 Laidig, Gary W. (IR)	141 SOB4351	66 Waldorf, Gene (DFL)	124 Cap3809
9 Langseth, Keith (DFL)	G-24 Cap3205		

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

**All area codes are (612)

Minnesota House and Senate Membership

1 A • Jim Tunheim-DFL B • Wally Sparby-DFL Sen. LeRoy A. Stumpf-DFL	15 A • Sylvester Uphus-IR B • Alan W. Welle-DFL Sen. Dean E. Johnson-IR	29 A • Gene Hugoson-IR B • Henry J. Kalis-DFL Sen. Tracy L. Beckman-DFL	43 A • John Burger-IR B • Jerry Knickerbocker-IR Sen. Gen Olson-IR	57 A • James I. Rice-DFL B • Richard H. Jefferson-DFL Sen. Carl W. Kroening-DFL
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12 A • Don Richter-IR B • Richard Krueger-DFL Sen. Don Anderson-IR	26 A • Steven Sviggum-IR B • Bob Waltman-IR Sen. Lyle G. Mehrkens-IR	40 A • Chris Tjornhom-IR B • Joyce Henry-IR Sen. Michael O. Freeman-DFL	54 A • Don Valento-IR B • Dick Kostohryz-DFL Sen. Jerome M. Hughes-DFL	
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14 A • Paul Anders Ogren-DFL B • Doug Carlson-IR Sen. Florian Chmielewski-DFL	28 A • Ted Winter-DFL B • Katy Olson-DFL Sen. Jim Vickerman-DFL	42 A • Sidney Pauly-IR B • Mary Forsythe-IR Sen. Donald A. Storm-IR	56 A • Len Price-DFL B • Pat Beard-DFL Sen. A.W. "Bill" Diessner-DFL	

Bill Introductions . . . Out of the hopper; into the books

Today's laws were yesterday's ideas. Those ideas were in the minds of lawmakers, citizens, and lobbyists. But to become a law, those ideas have to become House files first. House files are formal legislative proposals that the Legislature can study and act upon.

When House members want new laws passed, they have their proposals put in the form of bills by the Office of the Revisor of Statutes. They are then officially introduced on the House floor and assigned to appropriate committees for consideration. Committee chairs schedule meetings on the bills sent to them, and that committee has a hand in how the bill may ultimately take shape.

Committee members considering a bill can take various actions on it. They can approve the bill by recommending that it pass, they can amend it, and they can defeat it. Committees can also defer action on it and consider it at another time. While some bills go to only one committee, others will pass through two or more committees.

When a bill moves out of its committee, it goes to the House floor for consideration by the whole body. Again, the House can amend it, defeat it, or give it final approval. If the House passes the bill, it is then sent to the Senate where the process could start all over again.

Bills introduced in the first year of the biennium (odd-numbered years) can still be acted upon in the second, even-numbered year of the biennium. When the Legislature adjourns in an even-numbered year, all bills become inactive and have to be reintroduced when the

Legislature reconvenes.

Legislators can introduce bills at any time. When the Legislature is not in session during odd-numbered years, they can be introduced and be unofficially referred to a committee.

During the 1989 session, 1,801 bills were introduced. This session, 1,029 bills have been introduced.

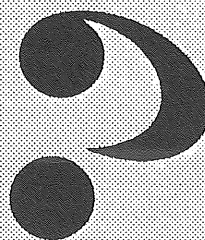
During sessions, the House will announce committee deadline dates for bills. The first deadline, March 9, required that House bills be passed by a House committee to receive further action. The second deadline, March 16, required Senate bills to have been passed by a House committee to receive further action. These deadlines don't apply to education finance, tax, and appropriation bills.

Most committees stop meeting after the second bill deadline, although some hold informational meetings on subjects related to the committee.

