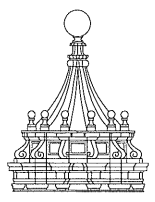


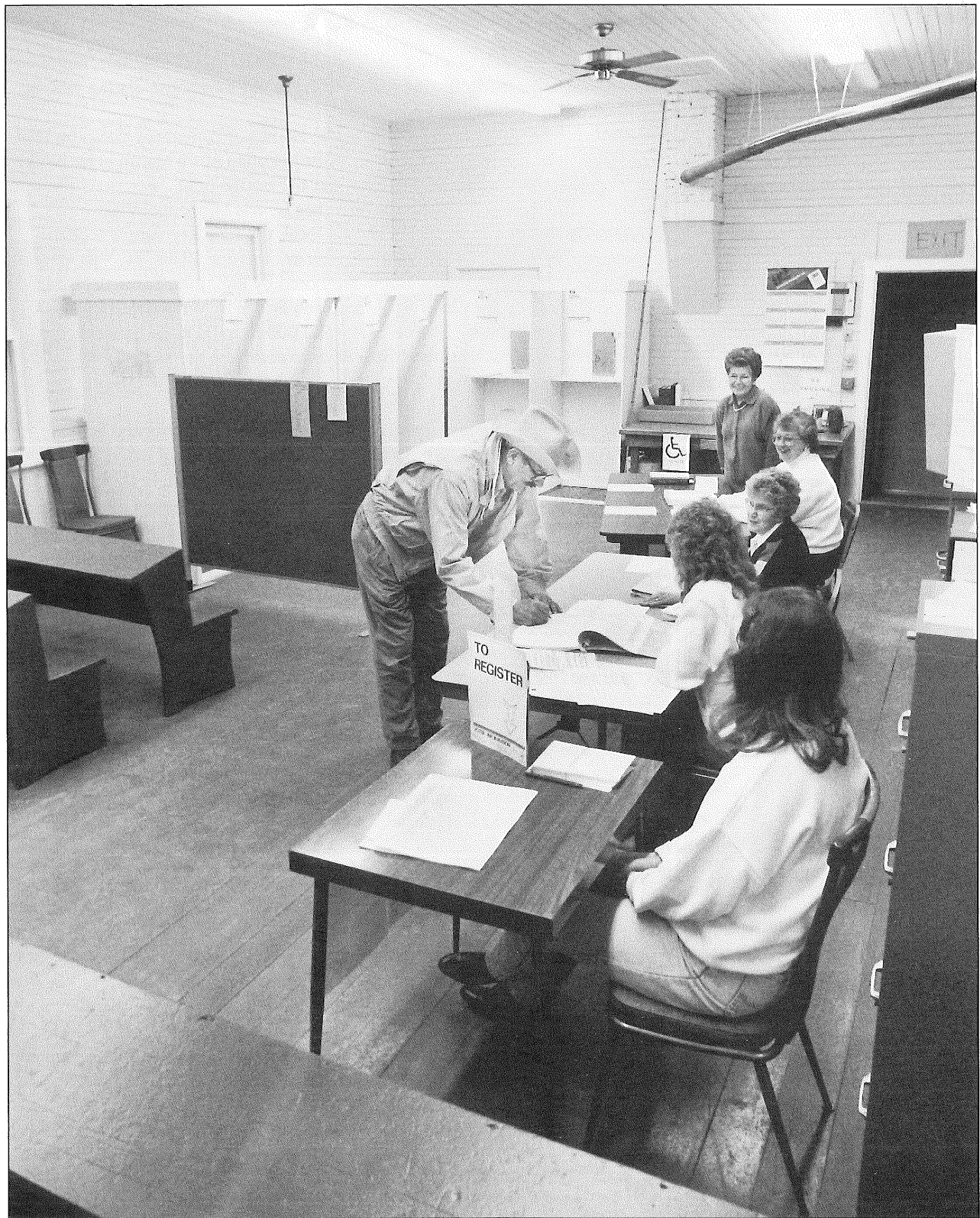
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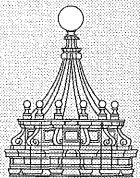
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Session Weekly

Minnesota House of Representatives • April 10, 1992 • Volume 9, Number 10





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

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

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

Session Weekly

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Flashback

Before the IDS and Foshay towers graced the Minneapolis skyline, the Stone Arch Bridge that connects downtown with the old warehouse district was the Mill City monument of choice.

"Paris has her Eiffel Tower; London, the Houses of Parliament along the Thames; and New York, the Statue of Liberty," wrote historian Albro Martin in his biography of railroad baron James J. Hill, who had the bridge built. "For years the bridge, emblazoned on countless business letterheads, was Minneapolis' landmark."

While it's often said that all politics is local, the state Legislature is often criticized for meddling in what some view as picayune affairs. But that certainly hasn't been the case with a proposal authored by Rep. John Sarna (DFL-Mpls) to have the state buy the landmark Stone Arch Bridge in Minneapolis for \$1,001 — quite a deal considering J.J. Hill paid \$660,000 to build it. Sarna wants the bridge turned into a bike and hiking path to complete the St. Anthony Falls Heritage Trail, which would wind through what was once the bustling hub of Minneapolis.

The one paragraph amendment tucked into both the House and Senate omnibus appropriations bills has brought Sarna hundreds of letters and phone calls of support, he said. "You can see your whole history right there," said Sarna, referring to the view of St. Anthony Falls and Minneapolis from the bridge.

If approved, the amendment would wrest control of the bridge from Hennepin County and turn it over to the Minnesota Department of Transportation (MnDOT). Sarna and others had objected to a Hennepin County proposal to use the bridge for light rail transit and to construct pedestrian catwalks on the outside of the bridge.

That, the preservationists argued, would destroy the natural beauty of the bridge that was completed in 1883 — a structure that has been designated as a national historic civil engineering landmark. The presence of J.J. Hill, or "Empire Builder," is clearly felt in his home base of St. Paul, where both the J.J. Hill Library and his home are local landmarks.

But it was the Stone Arch Bridge in Minneapolis that was of special importance to Hill. Martin wrote that the bridge "was the only structure on the railroad upon which he permitted his name to be placed."

— Grant Moos

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The May Township Hall held more election workers than voters when Gunnar Balstad cast his ballot April 7 in Minnesota's presidential primary. Just 10.4 percent of those eligible to vote cast ballots in the state's first primary in 36 years.

—photo by Tom Olmscheid

Highlights



Health

HealthRight agreement unravels

The fate of a health care access and reform measure was in doubt this week after a full-fledged lobbying effort by health care providers left the HealthRight bill with a new tax and without some of its cost-containment measures.

Intense opposition by the Minnesota Medical Association and the Minnesota Hospital Association led to a rough ride through the appropriations and taxes committees for the bill (**HF2800**).

The 2 percent tax on health care provider revenues was removed in the House Taxes Committee April 8 on a 17-15 vote and replaced with an income tax surcharge that would mainly effect wealthier Minnesotans.

A family of four with an income of \$50,000 would pay an extra \$20 in 1993, \$52 in 1994, and \$104 in 1995 under the proposal, while a family of four making \$100,000 would pay \$95 in 1993, \$200 in 1994, and \$403 in 1995.

The proposed income tax surcharge, offered by Rep. Jerry Janezich (DFL-Chisholm), would raise \$264 million over the next three years while the HealthRight plan is expected to cost \$288 million over the same period.

A 5-cent per pack tax on cigarettes would raise an additional \$26 million over the first two years to keep the plan in the black.

The new surcharge, however, throws the negotiated agreement between the governor, the Senate, and the House into disarray.

Rep. Dave Gruenes (IR-St. Cloud), one of the sponsors of the bill, said that the tax on providers was also important for cost-containment because it gave providers an incentive to keep their costs down and, therefore, pay less in taxes. He said that using an income tax is like "giving the checkbook back to the people who control the system."

Senate sponsors of the bill held a press



Debby Jewett and son David rally in the Capitol rotunda April 9 in support of HealthRight, a bill to provide health care for uninsured Minnesotans.

conference after the House Taxes Committee action April 8 to say that they were sticking to the negotiated agreement.

Minority Leader Duane Benson (IR-Lanesboro) said that by changing the tax, the House was breaking the agreement and caving in to "the medical-industrial complex."

Senate Majority Leader Roger Moe (DFL-Erskine) said that members of the

Legislature have been subjected to a great deal of inaccurate information by lobbyists about the effects of the HealthRight bill.

In a separate blow to the proposal, the Appropriations Committee April 7 eliminated the one-year freeze on major high-technology purchases and spending on new specialized services.

Rep. Don Frerichs (IR-Rochester) said that it would be "rather arrogant" for the state to tell health care providers how to invest their money.

Rep. Jim Rice (DFL-Mpls) said the freeze could stop the introduction of technology that could help patients and control costs.

But Rep. Lee Greenfield (DFL-Mpls), another sponsor of the bill, said lifting the one-year freeze will allow health care providers to "be building like crazy," knowing that the state may impose a freeze in the future.

