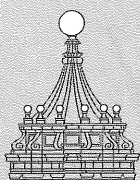


Session Weekly

Minnesota House of Representatives • May 17, 1991 • Volume 8, Number 19





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

During the 1991 Legislative Session, each issue reports daily House action Thursday (2:30 p.m.) to Thursday (2:30 p.m.) each week, lists bill introductions and advance committee schedules, and provides other information. The publication is a service of the Minnesota House. No fee.

To subscribe, contact:
Minnesota House of Representatives
Public Information Office
175 State Office Building
St. Paul, MN 55155
(612) 296-2146 or 1-800-657-3550

Acting Public Information Officer:
David R. Cummiskey

Editor:
Peg Hamerston

Assistant Editor:
Grant Moos

Writers:
Robert DeBoer, Martha Johnson,
Joyce Peterson, Dave Price,
Beverly Smith, John T. Tschida,
Joan Wadkins

Art & Production Coordinator:
Paul Battaglia

Photographers:
Tom Olmscheid, Laura Phillips,
Andrew VonBank

Committee Schedule:
Terrie Gimpel

Staff Assistants:
Teresa Cenicerros, Sondra Elliott,
Tonie Lissimore



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

Session Weekly

Minnesota House of Representatives • May 17, 1991 • Volume 8, Number 19

Flashback

When Northwest Airlines first landed at the Capitol with its request for financial help, it looked like smooth sailing. The proposals to lure jetliner repair facilities to Minnesota took off through committees with little opposition.

But just this week, the House Taxes Committee sent Northwest's proposal for \$740 million in bonding — the state's share would be \$175 million — on to the Appropriations Committee without recommendation.

The slowdown from the initial euphoria over the Northwest proposal, no doubt, reflects the Legislature's uneasiness with investments in private companies.

"The track record has not been very good," says Hy Berman, a professor of political and social history at the University of Minnesota. "I can't think of one that has been a success."

The very first legislative foray into private investment occurred in 1858 when the Legislature overwhelmingly approved a proposed constitutional amendment to allow the state to lend up to \$5 million as an enticement to build railroads. State voters approved the proposed amendment, but later regretted it.

"... All the state had to show for two and a quarter million in special bonds was 240 miles of discontinuous, ill-executed grading," wrote William Folwell in *A History of Minnesota*.

The Legislature authorized much less money in the 1870s when a group of businessmen came to the state for help in their quest to find local deposits of salt, which was a very valuable commodity on the frontier.

In all, the Belle Plaine Salt Company, whose principal organizer was Sanford A. Hooper, obtained from the Legislature 7,644 acres of land that was later sold by the company for \$19,109. As a prominent geologist had surmised, no significant salt deposits were found.

"Hooper and his associates showed a certain degree of political savvy in their lobbying," wrote historian William Lass in the winter issue of *Minnesota History*.

And it was just four years ago that the House, on a 99-24 vote, and the Senate, by a 36-23 vote, approved a bill that could have allowed \$24 million in taconite tax revenues to be used by Endotronics to build a plant in Hibbing. When news of an FBI investigation of Endotronics came to full light just after the Senate vote, senators rescinded that vote on the very next legislative day.

Berman says legislators face a "tough one" in weighing the merits of the Northwest Airlines deal. But "knowing my lobbyist friends as well as I do," Berman says "we'd hear more about the positive examples" of the past if there were some.

—Grant Moos

INSIDE

Highlights	3
Photo story:	16
Feature: Initiative and Referendum	18
Committee, Floor, and Final Action (May 9-16)	20
Bill Introductions (HF1692-HF1706)	30

On the cover: They're only lines, but they mean so much. Members and staff get their first look at the proposed redistricting maps May 16. (See story pg. 14)

—Photo by Tom Olmscheid

Highlights



Business

Now its headwinds for NWA

Facing growing turbulence and legislative scrutiny, a multi-million dollar bonding package for Northwest Airlines cleared its final committee hurdle May 16 when the Appropriations Committee approved the measure.

A floor vote could come as soon as May 17 or 18, says the bill's sponsor, Rep. Wayne Simoneau (DFL-Fridley).

The proposal authorizes \$250 million in state- and city-backed bonding to build a heavy maintenance base in Duluth. It also provides up to \$100 million in bonds for a jet repair center in Hibbing, and allows the Metropolitan Airports Commission (MAC) to let up to \$390 million in bonds to finance a lease agreement with Northwest for facilities it owns in the Twin Cities.

The city of Duluth would be expected to contribute about \$47.6 million to the project, with St. Louis County adding about \$27.6 million. The state would be directly obligated for \$175 million of the bonding.

The measure was met with tough questioning by lawmakers this week as several members of the taxes and appropriations committees expressed concerns over the airlines' fiscal health and the financial risk to the state.

Although the measure was approved in committee, it could face a tougher time on the floor. "I intend to vote on this today just to keep it moving along, but there's a lot of us who still want more answers before a final vote," says Rep. Jeff Bertram (DFL-Paynesville).

Simoneau, however, predicts the bonding bill will pass. He says he already has received pledges of support from slightly less than the 81 members needed to pass bonding bills, and says other informal polling has placed support as high as 93 votes.

Northwest reportedly is also seeking about \$200 million from the State Board



Rep. James Rice made his way through a May 15 tax fairness rally and passed out dimes as John D. Rockefeller once did to the poor. His sign read: "The Reincarnation of John D. Rockefeller." (See tax highlight, page 8.)

of Investment in state employee pension funds. That decision will be made independently from the Legislature.

The infusion of money, if approved, will instead allow Northwest to renegotiate its debts and give it a ready supply of new money to expand operations and better compete with other airlines, say Northwest officials.

The bonding package originally had included giving Northwest up to \$5,000 each year in corporate tax credits for each new job created by the Airbus centers. It also would create a tax increment financing district near the Duluth and Hibbing airports, and offered contractors sales tax exemptions for materials used in constructing the facilities.

Earlier, those provisions were stripped from the bonding bill and are now included in the omnibus tax bill that is still being negotiated by legislative leaders and aides to Gov. Arne Carlson.

Advantage Minnesota

Advantage Minnesota, a new public-private enterprise to promote statewide business opportunities, cleared its final hurdle in the House May 15, passing on a 130-0 vote.

The semi-public agency, which would also seek contributions from the private sector for a portion of operating expenses, would try to encourage new and expanding businesses to locate in Minnesota.

Much of its initial activity would be marketing campaigns, similar to state-sponsored tourism advertising.

Between 250 and 400 businesses would be expected to eventually link up with Advantage Minnesota, according to E. Peter Gillette, commissioner of the Department of Trade and Economic Development. Several large Minnesota-based companies, such as Northern States Power and Minnesota Power and Light, already have pledged some money to the agency.

The agency has been a pet project of Gov. Arne Carlson, who first called on stepping up state efforts to lure new businesses to Minnesota in his State of the State Address in January.

But lawmakers reacted to the proposal by allocating less in state funding for the agency than Carlson had sought.

The State Departments Division of the House Appropriations Committee last week approved \$300,000 to Advantage Minnesota, about \$450,000 less than the governor had suggested in his state spending proposals.

Revamping the GMC

The Greater Minnesota Corporation (GMC) would have a new structure, a new board, and a new name under a measure given final approval by the House May 15.

On a 131-1 vote, the House agreed to change the name of the GMC to Minnesota Technology Inc. effective July 1991.

Under the plan, the revamped corporation would retain its commitment to economic development in rural Minnesota, with the added responsibility of administering most of the state's technology programs.

Additions to the agency's responsibilities would be Minnesota Project Innovation and the Minnesota Inventors' Congress — organizations that are currently administered by the Department of Trade and Economic Development (DTED).

Four other DTED initiatives plus two already funded under GMC's umbrella, the Agricultural Utilization Research Institute, and the Natural Resource Research Institute, would form the programmatic core of the new corporation.

"It's one-stop shopping," says Rep. Rick Krueger (DFL-Staples), who believes that the state's focus on technological development is currently too haphazard and decentralized, ignoring the important part high-tech plays in Minnesota's economy.

Krueger is chief author of the measure, which includes language folded in from another bill (HF989) sponsored by Rep. Dave Bishop (IR-Rochester).

HF930 would also designate the as-yet unnamed chair of the agency's board as "chief science advisor" to the governor and the Legislature.

HF930 now moves to the Senate for further consideration.



Transportation

Transportation package

House and Senate conferees this week neared agreement on a \$2.6 billion spending package for transportation projects, several regulatory agencies, and some state departments over the next two years.

A final vote by the committee was set for May 17. Still left to be resolved were about \$14 million in differences on program funding, and reaching consensus on transfers from the motor vehicle excise tax fund.

The House and Senate bills initially differed by about \$35 million, with the House version proposing about \$20 million more for state highway projects, and \$10 million more for public transit assistance than its Senate counterpart.

Through May 16, the committee had approved maintaining most state spending for arts and humanities programs during the upcoming budget cycle, and to shift funding from the now-renamed Greater Minnesota Corp. to keep the World Trade Center operating.

Although the entire package totals slightly more than \$2.6 billion for the biennium, it spends slightly less than \$300 million from the state's general fund.

Of the general fund allocations, nearly \$16 million will go to the Department of Transportation; the largest share of the department's budget comes from a combination of road and highway aid funds, gasoline and automobile taxes, and other transportation-related fees.

The package also provides \$8 million to the Department of Labor and Industry, \$5.7 million to the Department of Public Safety and \$2.1 million to the Department of Commerce.

A \$635,000 allocation would go to the Secretary of State for costs of running next year's statewide presidential primary. Lawmakers in 1990 voted to hold a primary here but did not provide any funding.

No toll roads

Appropriations Committee members approved a state transportation planning package May 16 that included provisions to keep light rail transit on track, but derailed the prospect of private toll roads in the state.

The measure (HF723) differs little from the package developed earlier in the Transportation, and Local Government and Metropolitan Affairs, committees.

Amendments were added that would promote bicycling as a mode of urban transportation and would allow some suburban communities to opt out of the Metropolitan Transit Corp. to pursue alternative mass transit systems.

The omnibus bill incorporates many of the recommendations earlier put forth by the Transportation Study Board, and creates an advisory board to supervise transit-related issues.

It also permits metropolitan-area counties to seek federal funding to finance demonstration light-rail transit lines, independent of the actions of other counties in the region.

The measure does not provide any direct state funding for light rail, but maintains the authority of counties to levy property taxes for their projects. Hennepin County has been doing exactly that for several years, and could be the only county government with a sufficient tax base to start a demonstration line at this time.

The bill, authored by Rep. Henry Kalis (DFL-Walters), also allows for some alternative financing methods for future road and bridge projects, but privately operated toll roads aren't among them.

HF723 now moves to the House floor.



Law

Living wills of mental health

Legislation that gives people who suffer from mental illness advance input into treatment decisions was given final approval by the House May 13.

SF187 (formerly HF233), enables people with episodic mental illness to consent or reject, in advance, certain intrusive treatments that may be prescribed during their illness.

Sometimes called the "living will of mental health," the bill would also allow mental health patients to designate someone to make treatment decisions in their place should the need arise.

The legislation is in response to a 1988 decision by the Minnesota Supreme Court, *Jarvis v. Levin*, which held that court approval is necessary before medication can be forcibly administered to a committed, mentally ill patient.

Chief author Rep. Lee Greenfield (DFL-Mpls) says the court decision has caused serious delays in treatment and is costly for taxpayers.

The legislation also amends the section of the commitment act relating to mentally ill and dangerous patients. Law currently requires that certain entities and individuals be notified whenever a mentally ill and dangerous patient seeks to become eligible to receive passes from the patient's facility.

The new legislation would require that notices also be sent to county social services agencies.

The House adopted the Senate version of the bill, and approved the measure on a 131-2 vote.

Seat belt fines hiked?

Failing to buckle up on Minnesota roads after Aug. 1 could cost \$25 instead of the current \$10 fine if a bill given final approval May 14 by the House becomes law.

But it remains to be seen whether a law enforcement official could stop you for not wearing a seat belt. Under current law, you can be tagged for not wearing a belt only if you're stopped for another violation.

Chief sponsor Rep. Chuck Brown (DFL-Appleton) says he wants to keep that portion of the law the way it is. But the Senate's version of the bill contains the "primary offense" language, making a showdown in a conference committee likely.

And that's not the only discrepancy among the House and Senate versions of the bill. The House measure (HF628) earmarks the fine revenue — expected to jump from the current \$400,000 generated annually to about \$1 million a year — with 90 percent to be distributed among the eight regional emergency

medical services systems statewide. The remaining 10 percent would go to the Department of Public Safety for continued traffic safety education programs.

The Senate Finance Committee, on the other hand, wants the money placed in the state's general fund.

If an agreement on the issue is to be reached, it must happen soon; the session clock will expire on May 20.

Required drug fines

Mandatory minimum fines for those found in the possession of illegal drugs should fund programs aimed at preventing substance abuse among Minnesota's children.

That's the focus of legislation approved by the House May 15 on a 131-0 vote.

SF525 — formerly HF1621 authored in the House by Rep. Kathleen Vellenga (DFL-St. Paul) — would require Minnesota courts to impose the minimum fines already provided in law for felony narcotics convictions and to forward 70 percent of the money to community drug prevention programs.