Lawmakers can introduce bills anytime during the session. Since the first committee deadline, over 100 House bills have been introduced. Most of these bills didn't have any chance of passing this year, but they were introduced by lawmakers because they felt a subject should be addressed in a future session.

The last House bill, introduced on April 17, though, may pass. The bill, HF2831 (Bertram, DFL-Paynesville), is a resolution memorializing Congress to release information concerning POWs and MIAs. The companion bill was passed April 19 by a Senate committee.

Do you know



The International Institute of Minnesota sponsors its Festival of Nations this year as part of the state's "Celebrate Minnesota" program. The festival will be at the St. Paul Civic Center (including the Roy Wilkins Auditorium) from April 27-29.

People representing 76 ethnic groups are expected to attend the festival, the state's largest ethnic celebration.

In keeping with this year's theme, "Ethnic Weddings," a variety of ethnic wedding customs and costumes will be on display. And a naturalization ceremony will take place April 28.

Features include free overseas telephone calls, foreign language classes, and ethnic foods. Other attractions include ethnic folk dances, exhibits, demonstrations, and bazaar booths.

Adults can register to win free round-trip air fare to Madrid, Spain, and children can register to win all-terrain bicycles.

Tickets are \$5 in advance and \$6.50 at the door. Tickets for youths between 5 and 16 are \$4, and children under 5 are free if accompanied by a parent. Special group rates are available. For more information, call the International Institute of Minnesota at (612) 647-0191.

Celebrate
MINNESOTA 1990

For Capitol Security . . .

An ounce of prevention is Capitol idea

For Capitol Security, prevention is the cure to whatever ails the Capitol complex.

Whether it's a fire, theft, smoldering coffee pot, or taking steps to keep elected officials and others from being assaulted, it's the job of Capitol Security to "prevent any undesirable things from happening," says Bill Lunz, Capitol Security's operations manager.

"We want to make sure the three branches of state government can run without any interruptions — whatever it takes to ensure that the people and the property in the Capitol complex are safe."

Lunz points to purse snatching and other forms of stealing as their biggest problem within the Capitol complex. There is a great deal of crime in the Capitol's surrounding neighborhoods, says Lunz, and "we know thieves pass through the complex at all times looking for cash."

How does security prevent the thefts of wallets, purses, or other personal belongings?

One new method employed this session is through the Capitol tunnel's emergency intercom system. Lunz says the recently funded security tool enables people to get immediate help in the underground tunnel system. He adds that the tunnels have the potential to trap people because of their long stretches without exits.

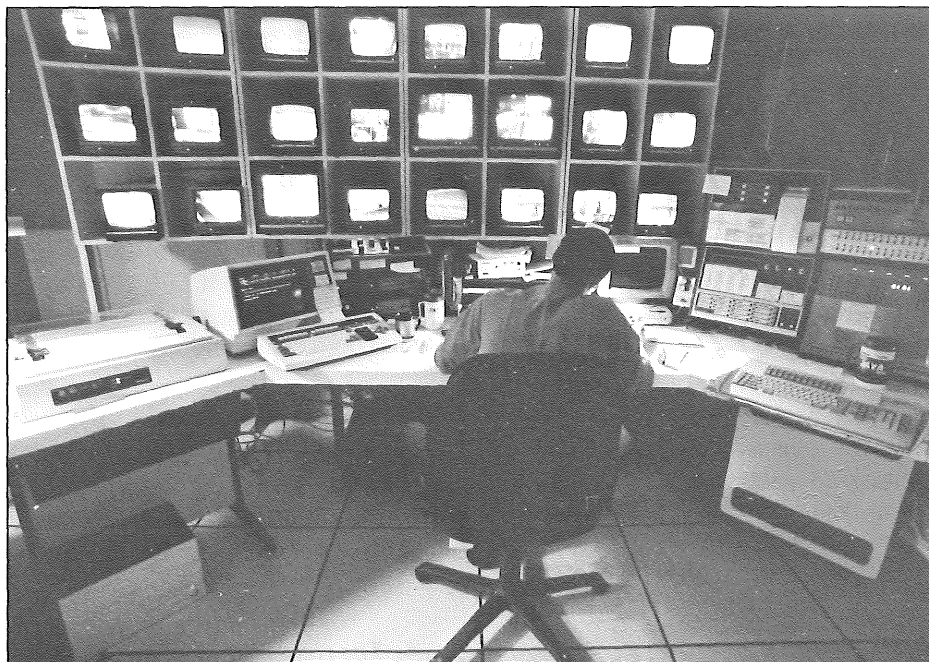
The system allows employees who feel uncomfortable with someone they see