Rep. Paul Ogren (DFL-Aitkin), chief sponsor of the bill, said that the change "guts the central cost-containment measure in the bill. . . . They're [health providers] bleeding us dry. It [the health industry] is the only sector of the economy that makes any money anymore."

The HealthRight bill (**HF2800**) now moves to the House floor, but was still in the Senate Finance Committee the evening of April 9. The major differences in how to fund the plan leaves agreement with the governor in doubt.

Lead cleanup program

A program to clean up lead in older Minnesota neighborhoods would be funded through a 75-cent surcharge added to metro car owners' annual \$8 vehicle emission inspection fee under a measure approved by an Appropriations Committee division April 6.

The 75-cent surcharge would raise a maximum of \$1 million for the cleanup program — a fraction of the \$7 million that bill author Rep. Karen Clark (DFL-

Mpls) had originally sought.

It also marked the second time the funding source for the program had been changed. It was originally to be funded through a tax on paint and petroleum storage tank fees; that was later scrapped in favor of an increase in the deed tax on property transfers, which has since been amended in favor of the 75-cent surcharge on inspection fees.

The Minnesota Department of Health would administer the program and award grants to community organizations for training "swab teams" in safe lead abatement techniques. Lead abatement contractors would have to be licensed.

Lead removal or "containment" would be focused on older neighborhoods, and in heavy traffic areas where lead reaches unsafe levels. Pregnant women and children under age six would receive priority attention under the proposal.

Projects would include covering bare soil with wood chips or sod to make play areas safer, painting over leaded paint, and removing loose paint and lead dust inside homes.

An estimated 125,000 housing units in Minneapolis and 83,000 units in St. Paul have lead levels that exceed current state standards for paint, drinking water, dust, or soil.

The new lead standards would be statewide, but funding for the specific projects in the bill would be limited to the metro area. The Minnesota Department of Health would use \$750,000 in the metro area for home assessments, temporary relocation housing, public education, testing, and cleanup projects. The Minnesota Department of Jobs and Training would receive \$250,000 to train and hire swab teams to clean up the contaminated areas.

Licensing and training for contractors would be required statewide, and would be paid for through contractor fees.

HF1934, which was approved by the Environment and Natural Resources Division, now moves to the full Appropriations Committee.

Protecting patients from AIDS

A bill designed to limit the risk of patients acquiring the AIDS virus from health care workers cleared its final committee hurdle in the House April 9 and now moves to the House floor.

The measure (**HF2050**) establishes reporting and monitoring procedures through the state Department of Health for physicians, nurses, dentists, and other health care personnel who carry the human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) or hepatitis B (HBV).

In most circumstances, health workers carrying either of the viruses would be required to voluntarily report their condition to the department within 30 days after they first learn they have either of the diseases.

"The bill very clearly does not require mandatory testing," said author Rep. Dave Bishop (IR-Rochester). It would, however, give the health department and licensing boards more power to restrict the types of procedures infected health care workers could perform.

Bishop said his bill shields health care providers who report infected co-workers from lawsuits, while it also protects the privacy of physicians and others who have either of the diseases.

Funding for added health department personnel to monitor those with AIDS or hepatitis was included in the omnibus appropriations bills that were approved earlier this week in both the House and Senate.

A similar bill (**SF2732**) is pending before the Senate Finance Committee.



Taxes

Taxes conference committee

The House and Senate taxes conference committee began meeting April 9 to work out differences between the House and Senate versions of their tax bills — neither of which may be acceptable to the governor.

Both bills include tax increases, something Revenue Commissioner Dorothy McClung reminded conferees that the governor doesn't support. She said the governor doesn't have a preference for either bill.

Both bills opt for increasing taxes

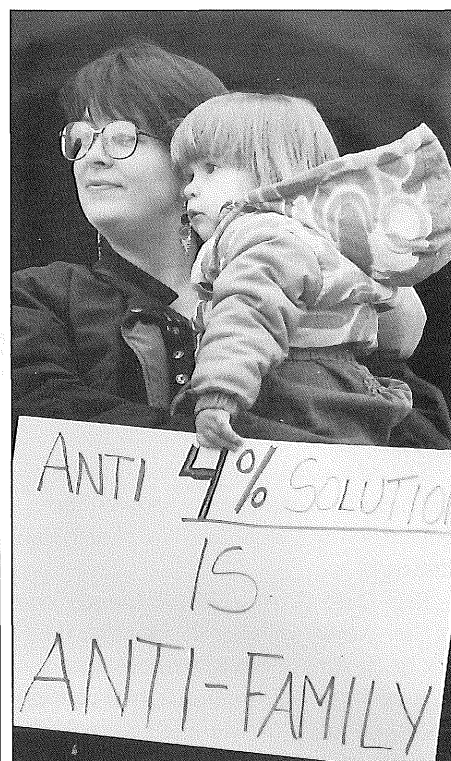
rather than accepting the governor's proposal to cut aid to Minnesota cities by \$71.6 million.

The House bill (**HF2940**) extends the state sales tax to purchases by city and county governments and is expected to raise \$68.2 million in 1993. The House plan would also raise an additional \$19.1 million by increasing the income tax on individuals making more than \$56,500 and joint-married filers making more than \$100,000. The measure would phase out the personal exemption for those filers.

The Senate package, after a surprising floor amendment, calls for a major income tax increase on individuals earning more than \$102,600 and married-joint filers earning more than \$150,000 annually.

The tax rate for these people would be raised to 10 percent from 8.5 percent. In addition, the Senate plan also would phase out the personal exemption on wealthy Minnesotans.

The total raised would be \$140 million in 1993; \$70 million of that revenue would be used to offset the governor's proposed local government aid cuts and another \$70 million would be used to



Kelly Pitts and daughter, Savannah, gathered with others outside the Capitol April 8, urging lawmakers to adopt an income tax increase for the wealthiest 4 percent of Minnesota citizens.

reduce income taxes for low and middle-income Minnesotans.

The House plan would specifically use the phase-out of the personal exemption to fund \$18 million in tax credits to employers in the MEED jobs program, while the Senate version would not.

Both bills maintain property tax relief for homeowners through Homestead and Agricultural Credit Aid (HACA) in the Local Government Trust Fund, which is funded by 2 cents of the state's 6.5-cent per dollar sales tax.

The Senate bill does not include a formula to reimburse local governments for primary election expenses as the House bill does.

The House proposes to use \$165 million of the budget reserve, while the Senate wants to use \$160 million. The governor had proposed to use \$140 million of the \$400 million budget reserve.

The taxes conference committee will continue to meet this week and next week.

'Super majority' for tax bills?

A proposal to raise the margin by which tax bills must be approved to 60 percent was defeated in the Rules and Legislative Administration Committee April 7.

The proposal would have required a tax bill to be approved by 81 votes in the House — up from the current simple majority standard of 68. Because DFLers hold a 78-56 advantage in the House, they would have needed three Independent-Republicans to approve a tax bill had the proposal been adopted.

The measure was sponsored by Rep. Warren Limmer (IR-Maple Grove), who originally offered the proposal as an amendment to the tax bill on the House floor April 2.

But the amendment was referred to the Rules and Administration Committee for discussion.

Limmer said seven states have "super majority" provisions to approve a tax bill, including Arkansas, California, Delaware, Florida, Louisiana, Mississippi, and South Dakota.

He said raising the approval threshold to 60 percent — the same standard required for state bonding bills — would ensure that tax bills have a "broader consensus" before they are adopted. Limmer said the measure

was intended to apply to general taxes, not fees.

But several legislators, including committee Chair Alan Welle (DFL-Willmar), questioned what effect the proposal would have on fees.

Welle said it could cause them to rise astronomically because it would be harder to obtain the 60 percent vote to approve a general tax increase.

The idea was quashed when a proposal to turn the amendment into bill form — which the committee could have acted on — was defeated on a voice vote.



Government

Balanced budget resolution

Rep. Bob Vanasek (DFL-New Prague) has added a slight twist to his call to have the U.S. Congress adopt a balanced budget amendment to the U.S. Constitution.

He also wants all eight Minnesota congressmen and its two U.S. senators to hold a discussion on the topic in the Minnesota House chamber — and to have the public sit in members' chairs to listen to what he said could be "a real nice forum."

Vanasek made his remarks April 7 before the Rules and Legislative Adminis-

tration Committee, which approved his resolution asking the U.S. Congress to approve a constitutional amendment requiring a balanced budget.

"My own feeling is that enough is enough," said the former House speaker.

But Vanasek's proposal is merely a resolution asking Congress to initiate the adoption of a budget balancing amendment — something that Rep. Gene Hugoson (IR-Granada) said will promptly be deposited in "that circular file" in Washington, D.C.

Hugoson and several other members urged Vanasek to amend his resolution by formally requesting that Congress call a constitutional convention to adopt a balanced budget amendment.