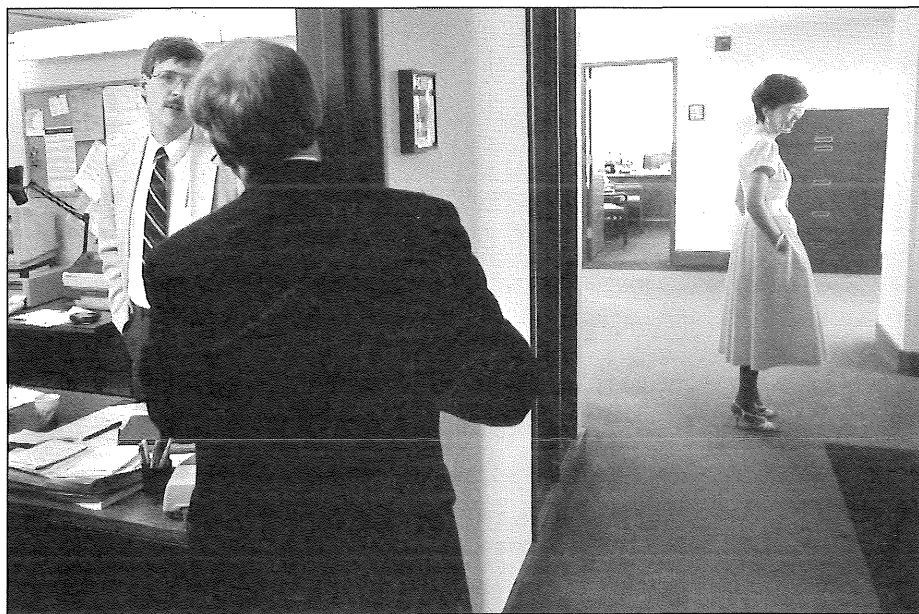
Judges are sometimes reluctant to impose the fines, says special assistant Attorney General Ron Latz, because of the hardship they may place on offenders' families.

But Vellenga points out that the punishment equals the crime.

"It does seem to be a good way to get money into the general fund which could then be used to combat the very problems which bring the money in — namely, the controlled substances," says Vellenga. Fines can be waived when the offender is indigent, adds Latz.

Community drug prevention, plus the statewide Drug Abuse Resistance Education (DARE) program, would benefit from the proposed law. Local DARE initiatives, or similar programs targeted at preventing drug abuse among children, would be eligible for 70 percent of the funds.

The remaining 30 percent would go into the general fund, raising an anticipated \$345,000 in the next biennium; \$145,000 of that sum would be appropriated to the DARE advisory council to implement the program statewide.



Gov. Arne Carlson stops to talk taxes with House IR Caucus staff member Brian Fahey as the governor came to meet with legislators May 10.

A separate provision would also add public housing complexes and college campuses to the special "zones" where penalties for dealing or consuming drugs are more severe.

The measure now returns to the Senate.



Crime

Cracking down on gangs

Committing crimes while belonging to a gang could result in harsher penalties under a bill given final approval by the House May 15.

The proposed new law, part of an anti-gang package first proposed by state Attorney General Hubert "Skip" Humphrey, would raise the severity of a crime one degree when it is committed by a gang member, which is defined as a group of three or more people whose primary interest is committing crime.

The measure would bump a misdemeanor violation if committed by a gang member to a gross misdemeanor, and a gross misdemeanor to a felony.

That provision drew criticism from Rep. Phyllis Kahn (DFL-Mpls), on grounds that it would infringe on gang members' constitutional right to free association.

"I may be one of the last First Amendment absolutists here," says Kahn. "I do think we should concentrate on actions and the effects of actions, and not be so concerned about associations."

The measure (formerly HF867) was amended into SF525, which extended so-called "crime-free zones" to the state's colleges and public housing complexes, was approved on a 131-0 vote.

Other anti-gang language contained in the bill that was originally authored by Rep. Howard Orenstein (DFL-St. Paul) would:

- create the legal presumption that juveniles charged with handgun possession be tried as adults; and make a second such handgun violation by a juvenile a felony punishable by a maximum of five years in prison — up from the current gross misdemeanor level;
- increase the penalty for supplying a minor with a gun from a two-year felony, to a five-year felony with a maximum fine of \$10,000;

- create a gross misdemeanor offense for assaulting a school official who is engaged in official duties;
- increase the penalty for stealing or fencing guns from a five-year felony to a 10-year felony with a maximum fine of \$20,000; and
- instruct the state Sentencing Guidelines Commission to study convictions and penalties for those convicted of crack cocaine possession versus conviction for other controlled substance crimes.

Order for protection penalties

People who repeatedly violate orders for protection would face harsher penalties under a bill that was given final approval by the House May 14 on a 132-0 vote. The measure now moves to the Senate.

Under the proposal sponsored by Rep. Ann Rest (DFL-Mpls), people found guilty of violating a domestic abuse order for protection more than once would face a gross misdemeanor penalty. Currently, such repeat violations carry a misdemeanor penalty.

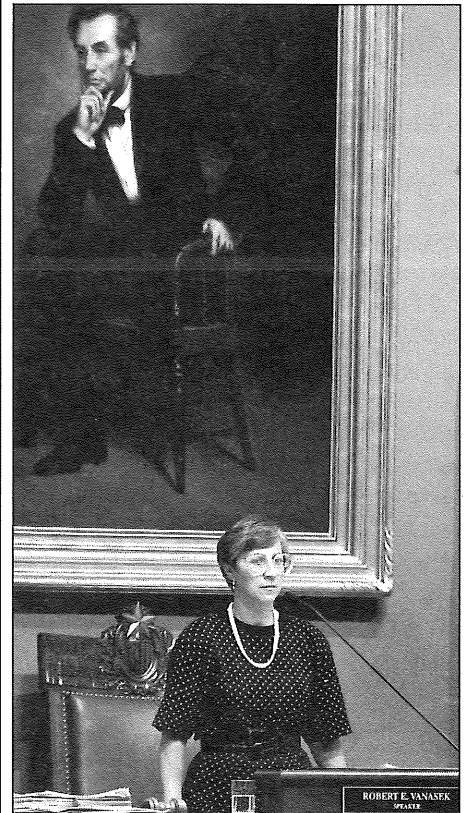
The measure would also give police officers who act in good faith immunity from any civil liability when making domestic abuse arrests.

In addition, the bill would make it easier for people to obtain protections orders: It would waive the court filing fee and allow the judge to require the person for whom the order is directed to pay it.

Another provision in the bill would allow a person convicted of a misdemeanor-level domestic assault to be placed on probation for up to two years — up from the current one-year limit.

In addition, the proposal would require the commissioner of the Department of Corrections to appoint a sexual assault advisory council to serve as a liaison between the commissioner and organizations that provide services to victims of sexual assault. The council would also serve as an advocate within the department for sexual assault victims.

HF695 would also reduce the term length for members of the Battered Women's Advisory Council to two years from the current four years, and would limit consecutive terms to two.



Rep. Alice Johnson started working for the Legislature as a secretary for Rep. Peter Fugina back in 1973. On May 15, she presided over the House. Johnson was first elected in 1986.



Insurance

Junk bond limits

Unisys and Honeywell employees sue their employers for investing their retirement funds in the now-insolvent Executive Life Insurance Company.

The state of Alaska invests its entire deferred compensation fund for state employees in Executive Life for a potential loss of \$132 million.

Eyes glaze over when you talk about insurance, says Insurance Committee Chair Rep. Wesley Skoglund (DFL-Mpls). But he adds that many people are affected by the stability of insurance companies and aren't aware of it.

The House May 14 approved a measure authored by Skoglund that is designed to protect consumers by catching insurance company financial problems before they become major.

The measure (HF12) was given final approval on a 128-5 vote and now moves to the Senate.

HF12 sets strict limits on Minnesota insurance company investments — limiting holdings of junk bonds to 15 percent of their assets. Currently, there is no state limit on these investments.

The legislation would give Minnesota the toughest such provisions in the country, says Skoglund.

“Most people don’t realize that part of their future is tied to insurance company solvency,” says Skoglund. People who have corporate or government retirement funds, or buy life insurance policies or deferred annuities can be harmed by the insolvency of an insurance company.

Some 4,000 Minnesotans, for example, have \$135-150 million invested with the now insolvent First Executive Life Insurance Co. in California, he says. Sixty-five percent of First Executive’s investments were in junk bonds.

Under HF12, the Department of Commerce would be allowed to intervene with potentially troubled insurers at an early stage. Stricter and more frequent financial reporting would be required, and troubled companies would be examined more often than the current standard of once every three years.

Guaranteed health insurance

A \$50 million proposal designed to provide health insurance for uninsured Minnesotans beginning in 1992 was given final approval by the House May 14 on an 86-47 vote.

With a bouquet of ‘bleeding hearts’ on his desk, chief author Rep. Paul Ogren (DFL-Aitkin) explained that the plan would begin a five-year phasing-in period that would require all Minnesotans to have health insurance either through the state, an employer, or a private insurance company by 1996.

The Minnesotans’ Health Care Plan (HF2) will cost the state an estimated \$50 million by the end of the 1992-93 biennium and \$220 million by July 1995, although critics argue those figures are too low. Cost estimates are based on projections by the Health Care Access Commission, which expects a gradual

enrollment of citizens into the system over the five-year period.

Under the plan, all Minnesotans would be guaranteed health insurance, and those making less than \$40,000 per year would be eligible for a state subsidy based on their incomes and family size.

In the first two years of the program, only outpatient care — with the exception of childbirth — would be covered, although additional insurance for hospital coverage could be purchased.

The measure would extend subsidies to all inpatient and outpatient care by July 1, 1996.

The measure would also give small employers incentives for offering health coverage to employees who work at least 20 hours a week. Employers would be required to pay at least half of the premium costs.

The bill also includes provisions that would prohibit insurance companies from denying coverage based on pre-existing medical conditions. It would also prevent the companies from setting rates based on sex, age, occupation, and other factors.

And a rural health plan section calls for changes in eligibility for grants to rural hospitals and establishes a rural health advisory committee, as well as an office of rural health that would aim to improve the quality of rural hospitals.

A number of advisory councils, including a bureau of health care access, would also be established under the bill.

Critics, however, say the plan is too costly and could cause Minnesota to become a “mecca” for people in search of cheap or free health care.

“If you don’t think people are going to come to Minnesota for health insurance, you’ve got another thing coming,” says Rep. Brad Stanius (IR-White Bear Lake).

HF2 now moves to the Senate.



Education

Mergers in higher education?

Will some of the state’s higher education systems merge? That’s a question that remains unanswered in the Legislature with only a few days left before lawmakers adjourn.

Although the House gave unanimous approval May 13 to a so-called “no-merger” bill (HF1687), the issue still remains unresolved in a conference committee called to work out differences in House and Senate higher education policies.

Under the House proposal sponsored by Rep. Lyndon Carlson (DFL-Crystal), a council would be established to study ways to eliminate the duplication of services in the various systems and to simplify the way credits transfer between the systems.

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

The Senate plan would place the state university, community college, and technical college systems under one “super board.”

Higher education conferees have yet to reach final agreement on proposals that would:

- establish a school of law enforcement in the metro area;
- create an academic excellence scholarship program with funds coming from the sale of collegiate license plates; and
- change the formula for college funding that will directly affect student tuition rates.



Taxes

Tax agreement possible?

Members of the Legislature and the governor's tax negotiating team don't expect a compromise tax bill to be ready for the governor until May 18 or 20, if any agreement is reached at all.

DFL legislators say that even if no formal agreement is reached, the governor will receive another bill by the end of the legislative session May 20.

Of the major tax issues before the conferees, the two parties seem close to agreement on instituting some form of local option sales tax that would result in a one-half to one cent increase in the effective sales tax for Minnesotans whose local governments take advantage of the option. Conferees are also close on lowering property taxes on high-value homes and rental units.

The possibility of a local sales tax represents the most significant tax reform that could come out of this session. Both IRs and DFLers see it as a way to wean local governments from state aid. What they disagree on is how the state should be involved in holding down homeowner's property taxes.

The governor is offering a regional option sales tax under which a majority of county boards would have to approve a sales tax in a given region. The receipts would then be redistributed throughout the region to insure equity between regional centers and outlying areas.

DFL critics think that the governor's plan would favor regions with greater wealth. Instead, they prefer the local option sales tax from the House tax plan, which would establish the Homestead Credit Trust that would be used specifically for homeowner property tax relief.

Conferees heard testimony May 14 from John Cline of the Department of Revenue that the sales tax is the most underused of Minnesota taxes because we tax a "narrow base" of goods and services. Cline says that Minnesota ranks 33rd in the nation in sales tax utilization.

Conferees say they are not considering a sales tax on clothing and they "agree in principle" on changing tax rates on commercial-industrial property, but even that became embroiled in controversy during discussion of placing a food shelf



The heat is on as the first year of the 77th Session of the Minnesota Legislature draws to a close. Two hundred people — some opposed to higher taxes and others calling for a tax-the-rich policy — rallied May 15 in the Capitol rotunda. House Minority Leader Terry Dempsey and Gov. Arne Carlson addressed the gathering.

checkoff on the Minnesota short tax form.

Sen. Larry Pogemiller says that he will "not support a dime of C/I tax relief until we find \$1 million in the budget to feed hungry Minnesotans."

Pogemiller says he supports the food shelf checkoff, but doesn't believe that Minnesota should depend on charity to feed the hungry.

The governor's representatives did not take a position on the checkoff, but Sen. William Belanger (IR-Bloomington) says that adding another checkoff will "open the door" to everyone's favorite charity.

Rep. Paul Ogren (DFL-Aitkin) says if what Belanger says is true then there should only be one checkoff and it ought to be the food shelf checkoff as passed by the House Taxes Committee.

No other state has a food shelf checkoff, but some states have checkoffs for children's defense issues.



Energy

Wind power alternative

A bill that would offer incentives for constructing wind power facilities in western Minnesota was approved by the Taxes Committee May 15.

Under the measure (SF1112), the Public Utilities Commission (PUC) would determine "the value of environmental costs avoided" by a wind power facility and reward the facility accordingly.

House sponsor Rep. Steve Trimble (DFL-St. Paul) says such a wind facility could receive an extra penny or two for each kilowatt hour that is generated. The PUC, however, is charged with determining that sum.

Rep. Ted Winter (DFL-Fulda) says that new wind generator blade technology developed in Minnesota has made wind power facilities in California more

efficient because they no longer require the frequent maintenance they once did.

But Rep. Bill Schreiber (IR-Brooklyn Park) says Minnesota is "blessed" with low electricity rates and shouldn't subsidize wind power in hopes that it will be a competitive energy source in the future. Schreiber adds that the PUC is "not eager" to determine the environmental value of wind power in dollar terms.

The bill would also make equipment for a wind power facility tax-exempt, but not the land on which the facility is built.

SF1112 passed the Senate and now goes to the House floor.

Weatherproofing help

Low-income residents could weatherproof their homes and make more extensive energy-saving improvements with money from the state under a bill given final approval by the House on a 113-17 vote May 14.