lurking in the tunnel to push the intercom button which also turns on a

television monitor covering that location. Security can talk with the caller and see the intruder, and can quickly move to the scene to apprehend the subject if needed.

By 1992, Lunz says they should have about 87 surveillance cameras plus an expansion of the intercom system.

Capitol Security, a division of the Department of Public Safety, staffs 42 people, 24 hours a day, seven days a



Lt. Steve Schnagel watches the television monitors at the Capitol Security communication center.

week to monitor the 30 buildings in the Capitol complex.

And when needed, they also call in additional public safety personnel for deterrence, including the State Patrol, the Bureau of Criminal Investigation, and the fire marshal.

"We plan to prevent the worst case scenario from happening," says Lunz. One situation that had the potential for trouble this year was during the abortion hearings.

In one incident an anonymous phone caller threatened to harm a freshmen senator who was poised to cast a vote in the Senate Health and Human Services Committee Feb. 28. Lunz says Capitol Security provided her with personal escorts after the threat was made and screened any visitors she had the day of the hearing.

In another incident that day, a man got into a heated debate outside the hearing room where the abortion bill was being debated. Lunz says the man became disruptive and began speaking irrationally. Capitol Security later whisked him off to a hospital for a psychiatric evaluation.

National officials visiting the Capitol

grounds also create a challenge for Capitol Security. When U.S. "drug czar" William Bennett came to the Capitol recently, security worked closely with federal enforcement agencies, including the U.S. Secret Service.

"The feds come in and they don't know the layout of the building, who the employees are, who the friendly people are, and who the bad people are," notes Lunz.

Another primary responsibility of Capitol Security is to support the Sergeant at Arms staff. If there is a disruption in a committee room or gallery and the Sergeant at Arms can't resolve it, Capitol Security gets the call.

During a legislative session Lunz says there are about 6,500 state employees working within the Capitol complex, a cluster he refers to as a "mini-city."

Being ready for any situation is all in a day's work for Capitol Security. Lunz says rallies and protests are among the most difficult. Security staff will outline to demonstrators what they can and can't get away with.

"Basically we're doing our job right if we don't get on TV," says Lunz.



MINNESOTA BILL OF RIGHTS

CONSTITUTION OF THE STATE OF MINNESOTA Preamble

WE, THE PEOPLE of the state of Minnesota, grateful to God for our civil and religious liberty, and desiring to perpetuate its blessings and secure the same to ourselves and our posterity, do ordain and establish this Constitution.

ARTICLE I BILL OF RIGHTS

Sec.1. Government is instituted for the security, benefit and protection of the people, in whom all political power is inherent, together with the right to alter, modify or reform government whenever required by the public good.

Sec. 2. No member of this state shall be disfranchised or deprived of any of the rights or privileges secured to any citizen thereof, unless by the law of the land or the judgment of his peers. There shall be neither slavery nor involuntary servitude in the state otherwise than as punishment for a crime of which the party has been convicted.

Sec. 3. The liberty of the press shall forever remain inviolate, and all persons may freely speak, write and publish their sentiments on all subjects, being responsible for the abuse of such right.