Congress would be required to call a convention if 34 states request it, but Congress could also propose a constitutional amendment on its own. Any proposed amendment, however, would need to be ratified by at least 38 states.

"You can achieve more with a soft voice and a loaded gun than you can with a soft voice," said Rep. Gil Gutknecht (IR-Rochester), quoting Depression-era mobster Al Capone.

So far, 30 states have requested that a constitutional convention be held (there were 32 but Florida and Alabama voted to repeal their legislation), according to a 1989 report from the Legislative Office for Research Liaison Office in Harrisburg, Pa.



Matt Byrne of St. Paul sits among dolls positioned on the State Capitol steps April 9 to call attention to the low wages paid to child care workers. Each doll was later given to a legislator, who were each paid \$5.40 per hour to care for the "child." The "Worthy Wage Day" activities were organized by local child care professionals who are members of the Minnesota Worthy Wage Coalition.

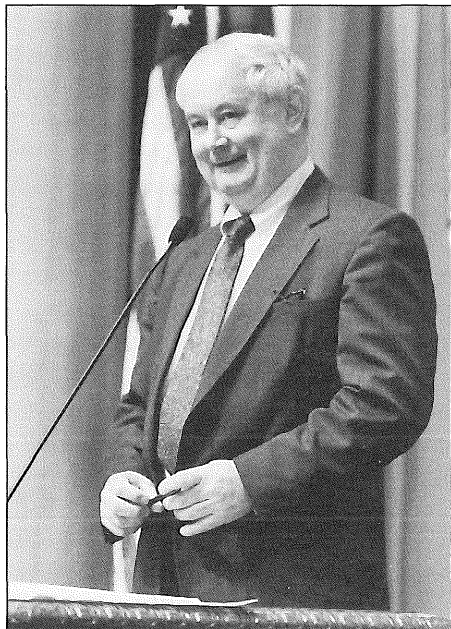
But many fear what could happen to the Bill of Rights and other key portions of the Constitution if right- and left-wing zealots had their way.

"Doesn't it scare you?" asked Rep. Willard Munger (DFL-Duluth).

"No, not a bit," replied Gutknecht.

"It scares the hell out of me," said Munger.

HF3003 now moves to the House floor for consideration.



House Minority Leader Terry Dempsey enjoyed a brief stint presiding over the House April 8. Speaker Dee Long passed the gavel to Dempsey and congratulated him on his recent appointment to the Fifth Judicial District bench. Dempsey will be sworn in sometime in May.



Crime

Crime prevention bill approved

Responding to critics who argue tax dollars spent on prisons far exceed those allotted for crime intervention, the House approved a \$28.7 million anti-crime package April 7, with all but \$5.3 million of that money targeted for assisting victims, funding treatment programs, and preventing juveniles from becoming future offenders.

In addition, the bill increases prison terms for a number of criminal offenses.

In her 12 years at the Legislature, bill

sponsor Rep. Kathleen Vellenga (DFL-St. Paul) told a House panel April 6 that the measure marked the first time that a "comprehensive" plan — incorporating prison terms, prevention, education, and victim services — has been adopted.

The final vote on the measure was 125-9.

"This asks the state to make the same long-term commitment to prevention that it's making for incarceration, dollar for dollar," added Rep. Howard Orenstein (DFL-St. Paul).

The measure includes \$19 million in state authorized bonds — the same amount included for prison construction and expansion in the House's separate \$314.5 million bonding bill.

Of the \$19 million in "prevention" bonds, \$6 million would be for construction or capital improvements for Head Start or other early childhood intervention facilities, \$5 million for the state's local government housing account to be used in conjunction with youth employment and homeless adult training programs, \$5 million for grants to the Department of Natural Resources and local governments to support a youth conservation corps to improve park lands, and \$3 million for facilities serving battered women or other crime victims.

The remainder of the bill will cost the state \$9.7 million in fiscal year 1993, with anticipated added costs of \$20.2 million for the 1994-95 biennium.

Of the \$9.7 million, Vellenga said \$5.3 million is for corrections programs and the court systems, with \$4.4 million in funding for prevention and victims programs. Most of those prevention programs came from seven bills that were folded into **HF1849** during Appropriations meetings late last week. Of those seven, four bills were approved by the Health and Human Services Committee and two won approval from the Education Committee.

Big ticket items in the incorporated bills include \$1 million to assist school districts in implementing violence prevention programs, and \$719,000 to establish the sex offender treatment fund for community-based treatment for both juvenile and adult offenders.

Other new programs included in the proposal are two children's safety centers, a program for troubled Asian youth and their families, a 24-hour victim's services hotline, and youth employment pro-

grams. Combined, these initiatives would cost \$630,000.

Proponents of the bill say the costs of all these programs would be nearly offset by a "revenue recapture" provision, which would allow the state to deduct unpaid criminal fines from a convicted offender's tax return. Current law allows this practice for felony offenses. The bill would extend this to both misdemeanor and gross misdemeanor offenses, which could bring in an extra \$4.3 million per year.

As passed by the House, the bill includes most of the provisions approved by the Judiciary Committee March 19 (see *March 20 Session Weekly*, p. 13).

Dropped from that version is a legal procedural change that would have created a presumption that co-defendants be tried together rather than separately. The motion to delete the provision, sponsored by Rep. Jim Farrell (DFL-St. Paul), who is also a public defender, was approved by a 72-61 margin.

Also added to the bill during floor debate was an amendment sponsored by Rep. Sally Olsen (IR-St. Louis Park) that would require certain convicted offenders moving into Minnesota to register with the state. The Bureau of Criminal Apprehension estimates they would need an additional \$56,000 per year to register an additional 550 offenders.

Another amendment, adopted 127-to-6 and sponsored by Rep. Rich Krambeer (IR-Brooklyn Park), would make those convicted of DWI with a child in the car also guilty of child endangerment.

An attempt by Rep. Sylvester Uphus (IR-Sauk Centre) to resurrect the death penalty for those convicted of first-degree murder with a prior conviction for a heinous crime was defeated. While Uphus said a "majority of people in the state of Minnesota have stated time and time again they want the death penalty reinstated," most lawmakers disagreed. The amendment was voted down 108-to-25.

A conference committee will soon be named to work out substantial differences between **HF1849** and the Senate version of the bill, which was unanimously approved April 8.

Highlights of House crime bill

- Life, with no possibility for parole, for those convicted of first-degree murder involving forcible criminal sexual conduct.
- Life, with no possibility for parole, for those convicted of first-degree murder where dismemberment of the victim's body occurred before death.
- Increases the statutory maximum for first-degree criminal sexual conduct from 25 to 30 years.
- Increases the statutory maximum for second-degree criminal sexual conduct from 20 to 25 years.
- Imposes life, with eligibility for parole after 30 years, for those convicted of first-degree criminal sexual conduct with a prior offense for the same crime committed on or after Aug. 1, 1989.
- Imposes life, with eligibility for parole after 30 years, for those convicted of first- or second-degree criminal sexual conduct where offender was previously sentenced as a dangerous or patterned sex offender.
- Imposes life, with eligibility for parole after 30 years, for those convicted of first- or second-degree criminal sexual conduct where offender has two or more priors for first-, second-, or third-degree criminal sexual conduct, where at least one offense occurred on or after Aug. 1, 1989.
- People convicted of third- or fourth-degree criminal sexual conduct would no longer be eligible for early prison release under the intensive community supervision program.
- Extends the probation period for an offender convicted of obscene/harassing phone calls, indecent exposure, or a surreptitious crime (i.e. window peeping), from one to two years.
- Makes the supervised release period five years for all convicted sex offenders.
- Makes it a gross misdemeanor to assault certain public employees (agricultural inspector, child protection worker, public health nurse, or probation or parole officer) while the employee is carrying out mandated duties.
- Makes repeat "harassment" crimes (i.e. stalking offenses) a three-year felony.
- Creates a new category of second-degree murder where a person who unintentionally causes the death of a person where the victim had an order for protection (OFP) against the offender.
- Creates a new felony crime within the current trespassing statute for a person violating an OFP by entering the home of the person who solicited the protection order, while that person is present.
- First-time violator of an OFP must be sentenced to at least three days in jail and to participate in treatment. If the jail sentence is stayed, and the offender refuses treatment, the jail time must be served.
- Second-time violators of an OFP within two years must be sentenced to 30 days in jail. Prior out-of-state convictions do count under this provision.



Appropriations

Budget bill clears floor

The House omnibus appropriations bill that cuts state spending by about \$104 million and raises fees and other revenues by about \$28 million was approved by the House April 6.

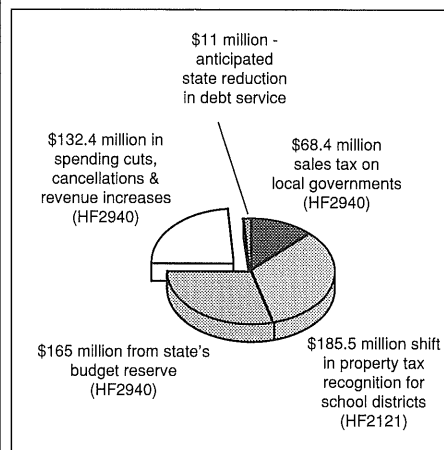
The vote was 68-64 on the bill that is designed to help the state eliminate its projected \$569 million deficit through the end of the current biennium.