The measure (HF1246) was sent to the Senate for further discussion.

The program would be funded with contributions from electric and gas utilities, taking up to 1.5 percent of their gross revenue for conservation efforts. (*Session Weekly*, April 26).

The proposal, sponsored by Rep. Joel Jacobs (DFL-Coon Rapids), would place more stringent shutoff regulations on local utilities and cooperatives.

The measure would also prohibit the use of conventional incandescent bulbs in certain exit signs.

Considerable differences, however, exist between House and Senate versions of the energy package. The differences are expected to be resolved in conference committee.



Gaming

'Teleracing' in Minnesota

Minnesotans may soon be able to watch horse racing and place bets at six "teleracing" sites if a bill given final approval by the House May 16 becomes law.

After suspending the rules to address the issue, the House approved a gaming bill on a 101-29 vote that authorizes the teleracing sites, which could broadcast both live horse races from Canterbury Downs and simulcasts of horse races from other states.

The Senate earlier approved three teleracing sites, making a showdown likely in conference committee where a compromise could be reached.

The year-round facilities would offer free parking and admission, and are expected to serve food and liquor as well. The House bill says that no more than two such centers could be constructed before Jan. 1, 1992.

Proponents of the measure say the lagging horse racing industry needs a boost, but opponents say it will devastate the business of other bars and restaurants.

Opponents also questioned whether the state Constitution allows off-track betting. The 1982 amendment to the Constitution provides for "on-track betting," but says nothing about off-track sites.

Other provisions in the gaming bill would:

- repeal a 1990 law requiring pull-tab "major" winners' names to be posted. Instead, the posting would be optional, and used as a sanction against those places of business where gambling improprieties existed;
- allow Minnesota businesses to advertise or promote gaming operations in neighboring states;
- restrict the manufacturing and sale of certain gambling devices to protect against unmonitored importation of gaming machines;
- change the state definition for authorized paddlewheels. Currently, a device that falls within the legal definition operates "similar to roulette," according to its manufacturer's advertisements. Members say it was never part of the

original legislative intent to authorize such a device; and

- prohibit the state lottery from exploiting a religious holiday — by use of a religious theme or symbol — in its advertising campaigns.

Here comes the bunny

A bill awaiting the governor's signature would prohibit people who train greyhound dogs for racing from using a live lure or live bait such as a rabbit to train the greyhounds.

The measure (HF179), sponsored by Rep. Becky Kelso (DFL-Shakopee), comes just weeks before the opening of St. Croix Meadows dog racing track in Hudson, Wis.

Kelso says the legislation will bring Minnesota into compliance with Wisconsin, which, generally, prohibits any greyhound dog trained with live bait from racing in the state.



Government

State licensing of contractors

General contractors and remodelers who work on residential buildings would be required to pass a state competency test and be licensed by the state under a measure given final approval by the House May 13.

Chief author Rep. Jerry Bauerly (DFL-Sauk Rapids) says the legislation is needed for both consumers and "good" residential contractors.

Currently, contractors who lose a license in one Minnesota city can travel to the next city and do work, he says. Thirty-five states now require licenses for residential building contractors.

The measure (HF218), which was prompted, in part, by a WCCO-TV report, requires individual applicants to pass a written exam for the type of license requested. Applications also would require information about a contractor's prior bankruptcy, unsatisfied judgments, professional license revocations or suspensions, and a contractor's experience that relates to the requested license.

Residential property owners who work on their own property or who work with their own employees on their own

property would not require licensure.

Contractors or remodelers of a project which costs less than \$2,500 in materials, labor, and installation also would be exempt from the license requirements, as would contractors who receive less than \$15,000 in annual receipts from projects.

Contractors and remodelers licensed by Minneapolis or St. Paul would not need to seek the state license unless they work outside either of the two cities.

The license fee for the license period ending in March 1993 would be \$60; \$75 for each year thereafter.

General residential contractors or remodelers would be required to take 15 credit hours of classes for a two-year license.

Although Minneapolis and St. Paul would be exempt from the licensing because they already have licensing requirements, the two cities would be required to adopt competency tests for contractors and remodelers.

Contractors who work without a license would be subject to a misdemeanor. Contractors and remodelers covered by the legislation would also be required to have public liability insurance of at least \$100,000; property damage insurance of \$10,000.

On May 16, the Senate passed HF218 on a vote of 36-28.

Help for the hearing impaired

Hearing impaired visitors to the Capitol complex may soon have less difficulty sorting out the rhetoric during House and Senate debates.

The House approved a \$30,000 allocation May 15 to equip legislative hearing rooms with devices designed to aid the hearing impaired.

Bill sponsor Rep. Linda Runbeck (IR-Circle Pines) says the National Center for Health Statistics estimates that more than 25 percent of Americans aged 65 and over suffer some hearing impairment. And 13 percent of adults between the ages of 45 and 64 experience a decline in their hearing.

"If we were to say that the average age of the audiences in our meetings was between 40 and 50, maybe we'd say that we need 10 to 15 percent of that audience to have a receiver that they could pick up at the door," says Runbeck.

The bill (HF1387) now goes to the Senate floor.

Rudy and Lola re-visited

The controversial portrait of Rudy and Lola Perpich may yet appear in the Capitol if a provision approved May 15 by the Taxes Committee becomes law.

Rep. Paul Ogren (DFL-Aitkin) says that allowing a former governor his choice of portraits is a "modest courtesy" that the Legislature has only recently made more complex by forming the Capitol Area Architectural and Planning Board.

That board recently rejected Perpich's request to replace his existing Capitol portrait on the grounds that the governor should be the "principal subject" of the portrait.

Ogren, chief author of the "Rudy and Lola bill" (HF1697), says he doesn't understand why anyone would be offended by a former governor wanting his wife included in the official portrait. On the contrary, such a portrait would "set a pleasant precedent," says Ogren.

The bill states, "A former governor of the state may choose any single, completed portrait of that governor to be permanently displayed in the state Capitol building."

HF1697, which was introduced by Ogren March 14, now moves to the House floor.



Environment

Capitol recycling

Legislators passed a recycling bill May 14 that its proponents say would make recycling around the Capitol easier and more organized.

The bill, HF322, requires that a recovery facility be established near the state Capitol complex for storing and managing recyclable materials from state offices and other state operations in the metropolitan area.

The measure was one of two recycling bills authored by Rep. Jean Wagenius (DFL-Mpls) that were approved by the

House May 14. The other bill, HF303, is a broader waste management bill, which was approved on a 127-6 vote.

It would require cities of at least 5,000 people to ensure that every household and business in the city have solid waste collection services. It would also require counties to offer residents the opportunity to recycle major appliances.

Both measures now move to the Senate for consideration.



Even majority staff have other interests. Leadership page Ken Larson, who forms one-third of an Irish musical trio, practices playing the Bodhran during this week's fair weather.



No one can accuse Gov. Arne Carlson of always being on the lookout for No. 1. Among the several bills he vetoed this week, was one increasing the penalties for assaulting a state employee, including, presumably, the governor himself. The reason, Carlson explained in a prepared May 15 release, is that state employees shouldn't expect extra privileges or protections not accorded other residents. "Is it more heinous to strike a dairy inspector than an insurance salesperson?" he asked rhetorically. "The occupation of the victim should not alter the nature of the crime."

High-tech mapping equipment has helped lawmakers and staff create and review proposed legislative districts that will shape Minnesota politics for the 1990s. But according to the U.S. Department of Justice, which will review an estimated 5,000 redistricting plans in the next decade, the most common form of map submitted to it during the last decade was a Texaco road map with the political boundaries drawn in.

Lawmakers this week put up \$50,000 to save former U.S. Chief Justice Warren Burger's boyhood home on St. Paul's east side. The May 14 attempt to save the home from the wrecking ball was a last-minute addition to a bill calling on bars to post signs warning patrons of the legal perils of driving while driving under the influence. "Granted, it isn't really a good fit," says amendment author Rep. Steve Trimble (DFL-St. Paul). He later noted, with absolutely no pun intended: "It's the only vehicle we had for it at this stage in the session."

Higher fees for bad checks could be charged by businesses under a measure given final approval by the House May 9. Under HF1038, the maximum fee a business could charge for a bad check would rise from \$15 to \$20. (That fee could rise to \$25 if a law enforcement agency assists in collecting the check,

with the extra \$5 going to the agency). Chief author Rep. Wally Sparby (DFL-Thief River Falls) told legislators that Minnesotans write \$1.8 million in bad checks every month.

A student representative would be seated on most school boards under a provision adopted May 14 by a House-Senate conference committee that has been meeting to reach a compromise on public education funding. The measure requires school boards to create the advisory student position, or appoint a youth advisory council, to make formal and informal recommendations to the board. The student board member wouldn't be allowed to sit in on labor negotiations, meetings on disciplinary actions, or matters dealing with sexual misconduct by district employees.

Lawmakers, on May 15, moved to make sure Minnesotans get the first chance to ferry high-buck Super Bowl visitors around town next year. On a 126-6 vote, the House approved a measure (HF734) that would require all out-of-state limousine drivers to obtain a \$100 permit to operate in Minnesota. Rep. Bernie Lieder (DFL-Crookston) says the bill would trim the number of out-of-state limo drivers from coming to the Twin Cities solely to make a quick dollar off the Super Bowl and the NCAA men's basketball finals.

May 23, 1857

On this day, Mille Lacs County, named after the county's large lake, was established. In French, Mille Lacs means "a thousand lakes," but to the Dakota, the lake was known as "spirit lake" and to the Ojibway as "great" or "everywhere lake."

It's a fact!

Limestone, pipestone, and granite from quarries around Minnesota played integral roles in architect Cass Gilbert's design of the Minnesota State Capitol.

Le Sueur County limestone, also known as Mankato or Kasota stone, at one time was an also-ran in Gilbert's architectural scheme. He originally was shown what was purported to be marble from the Austin area. When he learned that marble quarries could not be found near Austin, Gilbert decided to use the limestone from the Mankato area in the Capitol's interior.

Gilbert also weaved into his plan the red stone from quarries near Pipestone, and granite from quarries near Ortonville and Rockville.



Much of the Capitol interior is faced with Kasota stone, trimmed with pipestone, and supported by columns of speckled granite.

Wetlands bill advances . . .

Willard Munger: 'You said we didn't need it.'

The first piece of legislation introduced this session in the House — the wetlands protection bill — was given final approval in the House May 13 on a 116-13 vote.

The approval comes after hundreds of hours of public hearings and dozens of compromise measures aimed at gaining support from farmers whose wetlands would be controlled by the Department of Natural Resources (DNR).

HF1 sponsor Rep. Willard Munger (DFL-Duluth) urged legislators to vote for the wetlands bill, something he says he has been working on for 20 years.

Minnesota's original 12 million acres of wetlands have diminished to 3 million, Munger told legislators, and those that remain are essential to purify groundwater, prevent flooding and runoff, and recharge underground aquifers.

As approved by the House, HF1 would protect all urban wetlands, and agricultural



Type 2: Fresh meadows

The soil is usually without standing water, but is waterlogged within a few inches of the surface. Type 2 wetlands occur along the shallow edges of lakes and marshes, and are made up of grasses, sedges, and rushes.

wetlands, except Type 1 wetlands (seasonally wet, but dry during the growing season) and Type 2 wetlands under two acres.

Most wetland discussion focuses on Type 2 wetlands — those

meadows with moisture-soaked soil that is covered with grasses and rushes. This is the wetland most rapidly disappearing, but it also is the type of soil that can be drained for crops or development.

Type 3 wetlands are also protected under the measure, although those lands are often covered with at least six inches of water in the center, and are not as easily drained.

More than 170,000 acres of state peatlands also will be protected under the legislation.

Opponents of some of HF1's measures are concerned about land ownership rights and adequate compensation for farmers who would grant the DNR permanent easements.

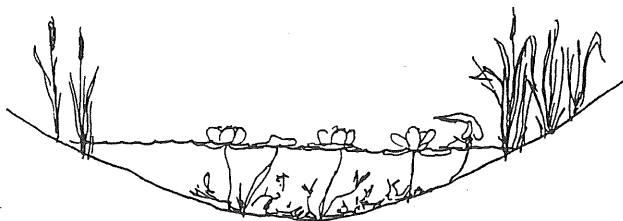
HF1 compensates farmers at a one-time rate of 50 percent of the surrounding tillable land in the township. As HF1 has moved through committees, compensation rates have ranged from 20 percent to 90 percent.

The House approved an amendment that would limit metropolitan agricultural lands to a 20 percent rate, reflecting higher metropolitan land values.

Farmers who don't sell an easement may drain a protected wetland, but would have to replace it with a wetland of equal size. They also could continue to use the wetland as long as it does not permanently alter the wetland.

Every acre of urban wetlands that are drained would need to be replaced with two acres of wetlands under the bill.

At least 80 percent of Minnesota's agricultural lands will not be affected by the legislation because they already are enrolled in the federal farm program. Lands which have been cropped six of the past 10 years also are exempt from the legislation. Farmers would retain all other landowner rights, including those relating to trespass-



Type 3: Shallow fresh marshes

The soil is often covered with as much as six inches of water. Type 3 wetlands are "semi-permanently" flooded, and are dominated by rushes and cattails.

ing and grazing.

The House also approved a measure which would keep wetlands funds out of the hands of developers. Urban and rural sponsors together offered an amendment that confines payments to people who farm or lease out at least 80 acres of land, and have at least 25 percent of their annual income coming from farm-related activities.

Most rural lawmakers who spoke on the measure May 13 felt that the bill is a good compromise.

"Some of us tried to change the bill and make it better," says Rep. Jeff Bertram (DFL-Paynesville). "You can do more on the train (working on the legislation) than you can 50 miles away in the station."

Although some legislators argued that the bill isn't needed, Munger begged to differ.

"When we wanted legislation to ban DDT, you said we didn't need it. When we wanted to regulate mercury, you said we didn't need it. Today, we have mercury in . . . Minnesota lakes because a few years ago you said we didn't need to regulate mercury."

"Now," says Munger, "the DNR says you can catch the walleyes, but don't eat them."