Sec. 4. The right of trial by jury shall remain inviolate, and shall extend to all cases at law without regard to the amount in controversy. A jury trial may be waived by the parties in all cases in the manner prescribed by law. The legislature may provide that the agree-

ment of five-sixths of a jury in a civil action or proceeding, after not less than six hours' deliberation, is a sufficient verdict. The legislature may provide for the number of jurors in a civil action or proceeding, provided that a jury have at least six members.

Sec. 5. Excessive bail shall not be required, nor excessive fines imposed, nor cruel or unusual punishments inflicted.

Sec. 6. In all criminal prosecutions the accused shall enjoy the right to a speedy and public trial by an impartial jury of the county or district wherein the crime shall have been committed, which county or district shall have been previously ascertained by law. In all prosecutions of crimes defined by law as felonies, the accused has the right to a jury of 12 members. In all other criminal prosecutions, the legislature

While most Minnesotans are aware of the U.S. Bill of Rights many are not aware of the significant rights granted by Article 1 of the Minnesota Constitution, the Minnesota Bill of Rights.

Unlike the U.S. Bill of Rights, which was added after the ratification of the U.S. Constitution, the Minnesota Bill of Rights was an integral part of the Minnesota Constitution from its inception. The rights it grants are affirmative ones given to Minnesota residents; Federal rights are merely limitations on governmental power.

Many of the familiar rights stated in the U.S. Constitution are expressed even more strongly and broadly in the State Constitution. Examples are, the freedom to speak and the liberty of the press stated in Section 3 and the freedom of religion stated in Sections 16 and 17. Section 4 grants the right to bring civil suits for injuries for any amount. The federal right is limited to amounts over \$20.

Some Minnesota granted rights are not as strong as the federal rights however. The federal constitution requires grand jury indictment before felonies are charged. Minnesota Section 7 once had such a requirement but it was removed in 1904.

Unlike the U.S. Bill of Rights which has not been amended, the Minnesota Bill of Rights has been substantially amended since it was first adopted as part of the Minnesota Constitution of 1857.

The first amendment occurred in 1888 when mechanics' liens were added to the section that prohibits people from being jailed for debt (Section 12).

In 1890, an amendment was added to allow six-person civil juries to issue decisions when only five people are in agreement - provided the jury has deliberated for at least six hours (Section 4).

In 1896, the phrase "damaged or destroyed" was added to the section pertaining to condemnation of private property by the state (Section 13).

In 1904, a provision that required grand juries to be called in most criminal cases was repealed (Section 7).

In 1906, a provision was added that granted people the right to peddle farm products without obtaining a license (Section 18).

The next amendment didn't occur until 1988 when Sections 4 and 6 were amended to allow for six-person juries in civil and gross misdemeanor and misdemeanor criminal cases.

Six-person juries had been used for several years in Minnesota, but a constitutional challenge to the practice, and a subsequent Minnesota Supreme Court ruling, made the amendment necessary if the six-person juries were to continue.

In 1974, many of the sections were re-worded in a revision of the entire Minnesota Constitution, but its meaning was not altered.

“Government is instituted for the security, benefit, and protection of the people”

may provide for the number of jurors, provided that a jury have at least six members. The accused shall enjoy the right to be informed of the nature and cause of the accusation, to be confronted with the witnesses against him, to have compulsory process for obtaining witnesses in his favor and to have the assistance of counsel in his defense.

Sec. 7. *No person shall be held to answer for a criminal offense without due process of law, and no person shall be put twice in jeopardy of punishment for the same offense, nor be compelled in any criminal case to be a witness against himself, nor be deprived of life, liberty or property without due process of law. All persons before conviction shall be bailable by sufficient sureties, except for capital offenses when the proof is evident or the presumption great. The privilege of the writ of habeas corpus shall not be suspended unless the public safety requires it in case of rebellion or invasion.*

Sec. 8. *Every person is entitled to a certain remedy in the laws for all injuries or wrongs which he may receive to his person, property or character, and to obtain justice freely and without purchase, completely and without denial, promptly and without delay, conformable to the laws.*

Sec. 9. *Treason against the state consists only in levying war against the state, or in adhering to its enemies, giving them aid and comfort. No person shall be convicted of treason unless on the testimony of two witnesses to the same overt act or on confession in open court.*

Sec. 10. *The right of the people to be secure in their persons, houses, papers, and effects against unreasonable searches and seizures shall not be violated; and no warrant shall issue but upon probable cause, supported by oath*

or affirmation, and particularly describing the place to be searched and the person or things to be seized.