The House plan maintains state spending about \$21.6 million above Gov. Arne Carlson's recommended \$154.2 million budget remedies. The largest differences were in higher education and human services spending.

The House bill would spend about \$17.1 million more for higher education than the governor had recommended and about \$3 million more for human service programs.

Under the bill, state spending would be trimmed about 8 percent over current levels during the remaining 15 months of the budget cycle.

House budget solution



Coupled with provisions in separate education and tax legislation approved last week in the House — including using \$160 million from the state \$400 million budget reserve fund and delaying \$185.5 million in state payments to local school districts — the House bills now come close to closing the state's \$569 million projected budget shortfall.

Several amendments were added to the package during April 6 floor debate, including a provision blocking Carlson from paying his staff through the payrolls of other state departments. Several

lawmakers last week accused the governor of dodging budget cuts for his office by listing some of his personnel as employees of the state transportation and administration departments.

Another amendment, adopted on a 73-56 vote, limits the salaries of county commissioners to those of state legislators. House and Senate members now make \$29,658 per year; in Hennepin County, commissioners earn as much as \$66,840 annually.

Differences between **HF2694** and the Senate's omnibus appropriations bill (**SF2788**) are expected to be worked out in a conference committee, whose members were chosen April 9.



Environment

Eurasian milfoil control

Minnesota boaters would pay an extra \$2 — over and above the \$2 surcharge that was added last year to boating licenses — to control the spread of Eurasian water milfoil that is now found in 47 Minnesota lakes.

The House Appropriations Committee approved the \$4 surcharge as a way to allow the Department of Natural Resources (DNR) to spend at least 10,000 hours every year in random inspections of boats, trailers, and weed harvesters. The inspections would be conducted between May 1 and Oct. 15 starting this summer.

Last year, in a random road check north of the Twin Cities, the DNR found that 3 percent of the boats and trailers heading north were contaminated with Eurasian water milfoil. The \$4 surcharge would be added to the \$12, three-year license for most boats that are under 19 feet long.

The measure would also give the DNR the authority to close public water access sites when Eurasian water milfoil, zebra mussels or other harmful "exotic species" are found in the access area. Sites could be closed for up to seven days for treatment. DNR officials say treatments take from one to three days.

The DNR would be required to post signs at access points notifying the public about "infested" waters by May 1, 1993.

The bill, sponsored by Rep. Wesley Skoglund (DFL-Mpls), also requires

commercial weed harvesters to remove all aquatic vegetation before launching in another body of water. These water "lawn mowers" are thought to be one of the causes of the spread of milfoil from one lake to another.

The DNR has identified Eurasian milfoil in 47 Minnesota lakes — up from 32 lakes one year ago. Minnehaha Creek and four pools of the Mississippi River also are infested. DNR officials expect the number to grow significantly this summer.

Some \$430,000 would be appropriated for exotic species containment, public awareness programs, law enforcement, and research. License fees for motorboats, canoes, kayaks, and rowboats would be subject to the surcharge on license fees.

The legislation also requires the DNR to help lake associations, local groups, and local governments in their efforts to increase awareness of the problem. Organized water "events" would be required to include inspection of boats and equipment if staged in contaminated waters.

The measure would also regulate live bait that is harvested in water infested with zebra mussels or other exotic species.

HF1965 now moves to the House floor. A similar measure is pending in the Senate Finance Committee.

Blufflands trail system

Southeastern Minnesota communities are a little closer to having a 158-mile hiking, biking, and cross country ski trail with two measures approved by the House this week.

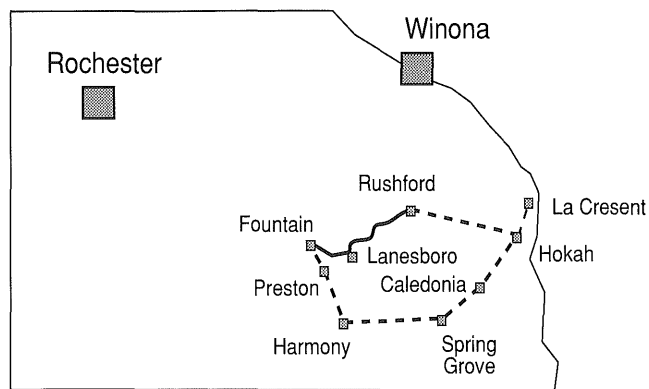
The bills authorize the Department of Natural Resources (DNR) to plan a 130-mile trail system that would connect the Root River Trail to a number of towns in the area. Funding for the trail network would have to be secured in future legislative sessions.

The 28-mile Root River Trail currently runs from Fountain, Minn., through Lanesboro to Rushford.

The proposed trail, which would be called the blufflands trail system, would connect LaCrescent, Hokah, Caledonia, Spring Grove, Harmony, and Preston to the Root River Trail. The trail would use abandoned railroad beds wherever possible.

HF2842, sponsored by Rep. Gene

Proposed bike trail route



There are plans to connect several cities in southeastern Minnesota with a bike and hiking path that would link up with the existing Root River Trail. This map depicts the cities to be included in the blufflands trail system, but the exact route of the proposed trail has not yet been determined.

Pelowski (DFL-Winona), was approved by the House April 8. A similar measure authored by Rep. Virgil Johnson (IR-Caledonia) was folded into the House omnibus appropriations bill (**HF2694**), which the House passed April 6.

Some 19,000 hikers and bikers use the Root River Trail annually, according to a 1990 DNR survey. The trail also is used for cross country skiing.

The Senate approved a companion bill March 26, so the measure now awaits the governor's action.

Mercury disposal

A measure that requires companies and institutions to be more careful about how they use and discard mercury was given final approval by the House April 9 on a 130-0 vote.

The bill prohibits mercury from being dumped in solid waste or wastewater and would impose a statewide ban on toys and games which contain the liquid metal. The measure also limits the use of the mercury to the medical, dental, instructional, research, and manufacturing fields.

Mercury is used in fluorescent light bulbs, appliances, industrial batteries, dental fillings, thermostats, medical instruments, and in latex paint and on golf courses as a fungicide.

The Minnesota Pollution Control Agency says that some 14,000 pounds of mercury, which is extremely volatile, is released into the air in Minnesota each year. (see March 20 Session Weekly, page 11).

The level of mercury in Minnesota

lakes has been increasing by 3 to 5 percent per year, causing fish consumption advisories on more than 90 percent of the lakes tested in northeastern Minnesota.

HF2147 now moves to the Senate for consideration.

Protection for 'living' rocks

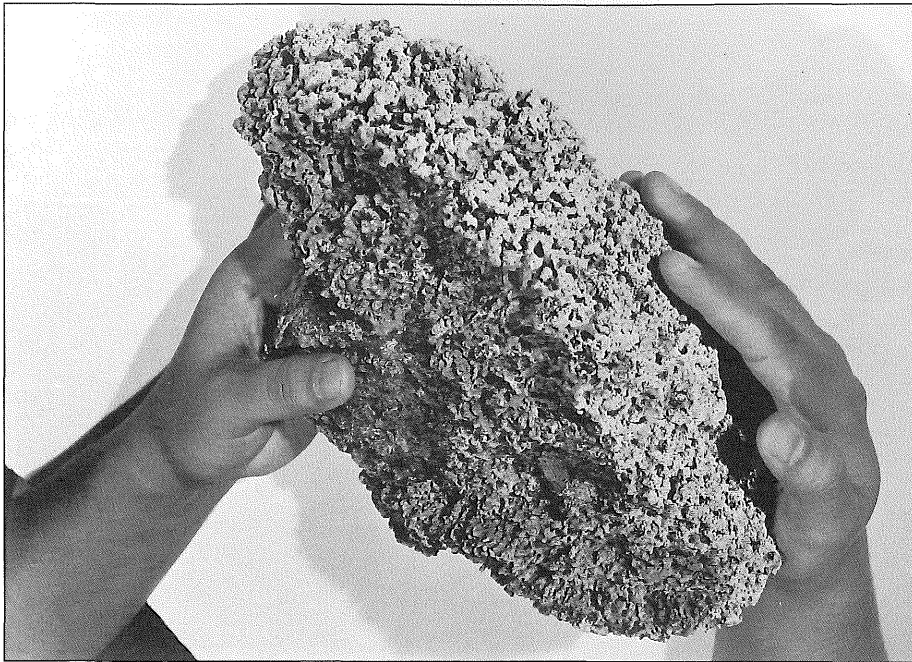
A rare "living" rock found in only a few places in the world — including three Minnesota lakes — would be protected by law under a measure passed by the House April 8.