HF1 would be funded through a \$50 million bonding package, including \$21 million for wetlands, \$12.45 million for RIM conservation programs (including a transfer of \$2.1 million in existing state waterbank money), and \$18.6 million for metro and state parks, regional parks, trails, forests, and public access.

The Senate wetlands bill (SF3), which is drastically different from the House measure, was approved by the Senate May 15.

The differences between the House and Senate versions will now be worked out in a conference committee.

—Joyce Peterson

From the Capitol, here's WCCO-TV's Kessler



Pat Kessler, political reporter for WCCO-TV, once aspired to be a cowboy and a farmer. But instead of lassoing cows and tilling the soil, Kessler is roping in news stories

and doing the daily roundup at the State Capitol.

With a watchful eye and reporters notebook, Kessler is often seen whisking through the Capitol hallways in search of the political scoop.

WCCO-TV's Capitol correspondent for the past seven years, Kessler says his job "is not to go to press conferences and committee hearings," but instead to gather news for the public in other constructive ways.

And in his media bunker in the Capitol basement — an environment he describes as "very competitive and very territorial" — Kessler cranks out stories each work day, which can often last 12 hours or longer.

"Each reporter is like a cat," he says. "If we see a story, we like to spray on it and make it ours."

But Kessler says despite the long hours, "he feels fortunate to have the freedom to choose the types of stories he wants to do with little interference."

He began his journalism career with a stint as associate editor for the Macalester College student newspaper, and later as an intern for Minnesota Public Radio (MPR), working under humorist/author Garrison Keillor.

Kessler landed his first *real* job in 1977 as a reporter for MPR, where he worked until 1984, before moving to WCCO. Kessler describes his move to WCCO as luck.

"I was simply in the right place at the right time," he says.

During his tenure as a reporter, Kessler has covered just about everything ranging from mundane stories on cigarette taxes to an interview with President George Bush.

Despite the media's firm grounding in the here and now, Kessler says he has a personal passion for history stories, such as the one he covered in Paris, France, on the 60th anniversary of Minnesota aviator Charles Lindberg's famous Atlantic crossing.



WCCO-TV reporter Pat Kessler, left, interviews Sen. Doug Johnson following a recent tax negotiation meeting. Joining Kessler are MPR correspondent Karen Boros and WCCO Radio's Eric Eskola. "The logistics of television are very tough," says Kessler. "A 10-minute interview takes an hour out of the day."

"I enjoy stories where you can get a window to our past," he says.

Kessler says he can't easily pinpoint the most challenging story he's reported on, but says last fall's Jon Grunseth saga, and U.S. Sen. Paul Wellstone's upset of incumbent Rudy Boschwitz, rank high on the list.

He says he worked six-day weeks and 14-hours days during most of the campaign season, but describes the experience as "very stimulating."

"With the Grunseth campaign, I was very concerned that as reporters, we didn't have all the facts . . . we had allegations," says Kessler.

But contrary to what some believe, the life of a reporter is not all glamour and glory.

Kessler says the job's primary drawback is that he "doesn't get to spend as much time with his family (wife, Donna, and children, Meredith and Patrick) as he would like to."

"I try very hard when I'm home not to be interrupted by outside activities," he says, adding that he doesn't attend anything political outside of work.

As for his long-term goals, Kessler says, "I don't even know what's happening in the afternoon or tomorrow."

But for now, he says, "I feel blessed to have a job like this and I don't want to mess it up."



After a bill is dead, how is it resurrected?

If a bill has been voted down, has failed to reach the House floor before the committee deadlines, or just doesn't get voted on by the House, it may still become law.

There are several ways for this to happen. The bill could be amended into a similar bill being passed by the House. If its companion bill has been passed by the Senate, it could be attached to a related bill that is being discussed in conference committee, where compromises are reached between House and Senate positions on particular bills.

For that reason, toward the end of session, legislators often recite the immortal words of baseball great Yogi Berra, "It ain't over till it's over."

— Beverly Smith

The decade's task . . .

Slicing and dicing the state of Minnesota

A new plan that may shape the face of Minnesota politics for the 1990s was unveiled May 15 by DFL lawmakers, and won approval the same day from the Redistricting Committee.

The proposal, which succeeds in staying within 2 percent of the ideal 32,650 people per district in each of the 134 House districts, substantially alters the state's current boundary makeup.

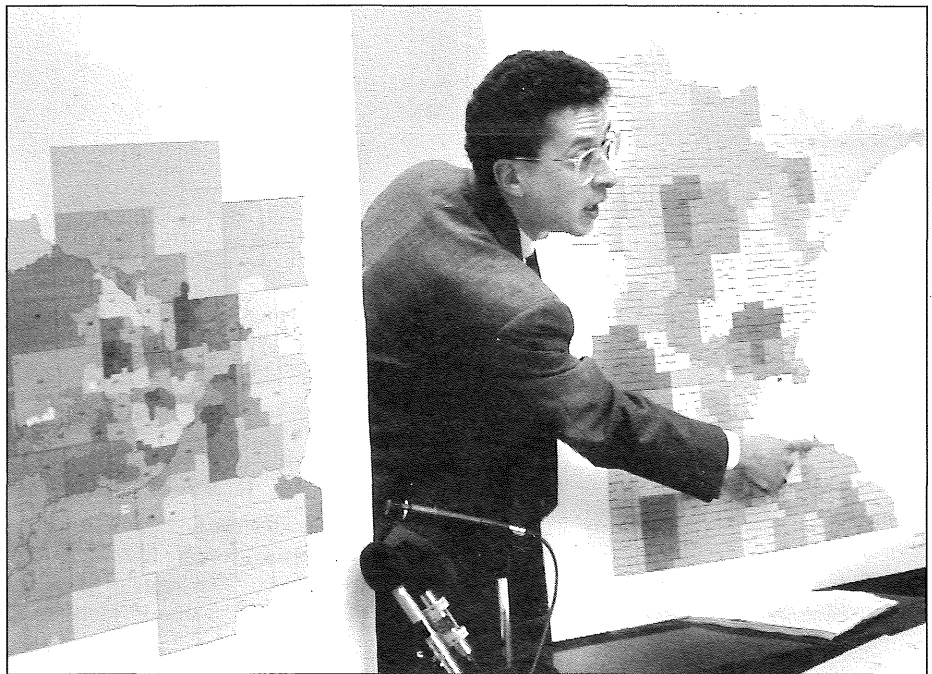
Since 1980, the state's population has shifted dramatically, with at least seven northeastern legislative districts losing more than 10 percent of their constituents. Under the current proposal, the decline of some rural populations has meant the loss of four House seats in outstate Minnesota. Other losers include Minneapolis and St. Paul, which would each lose a seat if HF1699 becomes law.

But while the population in some areas of the state has dwindled, the suburbs have boomed. They would stand to gain five more House seats under the proposal.

The plan also lumps two incumbents into the same district on 12 separate occasions, with five in the metro area, and seven outstate. It also creates 12 "new" districts, where there is currently no House member living within their boundaries.

This led Rep. Tom Osthoff (DFL-St. Paul) to call the plan "anti-incumbent," although he praised committee Chair Rep. Peter Rodosovich (DFL-Faribault) for his efforts to produce a timely and "fair" plan, and one that benefits minority populations.

Rodosovich says he's particularly proud of the plan's efforts to concentrate minority voting blocks "to enhance the election chances of people of color." Three proposed Minneapolis districts — two in the north and one in the south — hold minority populations of 47, 48, and 65 percent respectively. Proposed St. Paul Senate district 65 has a 42 percent minority population, and proposed district 2B would find the White Earth and Red Lake Indian reservations within the same boundaries. Today, the Red Lake Reservation alone has two representatives and two senators.



Rep. Peter Rodosovich, chair of the Redistricting Committee, presents the proposed new legislative districts during a press conference May 15.

"This is a great plus for the state," says Richard Tanner, testifying on behalf of the Chippewa tribe. "This concentrates the voting strength of the Indian people."

But while IR committee members also praised DFL achievements of voting-block strength, they did not agree with Osthoff's assessment that the plan was fair.

"We can't ask our members to vote for something that will institutionalize the minority [party] for the next 10 years. And by looking at this bill, that seems to be the case," says Rep. Jerry Knickerbocker (IR-Minnetonka), the committee's vice-chair who later called the meeting "a pointless exercise."

The IR Caucus has not begun to fashion a redistricting proposal. Its computer systems expert, who was to assist in creating such a plan, was expected to begin work May 15.

"I have visited with members from both sides of the aisle. . . this [plan] is my best faith effort to the people of Minnesota," says Rodosovich. "I have done as good a job as I can. If members don't want to vote for the plan, don't vote for it."

IR members criticized the "12th hour"

nature of the DFL plan, unveiled only hours before the vote was taken on the measure.

"If it's a good plan today, it should hold up to public scrutiny, and it should still be a good plan next week, in June, or in 1996," says Rep. Ron Abrams (IR-Minnetonka). He and several colleagues say they can't support the plan because they don't know what's in it.

Knickerbocker says there is "no compelling reason to produce a plan this early," and reminded the committee that earlier this session members established a deadline of March 26, 1992, to complete the redistricting task.

Looming in the background is the threat of a Carlson veto, a power the governor says he will exercise without bipartisan support for the proposal. Carlson has appointed a 10-member special commission to study HF1699 over the next few days. The Legislature intends to have the bill on the governor's desk by May 20, the constitutional deadline for the Legislature to adjourn. Knickerbocker says the IR caucus will not submit its own plan to

Potential contests between incumbents under proposed redistricting plan

HOUSE		
14A Paul Ogren (DFL-Aitkin)	vs	3B Loren Solberg (DFL-Bovey)
6B Joe Begich (DFL-Eveleth)	vs	5A Tom Rukavina (DFL-Virginia)
2B Edgar Olson (DFL-Fosston)	vs	10A Loren Thompson (DFL-Waubun)
11B Hilda Bettermann (IR-Brandon)	vs	15A Sylvester Uphus (IR-Sauk Centre)
26A Steve Sviggum (IR-Kenyon)	vs	30A Dean Hartle (IR-Owatonna)
20A Doug Peterson (DFL-Madison)	vs	20B Ray Welker (IR-Montivideo)
23B Don Ostrom (DFL-St. Peter)	vs	24B Sal Frederick (IR-Mankato)
52A Linda Runbeck (IR-Circle Pines)	vs	53A Phil Krinkie (IR-Shoreview)
59B Myron Orfield (DFL-Mpls)	vs	60B Linda Wejman (DFL-Mpls)
66B Rich O'Connor (DFL-St. Paul)	vs	54B Dennis Newinski (IR-Maplewood)
50A Teresa Lynch (IR-Andover)	vs	50B Phil Heir (IR-Blaine)
55B Harriet McPherson (IR-Stillwater)	vs	56A Jeff Hanson (DFL-Woodbury)
SENATE		
8 Jim Gustafson (IR-Duluth)	vs	7 Sam Solon (DFL-Duluth)
20 David Frederickson (DFL-Murdock)	vs	11 Charlie Berg (DFL-Chokio)
54 Jerome Hughs (DFL-Maplewood)	vs	63 John Marty (DFL-St. Paul)
35 Earl Renneke (IR-Le Sueur)	vs	23 Dennis Frederickson (IR-New Ulm)

counter the DFL bill.

Rodosovich hasn't commented on the veto threat, but says, "the more the governor examines the bill, the more he will recognize its fairness."

The measure now goes to the Rules and Legislative Administration Committee, and is expected to be voted on by the full House May 18.

— John Tschida

Stirring the pot?

It's been called "the highest stakes political game the legislature can play," and involves mathematics, the courts, partisan hardball, high-tech equipment, and a number of intangibles only the inner circle of mappers really knows for sure.

It's redistricting, and the decennial dance of the boundaries has begun anew.

Some legislative staffers have worked around the clock in recent weeks to devise a boundary plan before the scheduled May 20 adjournment of the Legislature.

Their work could be for naught, however. The legislative track record on redistricting is less than impressive.

The last time the Legislature fashioned a plan that *wasn't* thrown out by the courts was 1913. Even that plan was taken all the way to the state Supreme Court. Although it blatantly favored the Republican majority of that era, the court ruled that "a good-faith effort" was evident, since the plan was somewhat less discriminatory than the existing district plan.

So how does the Legislature go about the business of drawing boundaries? It starts with U.S. Census data, but also includes a number of factors, including the racial and ethnic makeup of communities and even the addresses of the incumbents.

The home block of each incumbent is entered into the computer's data base. This is done to avoid lumping two or more current legislators into the same district. But complete "self-preservation" is impossible.

Inevitably, in some instances, two or more current members will find themselves in the same district. The last state redistricting plan saw two Minneapolis senators vying for the same seat. One of them decided to move. The other was defeated in the next election.

This time around, a number of incumbents — 28 to be exact — have found themselves paired with one of their peers.

The House has 12 such pairs, with seven in outstate Minnesota and five in the metro area. In the Senate, there are four incumbent match-ups — three outstate and one in the metro area.

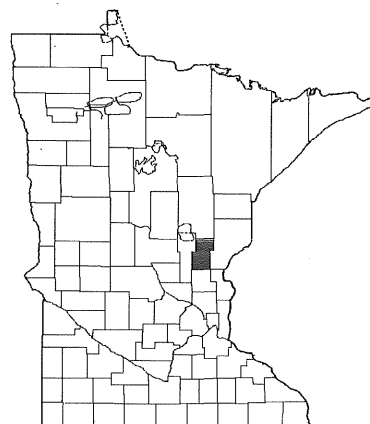
Do you know?

Kanabec County stems from the Ojibway word for snake, the name Native Americans gave to what is now known as the Snake River which runs through the county.

The name Kanabec, pronounced Kennebeck with the accent on the second syllable, was proposed by William H.C. Folsom of Taylor's Falls, who, as a member of the state Senate in 1858, introduced the bill calling for the formation of the county.

The region had once been part of St. Croix County in Wisconsin, and Ramsey and Pine counties in Minnesota.

Kanabec County, which was established on March 13, 1858, is also known for the infamous Hinckley fire of 1894 that destroyed most of Pine County and portions of Kanabec County.





Craig Lesansee, Zuni

A gathering of tribes . . .