Sec. 11. *No bill of attainder, ex post facto law, or any law impairing the obligation of contracts shall be passed, and no conviction shall work corruption of blood or forfeiture of estate.*

Sec. 12. *No person shall be imprisoned for debt in this state, but this shall not prevent the legislature from providing for imprisonment, or holding to bail, persons charged with fraud in contracting said debt. A reasonable amount of property shall be exempt from seizure or sale for the payment of any debt or liability. The amount of such exemption shall be determined by law. Provided, however, that all property so exempted shall be liable to seizure and sale for any debts incurred to any person for work done or materials furnished in the construction, repair or improvement of the same, and provided further, that such liability to seizure and sale shall also extend to all real property for any debt to any laborer or servant for labor or service performed.*

Sec. 13. *Private property shall not be taken, destroyed or damaged for public use without just compensation therefor, first paid or secured.*

Sec. 14. *The military shall be subordinate to the civil power and no standing army shall be maintained in this state in times of peace.*

Sec. 15. *All lands within the state are allodial and feudal tenures of every description with all their incidents are prohibited. Leases and grants of agricultural lands for a longer period than 21 years reserving rent or service of any kind shall be void.*

Sec. 16. *The enumeration of rights in this constitution shall not deny or impair others retained by and inherent in the people. The right of every man to worship God according to the dictates of his own conscience shall never be infringed; nor shall any man be compelled to attend, erect or support any place of worship, or to maintain any religious or ecclesiastical ministry, against his consent; nor shall any control of or interference with the rights of conscience be permitted, or any preference be given by law to any religious establishment or mode of worship; but the liberty of conscience hereby secured shall not be so construed as to excuse acts of licentiousness or justify practices inconsistent with the peace or safety of the state, nor shall any money be drawn from the treasury for the benefit of any religious societies or religious or theological seminaries.*

Sec. 17. *No religious test or amount of property shall be required as a qualification for any office of public trust in the state. No religious test or amount of property shall be required as a qualification of any voter at any election in this state; nor shall any person be rendered incompetent to give evidence in any court of law or equity in consequence of his opinion upon the subject of religion.*

Section 18 was moved from the Bill of Rights during the 1974 constitutional restructuring into Artical 13, Miscellaneous Subjects as Section 7:

"Any person may sell or peddle the products of the farm or garden occupied and cultivated by him without obtaining a license therefor."

Olsen eyes Frenzel's U.S. House seat

State Rep. Sally Olsen says she is responsive to her 30,000 or so constituents in the St. Louis Park area. So responsive, in fact, that she believes she can add about 520,000 names to the list.

That's why she says she's running for the Third U.S. Congressional District seat now held by Republican Bill Frenzel, who is retiring.

"I've never sought election until after people have come and asked me to consider running," says Olsen, an Independent-Republican from St. Louis Park.

She was the first to announce her candidacy for the congressional seat. But since then, many others, including state Sen. Jim Ramstad (R-Minnetonka) have expressed an interest in the job.

Olsen says she was ready to jump in early because she had been thinking about it two years earlier when it was thought Frenzel would be given a new job in President George Bush's new administration.

Frenzel kept his seat at that time, but the seed to go to Washington, D.C., had been planted and nurtured by family and friends, Olsen says.

"I can make a significant contribution to the state and to the country," Olsen says, citing her 12 years of service in the state House, and her concern for education and financial issues.