Stromatolites, which are 99 percent rock and 1 percent algae, are formed under water when algae traps limestone in water and cements it into rock. The rocks are extremely sensitive and require clear water that is rich in minerals and free from predatory snails.

Stromatolites were discovered in 1983 in about 30 feet of water in Eagle Lake in western Minnesota. While most lakes are not clear enough to allow the sun to reach the algae, Eagle Lake is. Other living stromatolites have since been found in two other western Minnesota lakes. The only other areas in the world known to have living stromatolites are in a lake in New York and Shark's Bay in Australia.

The Department of Natural Resources (DNR) has prohibited people from disturbing or removing stromatolites since 1984, but has issued limited permits for "bona fide scientific research."

The bill approved by the House would



Western Minnesota is one of the few places in the world where living stromatolites can be found. Fossils of stromatolites that are more than 400 million years old have been found in southeastern Minnesota.

give the DNR rule the force of law and prohibit the disturbance of stromatolites without a DNR permit. The measure also allows the department to adopt rules for issuing permits for research.

The living stromatolites in Eagle Lake and Lake Lydia are probably less than 10,000 years old, according to Richard Lively, a scientist with the Minnesota Geological Survey.

Stromatolites virtually disappeared from the earth with the development of snails, which eat the algae that cements the rocks together.

The measure, sponsored by Rep. Charlie Weaver (IR-Champlin), also clarifies the DNR's authority to set seasons and areas for wild ginseng and wild rice harvesting. Another provision allows bow hunters to get "bonus" archery licenses immediately after getting their first deer, rather than the current five-day waiting period requirement.

SF2389 now moves to the Senate for reconsideration.



Agriculture

Ag central filing system

Farm elevator operators would have an easier time tracking down those who have a financial interest in the crops farmers bring to market if a bill approved by the Appropriations Committee April 9 becomes law.

The measure would establish a central filing system within the Secretary of State's Office that would list the farmers whose lending institutions have an interest in the farmers' crops.

The burden now rests with individual elevators and lending institutions, which have to sort through the various notices of liens against the crops that have been filed.

Farm elevator representatives say the process is time-consuming and is not always foolproof. On occasion, an elevator that buys crops has been required to pay both the farmer and a lending institution — after learning that the lending institution had a lien against the crops.

"This will be a harder system to defraud," said bill sponsor Rep. Richard Krueger (DFL-Staples).

The measure appropriates \$100,000 from the state's general fund to pay for part of the program.

The proposal would also increase the

surcharge on all uniform commercial code transactions by \$1 — to \$5 from \$4 — to pay for the remainder of the program. The increase would be for one year only, beginning July 1 of this year.

The hiring of the five extra people within the Secretary of State's Office is expected to cost about \$375,000 in fiscal year 1993.

The program would begin July 1, 1993. **HF769** now moves to the House floor for consideration.

Boosting milk prices

Minnesota dairy farmers would get a better price for their milk — but the cost of a gallon of milk could jump 6 cents at the supermarket — if a measure approved by the House April 8 becomes law.

The measure would boost the minimum price paid to Minnesota farmers who produce milk and cream (Class I milk) by adding a state dairy price support system on top of the federal one.

The bill is designed to mitigate the effect of the federal dairy price support system, which Midwestern farmers say is unfair to them. Federally-set milk prices allow higher prices for milk in states outside the Midwest.

The bill requires dairy processors to pay dairy farmers at least \$1.50 per hundredweight (about 11 gallons) more than the federally-set price for Class I milk, which is currently at \$13.30. That would bring the total price per hundredweight to \$14.80.

The processors are already paying farmers about 74 cents more per hundredweight for their milk over federal levels, but those additional "over-order premiums" are less than those paid in neighboring states. The average paid in Wisconsin, for example, is about \$1.66 per hundredweight.

Wenzel's proposal would add about 75 cents more to those payments.

It is not clear whether milk processors will pass the extra cost along to consumers. Because retail milk prices vary widely in the state, it is possible that processors have enough room in their profit margins to absorb the costs.

Bill sponsor Rep. Steve Wenzel (DFL-Little Falls) said the measure will help Minnesota dairy farmers compete with "corporate milk factories" in Florida,

Texas, and California.

Minnesota has lost 11,000 dairy farms since 1981, and 180 since last January. The state ranks fifth in milk production in the nation, behind Wisconsin, California, New York, and Pennsylvania.

Because an amendment to the bill was added by the House, **SF2728** now returns to the Senate for reconsideration.

Higher Education

Financial aid changes

Part-time students may get a little more financial aid than they expect in the fall of 1992 under changes included in both the House and Senate omnibus appropriations bills.

The provisions require the Higher Education Coordinating Board to prorate the "cost of attendance" on a credit-by-credit basis rather than on the "credit band" system currently in effect.

The credit-by-credit system is aimed at making the state grants more accurately reflect the number of credits a student is taking.

Under this system, students taking 12 to 14 credits, for example, would see the cost of attendance prorated at different levels, rather than at the 80 percent flat rate called for in the 1991 law.

The cost of attendance would be prorated in the following way: 14 credits, 93 percent; 13 credits, 87 percent; 12 credits, 80 percent.

Many students testified before legislative committees that the 1991 law would adversely affect "non-traditional" students and students who work a large number of hours to finance their education. They said that the changes would reduce their annual state grant awards and make it more difficult to continue their education.

The 1991 law increases the number of credits required for students to maximize their state grants. It changes the definition of "full-time" student from the current level of 12 credits per quarter to 15 credits per quarter — a change to which many students had objected.

Although the appropriations bills don't change the 15-credit requirement for full-time status, they do address some student concerns by eliminating the credit bands.

The current credit bands for prorating attendance cost for the state award



To help tote the mounds of paperwork generated by the Appropriations Committee's Education Division, Kerry Kinney Fine, legislative analyst for the House Research Department, recently received a little red wagon from Kent Plumley, director of the Technical College Student Association.

calculation are: 12 or more credits, 100 percent; nine to 11 credits, 75 percent; six to eight credits, 50 percent.

The 1991 law changes how attendance cost is prorated by setting up the following credit bands: 15 or more credits, 100 percent; 12 to 14 credits, 80 percent; nine to 11 credits, 60 percent; eight credits, 40 percent.

The proposed change is expected to add about \$4 million to the state's cost for student financial aid.

Anti-merger bills advance

Measures that would either repeal or amend a 1991 law that calls for three of the state's four public college systems to merge by 1995 are moving ahead on a number of fronts in the House.

An amendment to repeal the merger of the community college, state university, and technical college systems was added to the omnibus appropriations bill (**HF2694**), which was given final approval April 6.

And on April 8, the House approved a bill (**HF2768**) to amend the merger law on a 126-5 vote.

These actions could give House education leaders more options to quash the merger when it meets with the Senate

to work out differences between their differing versions of omnibus higher education appropriations bills.

But they will have a hard time repealing or amending the law because its chief proponent is Senate Majority Leader Roger Moe (DFL-Erskine), who pushed the merger last year.

All of the House measures would avoid the potential high costs of merging the systems. Estimates range as high as \$99 million for one time costs and \$22 million for annual ongoing costs. "If bigger government is better government, then support the merger," said Rep. Gene Pelowski (DFL-Winona), an opponent of the merger.

HF2768, sponsored by Rep. Lyndon Carlson (DFL-Crystal), is designed to keep some of the coordinating functions of the merger without incurring the potential costs. It makes the newly created Higher Education Board (HEB) a strong coordinating board but takes away its governing authority over the three systems. The makeup of the reorganized board would change to include the head of all four public higher education systems, the president of the Private College Council, and seven public members, including a student.

The new HEB would be responsible for developing and implementing a new

statewide master plan. It would also take over the current duties of the Higher Education Coordinating Board, which would be abolished.

In another action, the Appropriations Committee approved a separate bill (HF2042) April 7 that would repeal the merger — essentially the same language that is incorporated in the omnibus appropriations bill.

Sponsored by Pelowski, HF2042 was placed on General Orders, where its fate remains uncertain. The Rules and Legislative Administration Committee would have to vote to have it considered yet this session.



Business

Who's calling?

A bill that would allow telephone companies to offer caller identification services was approved March 31 on a 117-to-14 vote in the House.

The tracing service would allow paid subscribers to identify the origin of an incoming call without answering the phone. A screen provided by the phone company would display the phone number of the party placing the call. Telephones with ID compatibility are also expected to hit the market soon. The cost of the service would be determined by the telephone company.

The bill also mandates that companies offering the tracing service also offer a blocking service. This would allow people placing calls to hide their identity from those possessing identification services. On a call-by-call basis the blocking would be free of charge. But on a "blanket" block of all calls from a particular number, a "reasonable fee" would be charged.

Rep. Brad Stanius (IR-White Bear Lake), chief sponsor of the proposal, said the identification service is designed to protect against harassing phone calls, but Rep. Phil Carruthers (DFL-Brooklyn Center) disagrees.