Celebrating Native American Month

More than 200 artists representing 77 Native American tribes from the United States, Canada, and Mexico came to Minnesota last weekend to participate in the first Twin Cities Indian Market.

Some of the the participants were scheduled to come to the state Capitol May 12, but instead remained at the Minneapolis Convention Center.



Jocy Bird, Mandan Hidatsa Santee Sioux



Chester Mahooty, Zuni

The Twin Cities Indian Market, which was organized by the St. Paul-based Indian Arts of America, was modeled after a large annual exhibition of Native American art in Santa Fe, N. M.

In addition to artists' booths, there were Native American dancers, musicians, and storytellers who joined in the recognition of May as Native American month.

Although the dancers never made it to the Capitol, staff photographer Tom Olmscheid couldn't pass up the colorful photo opportunity.

—Photos by Tom Olmscheid



Pahponee Elston, Kansas Kickapoo



Nakoma Volkman, Ojibway



Robert Sun Jr., Ojibway

Looking back . . .

Initiative & referendum fever subsides in Minnesota

There was a sizable state budget deficit and a DFL-controlled Legislature feuding with an Independent-Republican governor who promised to veto the tax bill and other key legislation.

The public — feeling angry, confused, and alienated from the process — in large part shifted its interest to the North Stars and the Stanley Cup playoffs.

Yup, 1980 was a unique year in Minnesota history.

The tumultuous session 11 years ago also marked the last time there was a serious push to bring initiative and referendum to Minnesota.

A proposed constitutional amendment, strongly backed by then-Gov. Al Quie and generally opposed by the DFL leadership in both chambers, went on statewide ballots that year. The measure ultimately failed by about 68,000 votes out of 2 million cast, despite taking a majority of votes actually cast on the ballot.




Initiative and referendum is essentially a shortcut for the public to enact state law, allowing voters to vote on legislation directly. Twenty-three states and the District of Columbia currently have some form of I & R.

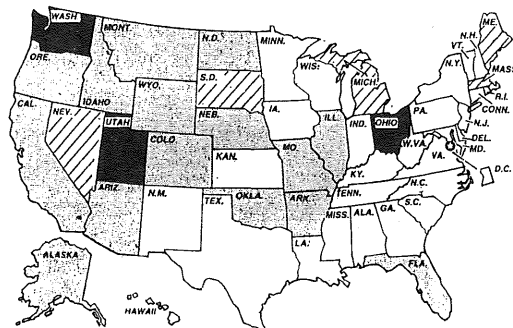
Had the 1980 ballot issue in Minnesota succeeded, citizens now could draft a bill, gather about 100,000 petition signatures, and put it to a vote at the next even-numbered election.

The voters themselves would then be the ones wrestling with the sometimes-complex issues of government. Should the "chickadee" checkoff, foodshelf checkoff, or both be listed on state income tax forms? Or how about wetlands protection? Voters would be asked what specific types of wetlands should be protected? Ditto with state spending caps? As evidenced by ballot topics in other states, the range of issues is endless.

And if an initiative were to win approval, that's all that would need to happen. No further action by the Legislature would be needed. No gubernatorial signature. Just a simple yes or no vote to become the law of the land.

States with the right of initiative

-  **Direct initiative:**
Proposes law or amendments is placed on ballot for passage or rejection.
-  **Indirect initiative:**
Proposed law or amendment is submitted to legislature, which must enact measure; if legislature rejects or fails to act, measure goes on ballot.
-  **Both direct and indirect.**



And maybe that was exactly what excited and frightened almost equal numbers of people in 1980.

I & R supporters touted it as the clearest method for the public to get involved in their government. Detractors feared it would lead to "mob tyranny," where the most strident and best-financed groups would take control.

During the 1980 legislative session and the subsequent election campaign, both sides in the debate accused the other of using I & R as an issue to deflect attention away from other pressing problems.

Although the bill that eventually passed both chambers was authored by a DFLer, the I & R issue generally broke along party lines — with Independent-Republicans lining up for it; DFLers, against.

While the bill was still in conference committee, DFLers tried to scuttle I & R by amending it to another measure that called for raising public campaign financing limits, a proposal Quie had previously vetoed.

The governor quickly accused DFLers of "arrogance" and "political trickery," and vowed to let the bill die instead of signing "tainted" legislation. Quie and lawmakers finally did reach an accord in the waning days of the session, and both the I & R and the campaign financing amendments went on the November ballot.

The pre-election debate was just as intense. Quie barnstormed the state in support of the measure, seemingly

making it a mid-term referendum on his tenure in office.

The anti-I & R groups, he told one gathering shortly before the election, were little more than "a bunch of self-interest groups striving to keep the public outside in the Minnesota winter while the influence brokers haggle in the cozy lobbies of the state Capitol."

The anti's, of course, saw the issue differently.

Opponents said I & R would only serve extremists on either side of the political spectrum, allowing carefully-worded but potentially dangerous laws to slip by an often-apathetic electorate.

Those concerns led to formation of some seldom-seen coalitions: the AFL-CIO and several other unions teamed up with the Minneapolis Chamber of Commerce and the Minnesota Association of Commerce and Industry to lobby against the proposal.

Other organizations such as the NAACP and the League of Women Voters also lined up to oppose I & R. Then-president of the Minneapolis chapter of the NAACP, Hobert Mitchell, predicted anti-civil right activists would try to tear apart laws aiding minorities through initiatives or referendums.

"The Minnesota Human Rights Department could be wiped out by a single stroke of the pen on a ballot,"

Mitchell told the *Minneapolis Star* in October 1980. "The ERA (equal rights amendment) that was passed by the Legislature could be put up for referendum and rescinded."

Actually, there is little evidence in states with I & R that so-called "special interest" legislation has been approved by that process. Nor is there a great trend that legislators try to duck troublesome issues by instead passing the buck onto the public through a referendum on those controversial measures.

But conversely, the "renewal of trust" in government and feelings of empowerment proponents say are fostered by I & R also seem to be missing.

Studies and public opinion polls indicate most of the supposed mistrust of elected officials fluctuates with economic conditions. Unless someone could end unemployment, slash taxes, and put a chicken in every pot with a "single stroke of a pen," it seems unlikely that I & R would work much to eliminate voter apathy.

One thing is certain, however. Voters in Minnesota likely won't see an I & R proposal on Election Day next year. After several years as a perennial topic in the Legislature, not one I and R-related proposal has been introduced in the past three years.

"It's just not something anyone is really interested in carrying right now," says Rep. Terry Dempsey (IR-New Ulm), who, seven years ago, co-sponsored one of the last I & R bills to receive more than cursory attention by lawmakers.

"But one of these days," he says, "I suspect, somebody's is going to come along here and want to get it going again."

—Dave Price

A kids' eye view of the Capitol

As the first year of the 77th Session of the Minnesota Legislature winds down to its final hours, nearly everyone at the Capitol is preoccupied with tax and spending issues.

Except, perhaps, the many school children who come for tours of the Capitol. And they offer a unique perspective on the spectacle of activity members and lobbyists create during the final days.

Doesn't everyone wish the process was as simple as this grade-school girl from Weaver, Minn., described it?

"The bills are passed around to see if they are fair and they pass them when they are and don't if they aren't," she says.

And the current hoopla over redistricting could have been avoided had 10-year-old Jennifer Lee from Hokah, Minn., drawn the political boundary lines.

"Two men from the north, two men from the south, two men from the east, [and] two men from the west, come and make laws," she says.

Once inside the Capitol rotunda, youngsters' jaws drop as they gaze at the magnificent chandelier hanging several hundred feet above them. How do you clean the thousands of bits of crystal? One student is sure that a fire truck is backed into the Capitol and its ladder raised to accomplish such a feat.

Although Minnesota Historical Society tour guides say some students know more about government than some adults, predictably, there are misconceptions as well.

Some children seem to think the governor lives in the Capitol. Others, however, are convinced that President George Bush himself lives there.

Still others think that Capitol has everything to do with art and design and nothing to do with politics. Two Apple Valley first-graders say they are sure the Capitol is "only there for people to look at because the outside is so beautiful and the inside is for making sculptures.

So overwhelmed are most students by the Capitol's outside form over its inside substance that 12-year-old Karri Nagle of Fulda, Minn., has a hard time believing architect Cass Gilbert's creation actually exists.

"I didn't think anything like this could be in Minnesota," says Karri.

—Sondra Elliott

It's a full-time job!

Nineteen House members now say legislating is their full-time job. Another seven specify legislator as one of their occupations, pushing the total of "professional" lawmakers to nearly one-fifth of the current membership.

The rise of full-time legislators is a recent phenomenon, growing from four in 1975, to 11 in 1983, and 14 during the last session.

Despite the increase, most state lawmakers still say the public is better served by a part-time "citizen's" Legislature. According to a 1989 survey, nearly nine of 10 members who served during the 1980s said legislating should not be a full-time job.

Committee, Floor & Final Action

How a bill becomes law in Minnesota

COMMITTEE ACTION

Introduction

A bill for a proposed new law is introduced in either the House or the Senate. The idea for a new law can come from virtually anybody: a legislator, an interest group, or an average citizen.

Committee Referral

The bill is referred to an appropriate committee. A bill about farming, for example, would be referred to the Agriculture Committee. A bill about altering the sales tax would be referred to the Taxes Committee.

Committee/Division

The bill is considered by either one committee (including its divisions), or several, before being sent to the House or Senate floor. A bill pertaining to pesticides used in farming, for example, could be sent to the Agriculture Committee and then re-referred to the Environment and Natural Resources Committee for further discussion.

Committee Report

The bill is discussed in committee(s) by members, with public testimony. Committees can only recommend action on the bill to the floor. The bill is either approved, amended and then approved, defeated, or debate is postponed. If the bill is approved, a committee report is sent to the House floor; the same happens in the Senate.

FLOOR ACTION

Final Passage

After receiving the committee report, each body debates the bill and considers amendments. Legislators then vote on the bill in its final form. Final approval requires at least 68 affirmative votes in the House; 34 in the Senate.

Vote

Vote totals and breakdowns by legislators are recorded in the House and Senate journals.

First reading in other body; substitution

When a bill reaches the other body, it is substituted for its companion and replaces it in the process.

Referred to Conference Committee

If the bills the House and the Senate pass differ, a conference committee is appointed to work out the differences between the two versions of the bill. Typically, either three or five members from each body are named to such committees.

Concurrence and Repassage

Once the conference committee reaches a compromise, the bill is sent back to the full House and Senate for approval. Sometimes the bill differs from the ones members in each body approved. But if both bodies concur and repass the bill, it is then sent to the governor for approval.

FINAL ACTION

Governor's Signature

When the bill passes both bodies, it is sent to the governor for action. If the governor vetoes the bill, it cannot become law unless two-thirds of the members in both the House and the Senate vote to override the veto and approve the bill. If the governor signs the bill, it becomes law.

In the following pages, bills that have been considered during the week — in committee, on the floor, and by the governor — are charted according to the type of legislative action that occurred.

Key to Committee/Division Abbreviations

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

1991 MINNESOTA LEGISLATURE BILL STATUS TRACKING SHEET			COMMITTEE				FLOOR					FINAL
rp -- recommended to pass a -- amended rpa -- recommended to pass as amended h -- heard nrp -- not recommended to pass v -- vetoed by governor re -- re-referred to another cmte./div. * -- footnote			Introduction/ Cmte. Referral	Committee/Div.	Committee Report (date/action)	Re-referral	Final Passage	Vote	1st reading in other body/Substitution	Referred to Conference Cmte.	Concurrence & Repassage	Governor's Signature (Chapter Number)
File No.	Author	Committee/Division/Bill Title										
		AGRICULTURE										
HF0702	Sparby	Agriculture development act	3/7 AG	AP	5/3 rpa		5/9	133-0				
SF0776	Sams		3/14 AGR	FN	5/2 rpa		5/16	62-0				
HF0784	Lasley	Shade tree diseased wood	3/11 AG	AG	4/11 rpa	reAP	5/9	133-0				
SF0437	Bernhagen		2/25 AGR	AGR	3/21 rpa		4/2	64-0	4/11			
HF0961	S. Nelson	Farmer-lender mediation	3/21 AG	AP	4/15 rpa		5/9	133-0	5/10			
SF0954	Sams		3/25 AGR	AGR	4/23 rpa	reFN	5/15	61-5				
HF1000	Dille	Agriculture safety center	3/21 AG	AP	4/15 rpa		5/9	132-0				
SF1066	Bertram		3/27 AGR	AGR	4/23 rpa	reFN						
HF1129	Kahn	Genetic engineering—regulations	3/25 AG	AP	5/13 rpa		5/14	131-0	5/16			
SF1194	Davis		4/4 AGR	AGR	4/23 rpa							
HF1340	Bertram	Egg law modifications	4/4 AG	AP	4/11 rpa		5/15	126-1				
SF0510	Berg		2/28 AGR	FN	5/6 rpa		5/10	66-0	5/13		5/16*	
		APPROPRIATIONS										
HF0001	Munger	Wetlands protection	1/9 EN	AP	5/10 rp		5/13	116-13	5/15		5/16	
SF0003	Davis		1/9 EN	FN	5/13 rpa		5/15	64-0				
HF0002	Ogren	Minnesotans' Health Plan—	1/9 HH	AP	5/13 rpa		5/14	86-47				
SF0002	Berglin	requirements, benefits	1/9 HH	JU	4/29 rpa	reFN						
HF0011	Welle	Health facilities—pediatric	1/9 HH	AP	5/10 rpa		5/13	132-0				
SF0012	Samuelson	reimbursement	1/9 HH	HH	2/28 rpa	reFN						
HF0012	Skoglund	Insurance company solvency	1/9 FI	AP	5/10 rpa		5/14	128-5				
SF0037	Luther		1/14 CO	FN	5/13 rpa							
HF0031	Simoneau	Fire protection—advisory	1/14 GO	AP	5/15 rpa							
SF0151	Kroening	council established	2/4 VG	VG	2/21 rpa	reGO						
HF0218	Bauerly	Residential building contractors—	2/7 CO	AP	5/10 rpa		5/13	110-20	5/15			
SF0202	Dahl	licensed	2/7 CO	FN	5/10 rpa		5/16	36-28				
HF0222	Krueger	International trade service	2/7 EC	AP	5/13 rpa		5/14	123-7				
SF0402	Dahl	centers—established	2/21 EH	EH	4/10 rpa	reFN						
HF0279	S. Olsen	Hopkins—landfill cleanup	2/11 LG	AP	5/13 rp		5/14	131-0				
SF0350	Mondale		2/18 EN	FN	4/8 rpa		4/22	58-5	4/23			
HF0303	Wagenius	Waste management—changes,	2/14 EN	AP	5/13 rpa		5/14	127-6	5/16			
SF0256	Merriam	additions to law	2/11 EN	EN	4/30 rpa							
HF0321	Vellenga	Marriage dissolution—provisions	2/14 JU	AP	5/10 rpa		5/13	115-17	5/15			
SF0228	Spear	changed, money appropriated	2/11 JU	FN	5/10 rpa							
HF0322	Wagenius	Waste management—state	2/14 EN	AP	5/13 rpa		5/14	133-0	5/16			
SF0257	Merriam	recycling program	2/11 EN	FN	5/13 rpa							
HF0382	Hanson	Bars—DWI warning signs	2/18 RI	AP	5/14 rpa		5/15	123-8				
SF0269	Price	posted	2/14 CO	CO	4/18 rpa		5/8	64-0	5/9		5/15*	
HF0428	Sparby	Red Lake watershed easement	2/21 AP				5/14	132-0				
SF0397	Finn		2/20 EN	EN	3/14 rpa		4/27	65-0	4/29			