If Olsen doesn't receive the IR



Rep. Sally Olsen

endorsement for the U.S. House seat, she says she will run again for the state House. Earlier, Olsen received the IR endorsement for her District 44A seat.

The endorsing convention for the Third U.S. Congressional District seat won't be until May 5.

Olsen, former chair of the Education Finance Division, is currently on the Financial Institutions and Housing, Local Government and Metropolitan Affairs, and Taxes committees.

She has traveled in the United States as well as in the Soviet Union, China, Israel, and Europe.

"My work and traveling have given me an appreciation for the diversity of the concerns of people out there," Olsen says.

She was instrumental in passing legislation that strengthened child abuse reporting laws, initiated art program funding for public schools, and reduced car insurance premiums for senior citizens who completed defensive driving courses, she says.

One of the pitfalls of her tenure at the House has been the amount of time it was spent being part of the minority party.

"As a minority member, you can't really sponsor any major legislation," Olsen says. "It becomes more of a game of inches; I work to get amendments passed that make the bills better."

If Olsen doesn't return to the House next session, she says she hopes people remember her as someone who worked hard for her constituents, and was conscientious and loyal.

"It's important to listen, to try to understand and be understanding," Olsen says. "I don't have to agree with people all the time, but I can listen to their concerns and ensure that our government is working in an honest, ethical, and fair way."

Revisor's bill cleans up "unnecessary locutions". . .

Walt Whitman or Emily Dickinson wouldn't have written it, but the process of writing the *Minnesota Statutes* is a little the same.

"It's like a poem — you're never done with it," says Harry Walsh, an attorney in the Office of the Revisor of Statutes.

And just as Whitman's *Leaves of Grass* went through many revisions, so, too, does *Minnesota Statutes* — all 645 chapters.

This year there are three separate "revisor's bills" — two of which have been signed into law — that make

corrections and clean up the language in the Minnesota statute books.

Chapter 367.01 dealing with the resignation of town officers is no poetic work.

But take a closer look and you'll see that this year's version is written in a language that's easier to understand than the one many lawyers and bureaucrats speak.

"It shall be the duty of the town treasurer" has been changed to, "It is the duty of the town treasurer."

And the section that states "Any town

may provide for combining the offices of clerk and treasurer" has become "A town may *combine* the offices of clerk and treasurer."

"There's more conscious concern for language now than there used to be," says Walsh.

The office had time to clean up the language in two chapters of the law during the 1989 interim, bringing the total number of revised chapters to 25 since the project began about six years ago.

Walsh says his office is reluctant to

Miller: Career politics aren't his style

Rep. Howard Miller (IR-Redwood Falls) has one simple reason for retiring from the House.

"I don't believe in career politicians and I don't want to wake up one morning and look in the mirror and find one," says the Independent-Republican from Redwood Falls.

His decision not to run, announced on the House floor April 9 by a colleague, surprised many, but is one Miller made nearly six months ago, he says.

It came with mixed emotions.

"I'll miss parts of this place very deeply," he says. "There's an intellectual stimulation that occurs here that I don't think other places have."

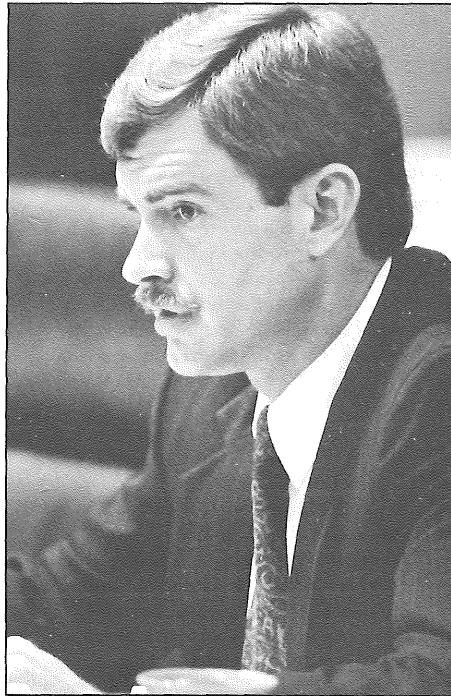
And then there's the camaraderie.