Carruthers fears that commercial interests will use the identification services to track consumer inquiries and use the information for direct marketing campaigns.

"The real 'customer' here is marketing companies — if I want to protect my privacy with a blocking service, I have to

pay for it," said Carruthers. "This is a great deal for the phone companies — they make money both ways."

Stanis said there would be a paper trail leading to those who use the block as "protection" to harass others, and noted the ability to track these types of offenders is available and in use today. The services offered in the bill "wouldn't change that," said Stanis.

HF2505 now moves to the Senate.



Transportation

Monitoring gasoline

There may be a greater chance consumers will get what they pay for at Minnesota gas pumps

The Appropriations Committee approved a measure April 9 that will fund five additional positions within the Department of Public Service to monitor octane levels and fuel additives in gasoline.

Approval for the measure follows a department investigation released in December that showed that 17 percent of gas samples taken from across Minnesota were of a lower grade than labeled.

At that time, Public Service Commissioner Kris Sanda called the alleged mislabeling "consumer fraud on a grand scale."

Although the Appropriations Committee approved the measure (HF2723), \$283,000 in funding for fiscal year 1993 for the program was included in the separate omnibus appropriations bill.

The bill's sponsor, Rep. Phil Heir (IR-Blaine), said the measure also brings the state into compliance with a variety of federal Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) rules.

Many of those regulations will go into effect this fall in 11 Minnesota counties — primarily those in the metropolitan area — to reduce carbon monoxide emissions during winter months.

The EPA is requiring states to test gasoline — including its levels of ethanol and other oxygenates that are designed to reduce carbon dioxide emissions.

Failure to create a state monitoring program could result in the loss of federal highway and sewer funds.

HF2723 now moves to the House floor.



Cathy Perrizo, a student from Blue Earth Area School, rides with Rep. Henry Kalis in an electric car manufactured by the E-Tran Corporation. The E-Tran system, which was displayed at the Capitol April 2, is just one alternative to light rail transit to be investigated by transportation officials for possible funding.

In legislative limbo —

Significance of 'working papers' still murky

The governor believed he had the authority to veto them. Many legislators say they're merely intended to provide insight and detail to their spending decisions. Some legislative staff say their importance is overemphasized, and others aren't really sure what they are or even where they're kept.

"They" are legislative working papers. In the broadest sense, they are exactly what their name implies: documents used during committee meetings and conference negotiations to assist lawmakers in fashioning spending bills. They usually resemble accounting ledgers or computer spreadsheets, and detail where appropriated money is supposed to go.

The increased use of working papers has led to verbal sparring over their significance. This week, Rep. Ron Abrams (IR-Minnetonka) argued that working documents from each of the five appropriations divisions should be included as part of the omnibus appropriations package before the House.

Given the sheer size of the 1992 spending bill (well over 300 pages), Abrams said adding the working papers would not make the bill more unwieldy. Abrams hinted that by keeping the working papers separate from the bill, DFLers in control of the House were trying to protect favored programs from possible line-item vetoes by Gov. Arne Carlson, an Independent-Republican.

In recent years, spending bills have become more explicit in how funding is allocated to — and within — various state programs. But even the most detailed bill likely will not include instructions on how much a particular state agency should spend on paper clips, nor at what level the state should help underwrite the cost of hosting a Superbowl, for example.

"In using them, we're spelling out exactly what the committee intends," said Vic Thorstenson, an administrative aide for the House Appropriations Committee's Health and Human Services Division. "The spreadsheets provide more clarity."

For example, the 1991 transportation and semi-states spending bill listed only

the total appropriation that was allocated to Minnesota Technology Inc. (formerly the Greater Minnesota Corporation). But it also included instructions that Minnesota Technology Inc. spend its funding "in accordance with the working papers of the appropriate Senate and House of Representatives standing committees, a true copy of which is on file with the Secretary of State."

Not all appropriations bills, however, contain a "working papers" clause. Lawmakers never have adopted any uniform guidelines for their spending bills; how the legislation is developed and the language they use is largely left to the discretion of its authors.

Other funding divisions, such as the higher education panels in the Senate and House, instead choose to list the component allocations for a particular agency or program, which in turn, are totaled to determine the overall appropriation.

Internal rules for both the House and Senate do not set a minimum level of detail necessary to be included in appropriations bills. Nor do the rules even specify a centralized place to keep

and technical college systems from the higher education omnibus bill. The allocations he tried to line-item veto, however, were not specifically spelled out in the bill. Instead, they were listed in the "working papers."

Carlson accused lawmakers of "hiding" the appropriations in the working papers in order to escape his line-item veto. The vetoes were challenged by faculty and students in the three systems, and eventually overturned.

The court ruled, in part, that because the state Constitution limits the governor's veto authority to spending items specifically listed in a bill, he didn't have the authority to veto provisions that could only be found in the working papers.

"... These documents [working papers] have not been enacted into law or incorporated by reference into the bill itself and we decline to study them or attach any more significance to them ...," stated the Minnesota Supreme Court in *Inter Faculty Organization v. Carlson*. "In our view, while the specific sums may well be ascertainable by

"... These documents [working papers] have not been enacted into law or incorporated by reference into the bill itself and we decline to study them or attach any more significance to them ..."

—Minnesota Supreme Court in *Inter Faculty Organization v. Carlson*

working papers.

Some are on file in the Secretary of State's Office, but usually only in those cases where the law specifically states that they be kept there. In many cases, the papers remain with the administrator of the appropriations division that crafted the bill.

The ambiguity in using legislative working papers as a tool in the state funding process has led to some recent legal challenges in Minnesota, as well as in other states.

Gov. Arne Carlson last June tried to strike about \$30.5 million in funding for the state university, community college,

reference to unrecorded documents, they are not *identifiable* from examination of the bill itself."

Rep. Wayne Simoneau (DFL-Fridley), chair of the House Appropriations Committee, admits spending bills last year were structured "to make it as difficult as possible" for Carlson to veto, but said no deception was used by sneaking controversial spending items into the working papers.

The Minnesota case, in some respects, mirrors a 1989 Florida decision which overturned the governor's attempt to cross out a number of appropriations included in the Legislature's "intent

documents.”

In that case, the Florida Supreme Court nixed the vetoes, but also held that since “those documents have not been entered into law . . . [they] cannot have the force of law. . . . Although persuasive, the statement of intent and working papers are directory, not mandatory.”

Although the Minnesota Supreme Court hinted that working papers have little significance, it did not rule specifically on their legal status, said Joel Michael, coordinator of legal services for the House. The court, he said, limited itself to the spending contained in that bill and did not make a broader statement on the validity of all

working papers.

“There’s still not a lot of case law on this,” Michael said, noting it could be a subject the courts revisit in the future.

—Dave Price

Conference committees iron out differences

A conference committee is the vehicle through which a compromise is reached when the House and Senate pass different versions of a bill dealing with the same topic. To become law, bills passed by both the House and the Senate must be identical.

Conference committees, with either three or five members from each body, are named to work out a compromise between the House and the Senate positions on specific bills.

House conferees are appointed by the speaker. The author of the bill and usually the chair of the committee that first approved the bill are automatically chosen. In addition, at least one and as many as two supporters of the bill, or opponents, are chosen.

In the Senate, the Rules and Administration Committee appoints members to conference committees, but the Senate majority leader also influences those decisions. Generally, the author of a bill in dispute and members of the standing committees which helped craft the bill are considered first.

The House and Senate conferees then meet, much like a regular committee, and decide on a final version of the bill. The bill is then sent back to each body to be voted upon. No amendments can be made to the conference committee’s final bill.

If one or both bodies reject the conference committee report, the bill — provided there is enough time — is sent back to another conference committee which attempts to reach a more palatable compromise.

The following conference committees have been named as of April 9.