*SF0510-Con/Re vote 52-0

*SF0269-Con/Re vote 34-26

1991 MINNESOTA LEGISLATURE BILL STATUS TRACKING SHEET			COMMITTEE				FLOOR					FINAL
			Introduction/ Cmte. Referral	Committee/Div.	Committee Report (date/action)	Re-referral	Final Passage	Vote	1st reading in other body/Substitution	Referred to Conference Cmte.	Concurrence & Repassage	Governor's Signature (Chapter Number)
File No.	Author	Committee/Division/Bill Title										
rp -- recommended to pass rpa -- recommended to pass as amended nrp -- not recommended to pass re -- re-referred to another cmte./div.			a -- amended h -- heard v -- vetoed by governor * -- footnote									
HF0463	Lasley	Seven-year dealer license plates	2/25 TR	AP	5/10 rpa		5/15	129-0				
SF0208	Mehrkens		2/7 TR	FN	5/6 rp		5/10	66-0	5/14			
HF0465	Mariani	Wheelchair securement—	2/25 TR	AP	5/13 rp		5/14	130-0				
SF0132	J.B. Johnson	transit bus requirements	1/31 TR	TR	3/11 rpa		3/18	65-0	3/25			
HF0467	K. Olson	Meat processing—inspection	2/25 AG	AP	5/10 rpa							
SF0330	Vickerman	program	2/18 AGR									
HF0543	Gutknecht	Olmsted County—community	2/28 HH	AP	5/14 rp		5/15	132-0	5/16			
SF0819	Brataas	pilot program	3/18 HH	FN	5/13 rpa							
HF0552	Peterson	Ethanol—oxygenated	2/28 AG	AP	5/15 rpa							
SF0559	Frederickson	gasoline requirements	3/4 AGR	FN	5/7 rpa		5/15	66-1				
HF0593	Orfield	DWI assessment charges—	3/4 TR	AP	5/15 rpa							
SF0494	Spear	increased	2/28 JU	FN	5/15 rpa							
HF0628	Brown	Traffic violations—seat belt	3/4 TR	AP	5/13 rp		5/14	70-60	5/16			
SF0542	Frank	violation fine increased	3/4 TR	FN	5/7 rpa							
HF0637	Kahn	Environmental trust fund—	3/4 EN	AP	5/13 rpa		5/14	132-0		5/16		
SF0621	Dahl	LCMR clarified	3/7 EN	EN	4/22 rpa		5/8	64-0	5/9	5/15		
HF0655	Lasley	Semitrailers—rear bumper	3/4 TR	AP	5/10 rp		5/13	128-5	5/14			
SF0694	DeCramer	height maximum	3/13 TR	TR	4/8 rpa	reFN						
HF0658	Krueger	Small business research	3/7 EC	AP	5/13 rpa		5/14	124-7				
SF0632	Morse	assistance program established	3/7 EH	EH	4/8 rpa	reFN						
HF0678	Vellenga	Juveniles—certification	3/7 JU	AP	5/10 rpa		5/13	133-0				
SF0628	Kelly	study group created	3/7 JU	JU	4/30 rpa	reFN						
HF0695	Rest	Battered women's advisory	3/7 JU	AP	5/13 rpa		5/14	132-0	5/16			
SF0835	Spear	council	3/18 HH	FN	5/15 rpa							
HF0723	Kalis	Omnibus transportation	3/7 TR	AP	4/15 rp							
SF0598	Langseth	study board requirements	3/4 TR	TT	5/16 rpa	reTT						
HF0728	O'Connor	Traffic, parking violations—	3/7 TR	AP	5/15 rpa							
SF1456	Solon	driver records checked	4/15 TR									
HF0734	Lieder	Limousine drivers' regulation	3/7 TR	AP	5/14 rp		5/15	126-6				
SF0626	Price		3/7 TR	TR	4/24 rpa	reFN						
HF0761	Mariani	Vocational education—training	3/11 ED	AP	5/14 rpa		5/15	132-0				
SF0728	Hottinger	institute for the disabled	3/14 ED	RU	5/7 rpa	reFN						
HF0766	McGuire	Intensive community supervision	3/11 JU	AP	5/14 rpa		5/15	130-0				
SF0526	Spear	program—changes	2/28 JU	JU	5/1 rpa		5/10	66-0	5/13	5/16		
HF0781	Dille	Water wells—technical changes	3/11 EN	AP	5/14 rpa		5/15	129-1				
SF0783	Dahl		3/14 HH	FN	5/6 rpa		5/10	66-0	5/13			
HF0812	S. Nelson	Department bill—administration	3/11 GO	AP	5/15 rpa							
SF0233	Waldorf		2/11 GO	GO	3/11 rpa	reFN						
HF0909	Trimble	Advisory task force—created	3/18 EG	AP	5/13 rpa							
SF1466	Piper		4/15 EP	EP	4/22 rpa		5/10	64-0	5/15			
HF0930	Krueger	Office of governor—science &	3/18 EC	AP	5/13 rpa		5/14	131-1	5/16			
SF1371	Morse	technology division created	4/10 EH	EH	4/24 rpa	reFN						

1991 MINNESOTA LEGISLATURE BILL STATUS TRACKING SHEET			COMMITTEE				FLOOR					FINAL
rp -- recommended to pass a -- amended rpa -- recommended to pass as amended h -- heard nrp -- not recommended to pass v -- vetoed by governor re -- re-referred to another cmte./div. * -- footnote			Introduction/ Cmte. Referral	Committee/Div.	Committee Report (date/action)	Re-referral	Final Passage	Vote	1st reading in other body/Substitution	Referred to Conference Cmte.	Concurrence & Repassage	Governor's Signature (Chapter Number)
File No.	Author	Committee/Division/Bill Title										
HF0996	Pelowski	Telephones—assistance	3/21 RI	AP	5/10 rp		5/14	133-0				
SF0699	Hottinger	program modified	3/11 EP	EP	3/21 rpa	reFN						
HF1002	Clark	Rent subsidy program	3/21 HO	AP	5/14 rpa							
SF0720	Metzen		3/11 EH	FN	5/13 rpa		5/15	67-0				
HF1009	Jennings	State park land deleted, added	3/21 EN	AP	4/15 rpa		5/14	132-0	5/16			
SF0966	J.B. Johnson		3/25 EN	FN	5/13 rpa							
HF1109	Frerichs	Advantage Minnesota—	3/25 EC	AP	5/14 rp		5/15	131-0				
SF1080	Gustafson	established	3/27 EH	EH	4/15 rpa	reFN						
HF1129	Kahn	Genetic engineering—regulations	3/25 AG	AP	5/13 rpa		5/14	131-0	5/16			
SF1194	Davis		4/4 AGR	AGR	4/23 rpa							
HF1177	Cooper	Immediate care facility for	3/27 HH	AP	5/15 rp							
SF1127	Vickerman	mentally retarded	4/2 HH	HH	4/30 rpa		5/10	65-1	5/13			
HF1199	Kalis	St. Paul motor vehicle dealers	3/27 TR	AP	5/15 rpa							
SF1152	DeCramer	allowed prorated group registrations	4/2 TR	TR	4/22 rpa		5/9	64-0	5/10			
HF1246	Jacobs	Cold weather rule	3/27 EG	AP	5/13 rpa		5/14	113-17	5/16			
SF0944	Novak		3/21 EG	FN	5/13 rpa							
HF1273	Carruthers	Child protection—data practices	4/2 JU	AP	5/14 rp							
SF1019	Ranum	provisions modified	3/25 JU	JU	4/10 rpa		4/29	65-1	5/15			
HF1320	Osthoff	Gambling—tribal-state	4/2 GL	AP	5/15 rp							
		compacts, committee changes										
HF1340	Bertram	Egg law modifications	4/4 AG	AP	5/14 rpa		5/15	126-1				
SF0510	Berg		2/28 AGR	FN	5/6 rpa		5/10	66-0	5/13		5/16*	
HF1377	Garcia	Richfield—frontage road funded	4/4 LG	AP	5/14 rp							
SF1238	Riveness		4/4 TR	FN	5/10 rpa		5/14	66-0	5/16			
HF1387	Runbeck	Hearing impaired aids	4/4 GO	AP	5/14 rpa		5/15	127-0	5/16			
SF1286	Belanger	installed at Capitol	4/8 GO	FN	5/15 rpa							
HF1389	Dille	Cattle anaplasmosis testing	4/4 AG	AP	5/14 rpa							
SF1196	DeCramer	requirement—repealed	4/4 AGR									
HF1502	Pugh	Secretary of State—	4/8 AP	AP	5/15 rpa							
SF0780	Frederickson	certatin filing fees not collected	3/14 JU	FN	5/15 rp							
HF1621	Vellenga	Drugs—drug free zones	4/15 JU	AP	5/14 rpa		5/15	131-0				
SF0525	Spear	established	2/28 JU	JU	4/17 rpa		5/8	65-0	5/9	5/16		
HF1657	Steensma	State government claims bill	4/23 AP	AP	5/8 rpa		5/9	124-10	5-13			
SF1528	Beckman		4/25 FN	FN	5/7 rpa		5/14	64-0				
HF1687	Carlson	Post-secondary education	5/8 AP	AP	5/10 rp		5/13	132-0				
SF1559	Price	system plans	5/8 ED									
		COMMERCE										
HF0146	O'Connor	Real estate closings—	1/31 CO	CO	3/7 rpa		3/13	129-0	3/21		5/9*	
SF0329	Metzen	regulations	2/18 CO	CO	2/8 rpa		4/25	64-0				
HF0218	Bauerly	Residential building contractors—	2/7 CO	AP	5/10 rpa		5/13	110-20	5/15			
SF0202	Dahl	licensed	2/7 CO	FN	5/10 rpa		5/16	36-28				

*HF0146-Con/Re vote 131-0

*SF0510-Con/Re vote 52-0

1991 MINNESOTA LEGISLATURE BILL STATUS TRACKING SHEET			COMMITTEE				FLOOR					FINAL
rp -- recommended to pass a -- amended rpa -- recommended to pass as amended h -- heard nrp -- not recommended to pass v -- vetoed by governor re -- re-referred to another cmte./div. * -- footnote			Introduction/ Cmte. Referral	Committee/Div.	Committee Report (date/action)	Re-referral	Final Passage	Vote	1st reading in other body/Substitution	Referred to Conference Cmte.	Concurrence & Repassage	Governor's Signature (Chapter Number)
File No.	Author	Committee/Division/Bill Title										
HF0238	Wejcman	Credit cards—protection	2/7 CO	CO	2/28 rp		3/7	133-0	3/11	5/6*		5/14 (88)
SF0198	Berglin		2/7 CO	CO	4/4 rpa		4/27	66-0				
HF0274	Sparby	Motor vehicle contract	2/11 CO	CO	3/27 rpa		4/15	132-0	4/17		5/1*	5/10 (69)
SF0241	Stumpf	transfers—regulation	2/11 CO	CO	4/4 rp		4/27	64-0				
HF0415	Sparby	Farm equipment—dealerships	2/21 CO	CO	3/25 rpa		4/8	133-0	4/10		5/1 *	5/10 (70)
SF0484	Hottinger		2/28 CO	CO	3/18 rp		4/27	62-0				
HF0807	Rice	Real estate brokers,	3/11 CO	CO	4/11 rpa		4/15	131-0	4/17		5/2*	5/13 (75)
SF0689	Kroening	salespersons—instruction	3/11 CO	CO	4/11 rpa		4/29	61-5				
HF0832	Sparby	Heavy, utility equipment—	3/13 CO	CO	3/26 rp		4/18	133-0	4/22		5/1*	5/10 (71)
SF0833	Solon	dealership agreements	3/18 CO	CO	4/4 rp		4/27	64-0				
		ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT										
HF0222	Krueger	International trade service	2/7 EC	AP	5/13 rpa		5/14	123-7				
SF0402	Dahl	centers—established	2/21 EH	EH	4/10 rpa	reFN						
HF0658	Krueger	Small business research,	3/4 EC	AP	5/13 rpa		5/14	124-7				
SF0632	Morse	assistance program established	3/7 EH	EH	4/8 rpa	reFN						
HF0860	Lieder	Red River trade corridor—	3/13 EC	AP	5/8 rp		5/9	133-0				
SF0823	R.D. Moe	money appropriated	3/18 FN									
HF0930	Krueger	Office of governor—science &	3/18 EC	AP	5/13 rpa		5/15	131-1	5/16			
SF1371	Morse	technology division created	4/10 EH	EH	4/24 rpa	reFN						
HF0958	Sparby	Agriculture development act	3/21 EC	EN	4/17 rpa		5/9	133-0	5/13			
SF0945	Berg		3/21 AGR	TT	4/30 rpa		5/15	67-0				
HF1109	Frerichs	Advantage Minnesota—	3/25 EC	AP	5/14 rpa		5/15	130-0				
SF1080	Gustafson	established, money appropriated	3/27 EH	EH	4/15 rpa	reFN						
HF1088	Segal	GMC—seed capital fund	3/25 EC	EC	4/24 rpa		5/15	130-0				
SF1037	Metzen	established, money appropriated	3/27 EC	EC	4/17 rpa	reTA			5/16			
HF1353	Siegel	International trade partnerships	4/4 EC	AP	5/8 rpa		5/9	128-5	5/10			
SF1370	Mondale	program	4/10 EH	EH	4/24 rp	reFN						
HF1457	Janezich	Biwabik—economic development	4/8 EC	LG	4/17 rp		5/15	132-0				
SF1164	D.J. Johnson	bonding allowed	4/2 EC	TA	5/3 rpa		5/10	64-0	5/14			
		EDUCATION										
HF0121	Jaros	Volunteer corps—USSR, Eastern	1/28 ED	CO	4/15 rpa		4/17	133-0	4/22		5/9*	
SF0553	Hottinger	Europe business instruction	3/4 EH	EH	4/17 rpa		5/7	58-0				
HF0582	K. Nelson	Omnibus education bill—	2/28 ED	ED	4/24 rpa		5/9	134-0				
SF0417	Dicklich	technical corrections	2/25 ED	ED	4/15 rpa		4/30	63-0	5/2		5/10*	
HF0761	Mariani	Vocational education—training	3/11 ED	AP	5/14 rp		5/15	132-0				
SF0728	Gottinger	institute for the disabled	3/14 ED	RU	5/7 rpa	reFN						
		ENERGY										
HF0132	Dawkins	Fluorescent lights—exit signs	1/28 EG	EG	3/18 rpa		3/27	128-3	4/4	5/13	5/13*	
SF0137	Marty		1/31 EP	EP	3/18 rpa		5/13	51-0		5/13		