"You become 'buddies' in the sense that you've experienced the same things — the pressure from constituents, the pressure from your colleagues, the pressure from your beliefs," he says.

But there was also frustration that people aren't more active and interested in government, and that the system makes it tough for people to feel they have an impact.

"I'd like to see people take back government," he says. "It's theirs. They don't get involved yet complain about the decisions made. Someone needs to start a little fire under everyone out there."

Miller, first elected in 1984, serves on the Appropriations, Judiciary, and Economic Development Committees. He has worked to develop a strong founda-



Rep. Howard Miller

tion for the IR caucus and is currently trying to get the IR party to accept a set of "fundamental principles" to serve as a philosophical foundation for the party.

Its preamble hints at Miller's conservatism.

"America's future greatness, as with its past, rests not with government, individual leaders, or military strength, but with the recognition and preservation of those fundamental values and beliefs upon which our country was formed and serve as our foundation of freedom."

"There are a lot of tough issues here; a lot of times it's hard to decide what's right or wrong, but if we have some fundamental beliefs, then we'll have the foundation we need to build on," Miller said.

When Miller leaves the House, he will be joining Schwan's Sales Enterprises, an international, diverse food company with its Minnesota headquarters in Marshall. Miller will be working in government and industry relations.

He hopes his colleagues remember him as a man who "spoke his mind and voted his convictions," Miller says. "I've tried to ask the body to think more thoughtfully and deeply about the issues and the direction we're heading; let's not look so much at the best political reaction of the moment but further down the road to what's best for everyone."

He says he authored few bills during his tenure in the House. Rather, as a member of the Appropriations Committee, he helped decide the merits of other lawmakers' proposals.

As for his colleagues, they would do well to remember that, while they are accountable to their constituents, their party, and their state, in the end they are accountable to themselves.

"If they're able to walk away from here with their colleagues saying they were more wise than clever, more courageous than political, then they have served this institution well."

It's not poetry, but it's easier to read

make anything but formal changes without legislative approval.

"You can be sure that it's [punctuation] wrong, but you can't be sure that it's right," he says, adding that a comma can change meaning.

That's just one of the three types of revisor's bills the Legislature considered this year. A second one, which also has been approved and signed into law, deals primarily with errant references in statute, explains Walsh.

For example, when a new section of law is created and the old section is deleted, the references to the old law in other statutes often aren't discovered

until later. And that's why those changes need to be made, says Walsh.

Those two types of revisor's bills are pretty straightforward, but the third type — which Walsh says could be more accurately described as a corrections bill — can be a bit controversial.

That's the bill that is typically fashioned in the last days of a session to correct mistakes found in recently passed bills that are hastily put together before the Legislature adjourns.

"It's hard to draft a 300-page bill without making some mistakes," says Walsh.

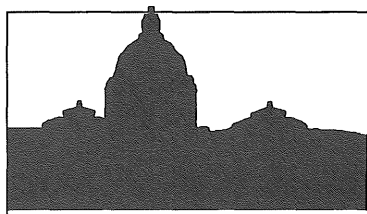
Although no substantive changes in

meaning are supposed to be contained in the bills, sometimes there are attempts to slip in a few meatier clauses.

Sen. John Marty (DFL-Roseville) recalled the time a few years ago when the revisor's bill he authored contained a change pertaining to horse racing that was perceived to be substantive.

The bill was voted down, and Marty says some of his colleagues were upset that the change was slipped into the bill.

"We haven't had another crash and burn, but we will," says Walsh. "It's in the nature of the process."