HF155*/SF816

Towing of unlawfully parked vehicles authorized
Conferees: House - Bishop, Kalis, Wagenius;
Senate - Brataas, Novak, Flynn
Passage:

HF1903*/SFnone

Bonding—omnibus bill (Statewide capital projects funded)

Conferees: House - Simoneau, Kalis, Carlson, Kelso, Anderson, R.; Senate - Merriam, Vickerman, Johnson, D.E. Stumpf, Morse
Passage:

HF1948*/SF1855

Insurance—charity donations (Charity or fraternal benefit society allowed as life insurance beneficiary or policy holder)

Conferees: House - Carruthers, Skoglund, Dempsey; Senate - Metzen, Solon, Larson
Passage:

HF2031*/SF1949

Vacant property—assessments delayed (Vacant platted property valuation and assessment, and sales ratio studies not to include unimproved land)

Conferees: House - Olson, E., Schreiber, Jacobs; Senate - Reichgott, Flynn, Price
Passage:

HF2121*/SF2326

Education Finance—omnibus bill

Conferees: House - Nelson, K., Bauerly, McEachern, Hausman, Weaver; Senate - Dicklich, Dahl, DeCramer, Pappas, Laidig
Passage:

HF2608*/SF1649

Credit card companies required to file reports with state treasurer

Conferees: House - O'Connor, Sarna, Anderson, R.; Senate - Solon, Metzen, Larson
Passage:

HF2694*/SF1945

Appropriations—omnibus bill

Conferees: House - Kahn, Battaglia, Greenfield, Carlson, L., Rice; Senate - Luther, Kroening, Samuelson, Langseth, Frederickson, D.R.
Passage:

HF2940*/SF2755

Taxes—omnibus bill

Conferees: House - Ogren, Olson, E., Rest, Jacobs, Schreiber; Senate - Johnson, D.J., Pogemiller, Frederickson, D.J., Brataas, Reichgott
Passage:

HF107/SF81*

Town supervisor election provisions clarified

Conferees: House - Janezich, Anderson, I., Pellow; Senate - Hottinger, Adkins, Day
Passage:

HF920/SF687*

Recycled CFCs standards—compliance requirement

Conferees: House - ; Senate - Dahl, Merriam, Novak
Passage:

HF1002/SF720*

Housing—omnibus bill

Conferees: House - Clark, Jefferson, Morrison; Senate - Metzen, Kelly, Bernhagen
Passage: House - 3/24; Senate - 3/23

HF748/SF764*

Safety—amusement rides inspected, liability insurance required

Conferees: House - Osthoff, Scheid, Gutknecht; Senate - Dahl, Dicklich, Metzen
Passage: House - 3/25; Senate - 5/20/91

HF1391/SF1300*

Animals allowed to eat nonmeat products of food processing (Products exempted from definition of garbage)

Conferees: House - Girard, Steensma, Omann; Senate - Beckman, Davis, Frederickson, D.J.
Passage: 3/25; Senate: 5/20/91

HF2431/SF1399*

Public utilities—reconciliation date changed

Conferees: House - Jacobs, O'Connor, Boo; Senate - Benson, J.E., Novak, Waldorf
Passage:

HF1803/SF1619*

Crime—pistol permits denied in certain cases (felony, fifth-degree assault, or child punishment conviction)

Conferees: House - Bishop, Vellenga, Solberg; Senate - Marty, Spear, Knaak
Passage:

HF2658/SF2514*

Counties—Yellow Medicine hospital district elections

Conferees: House - Peterson, Brown, Knickerbocker; Senate - Frederickson, D.J., DeCramer, Renneke
Passage:

Committee, Floor & Final Action

How a bill becomes a law in Minnesota

The bill status tracking sheets on the following pages are designed to give you the latest information on bill action during the week (Thursday to Thursday) preceding each issue. Since it is impossible to provide a cumulative list of all bills due to space limitations, we urge you to save each issue of the *Session Weekly* and mark the bills you want to follow.

The bill status tracking sheet provides you with the bills under current consideration, their chief authors, and titles to indicate content. They are organized first by committee or division; then, numerically by House File number. Most bills have companions in both the House and the Senate.

If certain bills are not listed during a particular week, it means that no further action has taken place on them.

Abbreviations are used throughout the bill tracking sheets to save space. Though they may seem baffling at first, a glance at the key which appears at the top of each page can quickly remedy the problem. The boldfaced terms in this introduction appear as column headings on the bill tracking sheets.

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

Committee action

Under committee action, bills are **introduced** in written form and **referred** to an appropriate committee for consideration. A bill on farming, for example, would most likely be sent to the Agriculture Committee. Each committee chair decides which bills will be taken up during the session.

The committee or division holds hearings and discussions on the bill, and then sends a **committee report** citing the committee's recommendation for action to the floor of the House (or Senate). Typical actions include "recommended to

pass (rp)," "recommended to pass as amended (rpa)," "not recommended to pass (nrp)," and "**re-referred** (re) to another committee or division."

Floor action

When the committee report reaches the floor, the full body debates the bill and considers amendments. All legislators then **vote** on the bill in its final form.

Final passage requires at least 68 "yes" votes in the House; 34 in the Senate.

Since companion bills are processed through both bodies concurrently, there comes a point where the House and Senate must agree on the bill. Therefore, the first body to pass a bill sends it to the other body for a **first reading** where the bill is **substituted** for its companion and replaces it in the process.

If the bills the House and Senate pass differ, either the first body agrees to accept the second body's version, or a **conference committee** is appointed to work out the differences. Typically, either three or five members of each body are named to such committees.

Once the conference committee reaches a compromise, the bill is sent back to the full House and the full Senate for approval. Sometimes the bill differs from the ones members in each body approved. But if both bodies **concur and repass** the bill, it is given a **chapter number** and sent on to the **governor** for action — approval or disapproval.

Final action

If the governor disapproves or vetoes (v) the bill, it cannot become law unless two-thirds of the members in both the House and the Senate vote to override the veto. If the governor approves or **signs** the bill, it becomes law.

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

AG	AGRICULTURE
AGR	AGRICULTURE & RURAL DEVELOPMENT
AP	APPROPRIATIONS
AP/ecir	Ec. Dev., Infra. & Reg. Div.
AP/ed	Education Div.
AP/enr	Environ. & Nat. Res. Div.
AP/hr	Human Resources Div.
AP/sg	State Government Div.
CO	COMMERCE
EC	ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT
EC/itt	Int'l Trade & Tech. Div.
ED	EDUCATION
ED/edfin	Education Finance Div.
ED/high	Higher Education Div.
ED/ef	Education Funding Div.
EE	ELECTIONS & ETHICS
EG	ENERGY
EH	ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT & HOUSING
EM	EMPLOYMENT
EN	ENVIRONMENT & NATURAL RESOURCES
EP	ENERGY & PUBLIC UTILITIES
ET	ETHICS
FI	FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS & INSURANCE
FI/bk	Banking Div.
FN	FINANCE
FN/atr	Ag., Tr., & Reg. Div.
FN/esa	Ec. & State Affairs Div.
FN/ed	Education Div.
FN/enr	Environ. & Nat. Res. Div.
FN/hh	Health & Hum. Res. Div.
GL	GENERAL LEGISLATION, VETERANS AFFAIRS & GAMING
GL/vet	Veterans Affairs Div.
GO	GOVERNMENTAL OPERATIONS
GO/gs	Government Structures Div.
GR	GAMING REGULATION
HH	HEALTH & HUMAN SERVICES
HH/hca	Health Care Access Div.
HO	HOUSING
JU	JUDICIARY
JU/cl	Civil Law Div.
JU/crjus	Criminal Justice Div.
JU/crl	Criminal Law Div.
LA	LABOR-MANAGEMENT RELATIONS
LG	LOCAL GOVERNMENT & METROPOLITAN AFFAIRS
LO	LOCAL GOVERNMENT
MA	METROPOLITAN AFFAIRS
RA	RULES AND ADMINISTRATION
RE	REDISTRICTING
RI	REGULATED INDUSTRIES
RU	RULES & LEGISLATIVE ADMINISTRATION
TA	TAXES
TR	TRANSPORTATION
TT	TAXES & TAX LAWS
TT/ised	Inc., Sales & Dev. Div.
TT/ptlga	Prop. Taxes & LGA Div.
VG	VETERANS & GENERAL LEGISLATION
WM	WAYS & MEANS