*HF0238-Con/Re vote 126-2

*HF0415-Con/Re vote 130-0

*HF0807-Con/Re vote 131-0

*SF0417 Con/Re vote 56-0

*HF0274-Con/Re vote 130-0

*HF0832-Con/Re vote 131-0

*HF0121 Con/Re vote 131-0

1991 MINNESOTA LEGISLATURE BILL STATUS TRACKING SHEET			COMMITTEE				FLOOR					FINAL
rp -- recommended to pass a -- amended rpa -- recommended to pass as amended h -- heard nrp -- not recommended to pass v -- vetoed by governor re -- re-referred to another cmte./div. * -- footnote			Introduction/ Cmte. Referral	Committee/Div.	Committee Report (date/action)	Re-referral	Final Passage	Vote	1st reading in other body/Substitution	Referred to Conference Cmte.	Concurrence & Repassage	Governor's Signature (Chapter Number)
File No.	Author	Committee/Division/Bill Title										
HF1246	Jacobs	Cold weather rule	3/27 EG	AP	5/13 rpa		5/14	113-17	5/16			
SF0944	Novak		3/21 EP	FN	5/13 rpa							
		ENVIRONMENT & NATURAL RESOURCES										
HF0248	Lasley	Anoka County—tax forfeited	2/7 EN	EN	4/4 rpa		4/17	133-0	4/22		5/2*	5/13 (78)
SF0219	Dahl	land—authorization	2/7 EN	EN	4/15 rpa		4/29	60-0				
HF0303	Wagenius	Waste management—changes,	2/14 EN	AP	5/13 rpa		5/14	127-6	5/16			
SF0256	Merriam	additions to law	2/11 EN	EN	4/30 rpa							
HF0322	Wagenius	Waste management—state	2/14 EN	AP	5/13 rpa		5/14	133-0	5/16			
SF0257	Merriam	recycling program	2/11 EN	FN	5/13 rpa							
HF0524	Peterson	Water, sewer commissions bonds	2/28 EN	EN	4/18 rp		5/9	134-0				
SF0531	DeCramer		3/4 EN	EN	3/21 rpa		4/11	64-0	4/15			
HF0528	D. Johnson	Timber permit limit	2/28 EN	EN	4/11 rp		5/7	131-0				
SF0515	Finn		2/28 EN	EN	4/2 rpa		4/25	64-0	4/30			5/14 (92)
HF0620	Battaglia	Cook County, sale; St. Louis	3/4 EN	EN	4/4 rp		4/11	129-0	4/15		5/1*	5/10 (73)
SF0489	D.J. Johnson	County; private sale	2/28 EN				4/29	58-0				
HF0694	Long	Environment enforcement act, 1991	3/7 EN	AP	4/15 rpa		5/9	132-0				
SF0462	Riveness		5/10 FN	FN	5/14 rpa		5/16	65-0				
HF0781	Dille	Water wells—technical changes	3/11 HH	AP	5/14 rpa		5/15	129-1				
SF0783	Dahl		3/14 HH	FN	5/6 rpa		5/10	66-0	5/13			
HF0877	A. Johnson	Hunting—seasons for	3/18 EN	EN	3/28 rpa		4/18	131-0	4/22		5/1*	5/9 (72)
SF0497	Merriam	physically handicapped	2/28 EN				4/27	64-0				
HF0920	Trimble	Chloroflourocarbons—	3/18 EN	EN	4/18 rpa		5/9	129-3		5/13		
SF0687	Dahl	recycling standards	3/11 EN	EN	4/4 rp		4/27	66-0	4/30/5/10			
HF1009	Jennings	State park land deleted, added	3/21 EN	AP	5/13 rpa		5/14	132-0	5/16			
SF0966	J.B. Johnson		3/25 EN	FN	5/13 rpa							
HF1208	Battaglia	Fish, dark houses—removal dates	3/27 EN	EN	4/18 rpa		4/30	133-1	5/2			5/13 (84)
SF0970	Lessard		3/25 EN	RA	4/15 rpa		5/3	54-0				
HF1220	D. Johnson	Adopt-a-park program	3/27 EN	EN	4/17 rpa		5/9	120-12		5/13		
SF1027	Price		3/25 EN	EN	4/8 rp		4/29	65-1	5/1	5/13		
HF1417	Blatz	DNR employee land purchase	4/4 EN	EN	4/17 rp		5/15	131-0				
SF1289	Belanger	restrictions	4/8 EN	EN	4/26 rp		5/10	66-0	5/14			
		FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS & INSURANCE										
HF0012	Skoglund	Insurance company solvency	1/9 FI	AP	5/10 rpa		5/14	128-5	5/16			
SF0037	Luther		1/14 CO	FN	5/13 rpa		5/16	43-0				
HF0020	Winter	Medical records access	1/14 FI	FI	4/15 rpa		5/9	133-0	5/13	5/16		
SF0440	Marty		2/25 CO	CO	4/26 rpa		5/14	61-0				
HF0032	Skoglund	Medicare supplement insurance—	1/14 FI	FI	4/4 rpa		5/9	132-0				
SF0328	Solon	travel	2/18 CO	CO	4/4 rpa		4/11	61-0	5/10		5/10*	
HF0525	Kalis	Insurance claims	2/28 FI	FI	4/8 rp		4/29	131-0	5/1		5/9*	
SF1099	Beckman		4/2 CO	CO	4/18 rpa		5/7	65-0				

*HF0132-Con/Re vote 130-0

*HF0248-Con/Re vote 133-0

*HF0620-Con/Re vote 131-0

*HF0877-Con/Re vote 131-0

*SF0328-Con/Re vote 54-1

1991 MINNESOTA LEGISLATURE BILL STATUS TRACKING SHEET			COMMITTEE				FLOOR					FINAL
rp -- recommended to pass a -- amended rpa -- recommended to pass as amended h -- heard nrp -- not recommended to pass v -- vetoed by governor re -- re-referred to another cmte./div. * -- footnote			Introduction/ Cmte. Referral	Committee/Div.	Committee Report (date/action)	Re-referral	Final Passage	Vote	1st reading in other body/Substitution	Referred to Conference Cmte.	Concurrence & Repassage	Governor's Signature (Chapter Number)
File No.	Author	Committee/Division/Bill Title										
HF1038	Sparby	Worthless checks—fees,	3/21 FI	JU	4/18 rpa		5/9	132-1		5/13		
SF0880	Spear	identification	3/21 CO	JU	4/11 rpa		4/29	56-4	5/1	5/10		
HF1467	Carruthers	Insurance agreement prohibition	4/8 FI	FI	4/22 rpa		5/9	132-0				
SF0918	Luther		3/21 CO	CO	4/11 rpa		4/29	51-0	4/30		5/10*	
		GENERAL LEGISLATION										
HF0343	Scheid	Seized animal disposition	2/14 GL	GL	4/2 rpa		5/9	132-0				
SF0355	Pogemiller		2/18 VG	JU	4/15 rp		4/29	55-1	4/30			
HF0556	Frederick	Veterans—service officer	2/28 GL	GL	4/8 rp		5/9	131-0				
SF0460	Beckman	appointments	2/25 VG	VG	4/10 rp		4/29	66-0	5/1			
HF0748	Osthoff	Amusement park ride inspections	3/11 GL	GL	4/2 rpa		5/15	130-0				
SF0764	Dahl	required	3/14 EM	CO	4/25 rpa		5/10	61-4	5/14			
		Veterans Affairs Division										
		GENERAL LEGISLATION										
HF0179	Kelso	Dogs—live bait prohibited	2/4 GL	GL/vet	4/2 rp		4/4	131-0	4/10		5/1*	5/9 (74)
SF1083	Johnson	in training	3/27 VG	VG	4/8 rpa		4/27	63-2				
		GOVERNMENTAL OPERATIONS										
HF0173	Rukavina	Univ. of Minn.—collective	1/31 ED	GL	4/2 rp		4/17	132-0	4/22		5/2*	5/13 (77)
SF0447	Pogemiller	bargaining units	2/25 GO	GO	4/11 rpa		4/29	63-1				
HF0765	McGuire	Health insurance—retirement	3/11 GO	GO	4/18 rpa		5/9	131-0				
SF0726	Marty	eligibility	3/11 GO	GO	4/8 rpa	reFN						
HF0813	Jefferson	Minneapolis Police Relief	3/13 GO	GO	4/10 rpa		4/30	133-0	5/2		5/7*	5/14 (90)
SF0775	Pogemiller	Association—membership	3/14 GO	GO	4/17 rpa		5/3	55-0				
HF0954	Jaros	St. Louis County—county worker	3/21 GO	GO	4/15 rp		4/17	133-0	4/22			5/10 (66)
SF0679	Solon	allowed service credit	3/11 GO	GO	4/15 rp		5/1	61-0				
HF1054	Stanisius	White Bear schools—	3/21 GO	GO	4/17 rpa		4/30	133-0	5/2			5/14 (89)
SF0813	Knaak	teacher service purchase	3/18 GO	GO	4/18 rpa		5/7	64-0				
HF1201	Bishop	Peace, fire officers—	3/27 GO	GO	4/15 rpa		4/25	129-2	4/27	5/13*		
SF1190	Morse	affirmative action	4/4 GO	GO	4/18 rpa		5/8	64-0				
HF1387	Runbeck	Hearing impaired aids installed	4/4 GO	AP	5/14 rpa		5/15	127-0	5/16			
SF1286	Belanger	at Capitol	4/8 GO	FN	5/15 rpa							
HF1405	Jefferson	Charitable organization	4/4 GO	GO	4/15 rpa		4/17	133-0	4/23		5/13	
SF1245	Spear	requirements modified	4/4 GO	GO	4/22 rpa		5/8	64-0				
		HEALTH & HUMAN SERVICES										
HF0002	Ogren	Minnesotans' Health Plan—	1/9 HH	AP	5/13 rpa		5/14	86-47	5/14			
SF0002	Berglin	requirements, benefits	1/9 HH	JU	4/29 rpa	reFN						
HF0233	Greenfield	Mental illness—patient rights	2/7 HH	JU	3/27 rpa		5/13	131-2		5/6		
SF0187	Spear		2/7 JU	JU	3/21 rpa		4/2	63-0	4/4	5/10*		
HF0527	Welle	Nursing home beds—	2/28 HH	HH	4/8 rpa		5/7	132-0				
SF0885	Berglin	licensure	3/21 HH	HH	4/4 rpa		4/27	66-0	4/30			5/14 (93)