Bill Introductions & Schedule

Tuesday, April 17

HF2831—Bertram (DFL)

Rules & Legislative Administration

Resolution; memorializing the Congress of the United States to enact H.R. 3603 which relates to the disclosure of information concerning POW/MIAs.

House Advisories

Tuesday, April 17

HA58—R. Anderson (IR)

Health & Human Services

A proposal to study preferential drug pricing within the health care system.

Thursday, April 19

HA59—McGuire (DFL)

Environment & Natural Resources

A proposal for a study regarding phosphorus and toxic substances discharge into the metropolitan disposal system.

First Readings/Senate Bills

Tuesday, April 17

SF1750—Stumpf (DFL)

Referred to the Chief Clerk for comparison with HF1815—Sparby (DFL)

Agriculture; making legislative findings; extending the Farmer-Lender Mediation Act; appropriating money.

SF1860—Reichgott (DFL)

Referred to the Chief Clerk for comparison with HF1884—Pappas (DFL)

Domestic abuse; authorizing courts to exclude a respondent from the place of employment of a petitioner in an order for protection; clarifying the probable cause arrest provision for violations of orders for protection; authorizing bonds to ensure compliance with orders for protection; authorizing referrals to prosecuting authorities for violations of orders for protection; improving prosecutorial procedures in domestic abuse cases; requiring the commissioner of public safety to study the feasibility and costs of a statewide computerized data base on domestic abuse; requiring a report; expanding the crime of first degree murder to include certain deaths caused by domestic abuse; imposing penalties.

SF1944—Luther (DFL)

Referred to the Chief Clerk for comparison with HF1916—Scheid (DFL)

Elections; requiring the designation of a local government election for election of county and municipal officers, and officers of other political subdivisions except towns; requiring that certain questions be voted on only at the local government election for the political subdivision; requiring uniform and coordinated election precincts and polling places; superseding certain inconsistent general and special laws and home rule charter provisions.

SF2030—Purfeerst (DFL)

Referred to the Chief Clerk for comparison with HF1898—Lasley (DFL)

Traffic regulations; requiring annual inspections of commercial motor vehicles; providing for the certification of persons to conduct annual inspections; requiring daily pre-trip inspections; requiring post-accident inspections; prescribing fees; providing penalties; appropriating money.

SF2246—Kroening (DFL)

Referred to the Chief Clerk for comparison with HF2323—Simoneau (DFL)

Public employment; expanding coverage of the Public Employees Insurance Plan; establishing classes of premiums.

SF2527—Davis (DFL)

Appropriations

Agriculture; establishing an agricultural liming material law; allowing agreements between the commissioner of agriculture and certain persons required to file reports under the corporate farming law; appropriating money; prescribing penalties.

House Schedule

April 23-28, 1990

MONDAY, April 23

10:30 a.m.

Elections Subcommittee/
RULES & LEGISLATIVE
ADMINISTRATION

Room to be announced

Chr. Rep. Peter McLaughlin

11:00 a.m.

RULES & LEGISLATIVE
ADMINISTRATION

400N

Chr. Rep. Dee Long

12:00 noon

The House will meet in session.

TUESDAY, April 24

The House will meet in session.

Time to be announced.

WEDNESDAY, April 25

The House will meet in session

Time to be announced.

THURSDAY, April 26

The House will meet in session, if necessary.

FRIDAY, April 27

The House will meet in session, if necessary.

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

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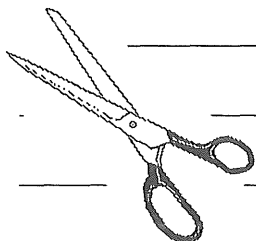
We would appreciate your taking a moment to tell us what you think about the *Session Weekly*. Your opinions will help us plan more effectively for next year. (We'll send you a subscription renewal card for the *Session Weekly* just before next year's session begins.)

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.



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

The Last Frame