*HF0525 Con/Re vote 131-0

*SF0918 Con/Re vote 59-0

*HF0179-Con/Re vote 132-0

*HF0173-Con/Re vote 132-0

*HF0813-Con/Re vote 131-0

*HF1201-Con/Re vote 134-0

*HF1405 Con/Re vote 134-0

*SF0187-Con/Re vote 47-0

1991 MINNESOTA LEGISLATURE BILL STATUS TRACKING SHEET			COMMITTEE				FLOOR					FINAL
rp -- recommended to pass a -- amended rpa -- recommended to pass as amended h -- heard nrp -- not recommended to pass v -- vetoed by governor re -- re-referred to another cmte./div. * -- footnote			Introduction/ Cmte. Referral	Committee/Div.	Committee Report (date/action)	Re-referral	Final Passage	Vote	1st reading in other body/Substitution	Referred to Conference Cmte.	Concurrence & Repassage	Governor's Signature (Chapter Number)
File No.	Author	Committee/Division/Bill Title										
HF0543	Gutknecht	Olmstead County—community	2/28 HH	AP	5/14 rp		5/15	132-0	5/16			
SF0819	Brataas	pilot program	3/18 HH	FN	5/13 rpa							
HF0654	Jefferson	Child care provider training	3/4 HH	HH	4/25 rpa		4/29	130-2	5/1		5/13*	
SF0990	Finn		3/25 HH	HH	4/15 rpa		5/8	61-0				
HF0808	Orenstein	Parent cooperatives—	3/11 HH	HH	4/2 rp		4/17	132-0	4/18		5/13*	
SF0682	Cohen	staff requirement	3/11 HH	HH	4/22 rpa		5/8	62-0				
HF0826	Lynch	Mental health—requirements	3/13 HH	HH	4/11 rpa		5/7	104-24				
SF0226	Samuelson	consolidated	2/11 HH	HH	4/10 rpa		4/29	64-0	5/1			5/14 (94)
HF1099	Segal	Reporting act penalties—	3/25 HH	HH	4/29 rpa		5/15	132-0				
SF1034	Spear	children, vulnerable adults	3/27 JU	JU	4/17 rp		5/3	56-0	5/6			
		JUDICIARY										
HF0200	Peterson	Judges—retained in counties	2/4 JU	JU	4/10 rpa		4/17	129-3	4/23		5/13*	
SF0193	Finn	with one chambered position	2/7 JU	JU	4/22 rpa		5/8	50-12				
HF0246	Tunheim	Canadian Consumption Card—	2/7 JU	JU	3/7 rpa		3/13	129-0	3/18		5/1*	5/9 (68)
SF0216	Stumpf	proof as identification	2/7 JU	JU	2/20 rpa		4/27	64-0				
HF0375	Ogren	Marriage solemnization—former	2/18 JU	JU	4/17 rp		4/24	130-0	4/26			5/14 (85)
SF0379	Chmielewski	court commissioners	2/20 JU	JU	4/10 rp		5/3	59-0				
HF0414	Bishop	Law enforcement agencies—	2/21 JU	JU	3/27 rpa		4/18	133-0	4/23		5/13*	
SF0400	Kelly	deadly force policy	2/21 JU	JU	4/22 rpa		5/8	65-0				
HF0540	Jefferson	Firearm ammunition—	2/28 JU	JU	4/17 rpa		5/15	129-3				
SF1227	Kroening	local regulation	4/4 JU	JU	4/30 rpa				5/16			
HF0647	Solberg	Timber harvesting—	3/4 JU	EN	4/10 rp		5/15	131-0				
SF0588	Finn	penalties	3/4 JU	JU	4/11 rpa		4/29	63-2	5/1			
HF0695	Rest	Battered women's advisory	3/7 JU	AP	5/13 rpa		5/14	132-0	5/16			
SF0835	Spear	council	3/18 HH	FN	5/15 rpa							
HF0726	Swenson	Marriage—real property	3/7 JU	JU	3/27 rp		4/15	128-0	4/17		5/13*	
SF1155	Laidig	rights provided	4/2 JU				5/8	64-0				
HF0766	McGuire	Intensive community supervision	3/11 JU	AP	5/14 rpa		5/15	130-0				
SF0526	Spear	program—changes	2/28 JU	JU	5/1 rpa		5/10	66-0	5/13	5/16		
HF1141	Wejcman	Crack houses—closing	3/25 JU	JU	4/22 rpa		5/15	132-0				
SF0950	Berglin		3/21 JU	JU	4/11 rpa		4/29	65-1	5/1			
HF1142	Carruthers	Civil disputes—alternative	3/25 JU	JU	4/24 rpa		5/9	131-0	5/13			
SF0969	Luther	resolution program	3/25 JU	JU	4/17 rpa		5/15	64-0				
HF1150	Bertram	Correctional officers—	3/25 JU	JU	4/18 rp		5/9	132-0				
SF1032	Price	penalties for assaulting	3/27 JU	JU	4/10 rp		4/29	65-0	5/1			
HF1295	Dawkins	Legal assistants feasibility study	4/2 JU	JU	4/29 rpa		5/15	114-18				
SF0520	Kelly		2/28 Ju	JU	4/18 rpa		5/8	63-2	5/10			
HF1310	K. Nelson	Public employees—penalties	4/2 JU	JU	4/6 rpa		4/29	78-51	4/30		5/7*	5/14 v (91)
SF1206	Ranum	for assaulting	4/2 JU	JU	4/17 rp		5/3	55-0				
HF1473	Pugh	Conservators—transactions	4/8 JU	JU	4/24 rpa		5/9	134-0				
SF0691	Luther	set aside	3/11 JU	JU	4/17 rpa		5/3	50-0	5/6			

*HF0654-Con/Re vote 134-0

*HF0808-Con/Re vote 134-0

*HF0200-Con/Re vote 127-5

*HF0246-Con/Re vote 131-0

*HF0414-Con/Re vote 134-0

*HF0726-Con/Re vote 134-0

*HF1310-Con/Re vote 88-45

1991 MINNESOTA LEGISLATURE BILL STATUS TRACKING SHEET			COMMITTEE				FLOOR					FINAL
rp -- recommended to pass rpa -- recommended to pass as amended nrp -- not recommended to pass re -- re-referred to another cmte./div.			Introduction/ Cmte. Referral	Committee/Div.	Committee Report (date/action)	Re-referral	Final Passage	Vote	1st reading in other body/Substitution	Referred to Conference Cmte.	Concurrence & Repassage	Governor's Signature (Chapter Number)
a -- amended h -- heard v -- vetoed by governor * -- footnote												
File No.	Author	Committee/Division/Bill Title										
HF1621	Vellenga	Drugs—drug free zones	4/15 JU	AP	5/14 rpa		5/15	131-0				
SF0525	Spear	established	2/28 JU	JU	4/17 rpa		5/8	65-0	5/9	5/16		
		LABOR-MANAGEMENT										
		RELATIONS										
HF0202	Rukavina	Public employees—definition	2/4 LA	LA	3/27 rpa		5/9	99-34	5/13	5/16		
SF0173	Chmielewski	changed	2/4 GO	GO	4/8 rpa		5/14	47-18				
		LOCAL GOVERNMENT &										
		METROPOLITAN AFFAIRS										
HF0279	S. Olsen	Hopkins—landfill cleanup	2/11 LG	LG	5/13 rp		5/14	131-0				
SF0350	Mondale		2/18 EN	FN	4/8 rpa		4/22	58-5	4/23	5/16*		
HF0479	Kinkel	Townships—temporary officers	2/25 LG	LG	3/28 rp		4/4	131-0	4/15		5/2*	5/13 (80)
SF0523	Finn		3/4 VG	VG	4/10 rpa		4/29	66-0				
HF0623	Hugoson	Martin County—offices combined	3/4 LG	LG	4/2 rpa		4/4	128-0	4/8		5/2*	5/13 (81)
SF1049	Beckman		3/27 LG	LG	4/10 rpa		4/29	63-1				
HF1126	Peterson	Fire, rescue equipment—local	3/25 LG	LG	4/18 rp		5/9	132-0				
SF0636	Bernhagen	loan authority extended	3/7 LG	LG	3/25 rp		4/2	62-0	4/2			
HF1226	Dorn	Mankato annexation of	3/27 LG	LG	4/25 rpa		5/2	130-1				
SF1074	Hottinger	uncontiguous land	3/27 LG	LG	4/4 rpa		4/27	65-0	4/30			5/13 (82)
HF1282	Jennings	Storm sewers—improvement	4/2 LG	LG	4/18 rpa		4/23	134-0	4/25		5/2*	5/13 (76)
SF1126	J.B. Johnson	procedures	4/2 LG	LG	4/10 rp		4/29	65-0				
HF1396	Lourey	Pine County—hospital funding	4/4 LG	LG	4/18 rp		4/23	134-0	4/25			5/14 (86)
SF1040	Chmielewski	transferred from welfare fund	3/27 LG	LG	4/15 rp		5/3	57-0				
HF1455	Jefferson	Minneapolis—park board	4/8 LG	LG	4/15 rp		4/17	130-1	4/18		5/3*	5/14 v (87)
SF1330	Pogemiller	re-apportionment members added	4/8 RE	RE	4/15 rpa		4/30	60-1				
HF1515	Orenstein	Ramsey County—government	4/10 LG	LG	4/22 rpa		5/15	113-16				
SF1295	Cohen	consolidation study authorized	4/8 LG	LG	4/15 rpa		4/29	60-0	5/1			
		REDISTRICTING										
HF1699	Rodosovich	Redistricting—legislative	5/15 RE	RE	5/16 rp	reRU						
SF1571	Pogemiller	district plan	5/14 RE	RE	5/15 rpa		5/16	38-27				
		REGULATED INDUSTRIES										
HF0282	Cooper	Gas utilities—rate exemption	2/11 RI	RI	2/28 rp		3/11	130-0	3/14		5/13*	
SF0308	Bernhagen		3/14 EP	EP	4/22 rpa		5/8	62-0				
HF0382	Hanson	Bars—DWI warning signs	2/18 RI	AP	5/14 rpa		5/15	123-8				
SF0269	Price	posted	2/14 CO	CO	4/18 rpa		5/8	64-0	5/9	5/5 *		
HF0584	Hasskamp	Business telecommunications	3/4 LG	RI	4/10 rpa		4/18	128-1	4/22		5/2*	5/13 (79)
SF0599	Langseth	partnerships	3/4 LG	LG	4/10 rpa		4/29	65-0				
HF0996	Pelowski	Telephones—assistance	3/21 RI	AP	5/10 rp		5/14	133-0				
SF0699	Hottinger	program modified	3/11 EP	EP	3/21 rpa	reFN						

*SF0350-Con/Re vote 61-0 *HF0479-Con/Re vote 132-0

*HF0282-Con/Re vote 128-1 *SF0269-Con/Re vote 34-26

*HF0623-Con/Re vote 130-1 *HF1282-Con/Re vote 132-0 *HF1455-Con/Re vote 129-0

*HF0584-Con/Re vote 133-0

In the Hopper . . . May 10-16, 1991

Bill Introductions

HF1692 — HF1706

The following five bills were inadvertently left out of last weeks listing.

Friday, May 3

HF1678—Winter (DFL)

Financial Institutions & Insurance

Mortgage payment services regulated, licensed, and bond required.

HF1679—Frederick (IR)

Environment & Natural Resources

Youth groups issued state park permits without paying a fee.

HF1680—Skoglund (DFL)

Financial Institutions & Insurance

Banks, credit unions, industrial loan and thrifts, regulated lenders, and banking corporations regulated, and banking practices modified.

HF1681—Skoglund (DFL)

Financial Institutions & Insurance

Service of process on corporations clarified, crop hail adjusters licensed, and insurance policies regulated.

HF1682—Segal (DFL)

Financial Institutions & Insurance

Mental health insurance outpatient services regulated.

Friday, May 10

HF1692—Jaros (DFL)

Governmental Operations

Police and fire relief associations allowed to consolidate by municipality into local relief association consolidation accounts with the public employees retirement association.

Tuesday, May 14

HF1693—Bishop (IR)

Rules & Legislative Administration

Revisor's bill correcting miscellaneous oversights, inconsistencies, ambiguities, unintended results, and technical errors.

HF1694—Marsh (IR)

Transportation

Radar detectors prohibited, credit card payment provided for speeding violations issued to non-

residents, and all speeding violations recorded with certain violations information not divulged to insurance companies.

HF1695—Winter (DFL)

Health & Human Services

Special transportation services authorized without certification by intermediate care facilities for persons with mental retardation or related conditions.

HF1696—Smith (IR)

Taxes

Homestead classification provided to all dwellings with three or less units and continued in cases of joint tenancy, parental ownership or coowners, and after eminent domain proceedings.

HF1697—Ogren (DFL)

Taxes

Governor to choose a single portrait for display in the capitol, archival access provided to tax data, and biennial tax expenditure budget review provided.

HF1698—Ogren (DFL)

Taxes

Working family tax credit established and money appropriated.

Wednesday, May 15

HF1699—Rodosovich (DFL)

Redistricting

Redistricting provided for legislative districts.

HF1700—Schafer (IR)

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

Old Sibley county courthouse in Henderson designated as the Joseph R. Brown historical center.

HF1701—Steensma (DFL)

Transportation

Rail service improvement account expenditures authorized for maintenance and rights-of-way acquisitions, eminent domain use authorized, and requirement repealed to offer rail bank property to adjacent land owners.

HF1702—Rest (DFL)

Judiciary

Birth information released to adopted persons.

HF1703—Orfield (DFL)

Taxes

Homesteads; three percent property tax rate repealed on homes valued over \$110,000.

HF1704—Long (DFL)

Environment & Natural Resources

Solid waste management facilities planning and siting process modified for new large facilities, planning and alternatives review provided, environmental quality board to perform supplementary reviews, and other provisions changed.

Thursday, May 16

HF1705—Carruthers (DFL)

Judiciary

Comparative negligence statute to aggregate the fault of multiple defendants.

HF1706—Simoneau (DFL)

Local Government & Metro. Affairs

Metropolitan council to report and recommend metropolitan transportation development, and local government expenditures restricted on light rail transit facilities in the metropolitan area.

Coming Up Next Week

Committee Schedule

. . . May 18-20, 1991

SATURDAY, May 18

The House will meet in session.

MONDAY, May 20

The House will meet in session.

Final action on bills.

Adjournment.

Order Form: 1991 Session Review

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

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

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

1991 Readership Survey: *Session Weekly*

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

What do you think about the Highlights section of the *Session Weekly*?

What do you think about the new Committee, Floor & Final Action (bill tracking) section?

What do you like about the *Session Weekly*?

What do you dislike about the *Session Weekly*?

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

—Thank you

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

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

MINNESOTA INDEX

Rural bits and pieces

Percentage of "snowbirds" migrating from southwestern MN, highest in MN	15
Percentage Twin Cities per capita income exceeds outstate per capita income	34
Percentage manufacturing job wages in outstate MN are lower than similar Twin Cities wages	46
Number of government jobs in outstate MN in the Twin Cities	141,783 152,809
Percent of government jobs in Mahnomen County as percent of all jobs, highest in MN	41
Percentage of property value increase from 1988 to 1989 for Sherburne County, highest in outstate MN	20
greatest decline in property value, Red Lake County	-10.7
Federal dollars provided to MN from the federal government, in billions, 1979	0.9
in 1990	2.25
Number of outstate MN counties with 5 or fewer doctors	21
Number of doctors in Olmsted County	1,112

Source: Rural Investment Guide

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

FAX: (612) 296-1563

To obtain a copy of a bill, call:
Chief Clerk's Office
(612) 296-2314

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

24-Hour Recorded Information

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

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

For Hearing Impaired

Electronic communication for hearing impaired persons. To ask questions or leave messages, call:
TDD Line (612) 296-9896