1992 MINNESOTA LEGISLATURE BILL STATUS TRACKING SHEET Bill action between April 2 - 9			COMMITTEE				FLOOR					FINAL
File No.	Author	Committee/Division/Bill Title	Introduction/ Cmte. Referral	Committee/Div.	Committee Report (date/action)	Re-referral	Final Passage	Vote	1st reading in other body/Substitution	Referred to Conference Cmte.	Concurrence & Repassage	Governor's Signature (Chapter Number)
rp -- recommended to pass rpa -- recommended to pass as amended nrp -- not recommended to pass re -- re-referred to another cmte./div.			a -- amended h -- heard v -- vetoed by governor * -- footnote									
AGRICULTURE												
HF1391	Girard	Animals allowed to eat nonmeat	4/4/91 AG	AG	4/17 rp		5/20/91	134-0		5/20/91	3/25	
SF1300*	Beckman	by-products of food processing	4/8/91 AGR	AGR	4/24/91 rpa		5/9/91	65-0	5/13/91	5/20/91	5/20/91	4/1 (381)
HF1827*	Dille	Cattle testing—	1/10 AG	AG	3/2 rpa		3/9	131-0	3/10		4/2	
SF1681	Decramer	brucellosis, anaplasmosis	1/13 AGR	AGR	3/4 rpa		3/12	61-0				
HF2125	Tunheim	Seed potato growing area—	2/27 AG	AG	3/13 rp		3/30	133-0				
SF2069*	Stumpf	counties added	2/27 AGR	AGR	3/17 rp		3/24	62-0	3/26			4/3 (397)
HF2633	Winter	Agricultural business enterprise—	3/9 AG	AG	3/20 rpa		4/8	134-0				
SF2257*	Renneke	defined	3/2 AGR	AGR	3/12 rp		3/25	61-0	3/30			
HF2733	Wenzel	Dairy fund established	3/9 AG	AG	3/13 rpa		4/8	113-17				
SF2728*	Sams		3/16 AGR	AGR	3/24 rpa		3/26	50-11	3/31			
HF2853	Cooper	Pesticide registration application	3/12 AG	AG	3/20 rp		4/2	131-0				
SF2028*	Morse		2/27 AGR	AGR	3/12 rp		3/26	63-0	3/31			
APPROPRIATIONS												
HF0443	Murphy	Chemical dependency counselors—	2/21/91 HH	AP	4/9 h							
SF0422	Solon	licensing, regulation	2/25/91 HH	HH	3/4 rpa	reGO						
HF0769	Krueger	Farm products—central	3/11 AG	AP	4/8 rp							
SF0850	Beckman	filing system established	3/21/91 AGF	AGR	3/27 rpa	reFN						
HF1453	Trimble	Wastewater treatment—	4/8/91 EN	AP	4/8 rpa							
SF1292	Morse	funding modified	4/8/91 EN	FN	4/7 rpa							
HF1838	Cooper	Municipal litigation—	1/10 AP	AP	4/8 rp							
SF1894	Bernhagen	pilot project loans forgiven	2/20 FN	FN	3/30 rpa							
HF1849	Vellenga	Crime—omnibus bill	1/13 JU	AP†	4/6 rp††							
SF1687	Spear		1/13 JU	FN	4/7 rpa	reRA	4/8	62-0				
HF1895	Cooper	Pensions—EMS personnel	1/15 GO	AP	4/8 rpa							
SF1718	Frederickson, D.J.	plan amended	1/15 GO	GO	3/10 rpa	reFN						
HF1965	Skoglund	Exotic species—	2/18 EN	AP	4/8 rpa							
SF1959	Luther	management, funding	2/24 EN	FN/en	4/2 rpa	reFN						
HF1977	Trimble	Water—emergency plans,	2/20 EN	AP	4/8 rpa							
SF1958	Price	lake level prohibitions	2/24 EN	FN/enr	4/1 rpa	FN						
HF1989	Brown	Traverse County—	2/20 LG	AP	4/8 rpa							
SF1953	Berg	legal fees exempted	2/24 FN									
HF2042	Pelowski	Higher education board—	2/24 ED	AP	4/7 rpa							
SFnone		abolished										
HF2050	Bishop	Diseases—HIV, hepatitis B	2/24 HH	AP	4/9 rp							
SF2732	Piper	monitoring, reporting	3/16 HH	HH	3/18 rpa†	reFN						
HF2121	Nelson	Education Finance—omnibus bill	2/27 ED	AP	3/31 rpa†							
SF2326	Dicklich		3/4 ED	FN	4/2 rpa†							
HF2134	Jacobs	Petroleum, oil fired plants—	2/27 EN	AP	4/9 rpa							
SF2030	Novak	inspection fee increased	2/27 EP	EP	3/5 rpa	reFN						
HF2150	Wagenius	Waste Management Act—	2/27 EN	AP	4/8 rpa†							
SF2199	Merriam	amendments	3/2 EN	EN	3/27 rpa							
HF2283	Johnson, A.	Children, youth, families	3/2 ED	AP	4/9 rp							
SF2272	Traub	commission—duties clarified	3/2 HH	HH	3/18 rpa	reFN						
HF2335	Peterson	State departments—	3/2 GO	AP	4/8 rpa							
SF2699	Riveness	administration bill	3/16 GO	GO	3/19 rpa	reFN						
HF2437	McGuire	Clean Air Act amendments—	3/5 EN	AP	4/8 rpa							
SF2095	Morse	business assistance program	2/27 EN	FN/en	4/1 rpa	reFN						

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HF2643	Dawkins	Energy, emergency assistance—	3/9 EG	AP	4/8 rpa							
SF2692	Piper	policy council, fund established	3/16 EP	RA	3/26 rp	reFN						
HF2694	Greenfield	Appropriations—omnibus bill	3/9 HH	AP	3/31 rpa†		4/6	68-64		4/8		
SFnone										4/8		
HF2717	Dille	Nitrate data advisory task force,	3/9 EN	AP	4/8 rp							
SF2102*	Morse	data base established	2/27 EN	FN/nr	4/2 rpa	reFN			3/17			
HF2718	Peterson	Waterfowl breeding grounds—funds	3/9 EN	AP	4/8 rpa							
SFnone												
HF2719	Peterson	Fish, wildlife habitat—	3/9 EN	AP	4/8 rp							
SFnone		matching funds										
HF2723	Heir	Fuels—inspection provided	3/9 RI	AP	4/9 rpa							
SF2509	Gustafson		3/9 EP	FNag	4/1 rpa	reFN						
HF2734	Bauerly	Ag improvement loan program	3/9 AG	AP	4/8 rpa							
SF2710	Sams	for Grade B producers established	3/16 AGR	AGR	3/26 rpa	reFN						
HF2768	Carlson	Higher Education Board's function	3/9 ED	AP	4/7 rpa		4/8	126-5				
SFnone		changed; HECB abolished										
HF2848	Reding	State employees—	3/12 LA	AP	4/9 rp							
SF2505	Waldorf	labor, salary plans ratified	3/9 GO	FN	4/8 rpa							
HF2950	Dawkins	Realtors—	3/16 CO	AP	4/9 rp							
SF2662	Pappas	license renewal fees increased	3/12 CO	FN	4/8 rpa							
HF3020	Steensma	Claims against state—	3/31 AP	AP	4/8 rpa							
SF2781	Beckman	funding provided	3/27 FN	FN	4/8 rpa							
		Econ. Devel., Infrastructure & Reg. Div.										
		APPROPRIATIONS										
HF2032	Kalis	Highways—county-state aid	2/24 TR	AP/ecir	4/6 rpa	reAP						
SF1881	Langseth	formula amended	2/20 TR	TR	2/24†							
HF2349	Dauner	Automobiles—license plate fee	3/2 TR	AP/ecir	4/6 rpa	reAP						
SF2520	Mehrkens	changed; funds redistributed	3/9 TR	TR	3/16 laid over							
HF2368	Lasley	Trucking—	3/2 TR	AP/ecir	4/8 rpa	reAP						
SF2665	Vickerman	route permit conversion regulated	3/12 TR	TR	3/27 rpa	reFN						
HF2688	Skoglund	Insurance solvency—	3/9 FI	AP/ecir	4/6 rp	reAP						
SF2463	Luther	technical corrections	3/9 CO	CO	3/25 rpa							
HF2867	Simoneau	Driver's license fee increased	3/12 AP	AP/ecir	4/9 rpa	reAP						
SF2103	Waldorf		2/27 TR	FN	4/8 rpa†							
		Environment & Natural Res. Division										
		APPROPRIATIONS										
HF1934	Clark	Lead cleanup program started	2/18 HO	AP/enr†	4/6 rpa	reAP						
SF1790	Berglin		2/18 HH	RA	3/26 rpa	reTT						
		COMMERCE										
HF2046*	Bertram	Automobiles—	2/24 CO	CO	3/10 rp		3/25	131-0	3/26			4/3 (395)
SF2437	Bertram	lienholders notified before sale	3/9 JU	JU	3/20 rp		3/30	65-0				
		ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT										
HF1249*	Hausman	St. Paul—Housing redevelopment	4/2/91 EC	EC	4/8/91 rp		4/29/91	121-10	4/30/91		3/31	4/7 (407)
SF1172	Kelly	redevelopment program created	3/30/91EH	EH	3/23 rpa		3/26	63-1				
HF1862*	Jefferson	Mpls. small business loans—	1/14 EC	EC	2/18 rp		3/5	125-0	3/9		3/31	4/7 (412)
SF1721	Kroening	cap removed	1/15 LO	EH	3/2 rpa		3/23	62-0				

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EDUCATION												
HF1865	Pelowski	Graduation rule	1/14 ED	ED	3/16 rpa†							
SF1733	Price	authorized by law	1/15 ED	ED								
HF1882	Bauerly	Debt service equalization	1/15 ED†									
SF1905	Dicklich	revenue not used for equipment	2/24 ED	ED	3/25 rpa	reFN						
HF1897	Bauerly	Cooperative secondary facilities	1/15 ED	ED	3/24 rpa†	reAP						
SF2687	DeCramer	program modified, bonds authorized	3/12 ED	ED	3/16 h†							
HF1963	Segal	Referendum authority conversion—	2/18 ED	ED	3/11 h†							
SF1951	Mondale	amount per pupil unit	2/24 ED									
HF1969*	Blatz	Liquor sales allowed near	2/20 ED	ED	3/9 rpa		3/24	132-1	3/25		3/31	4/7 (411)
SF2175	Belanger	school at Mall of America	3/2 CO	CO	3/11 rpa		3/27	56-0				
HF2008	Cooper	Health care intern program—	2/20 ED	ED	3/10 h†							
SF1963	DeCramer	grants authorized	2/24 ED	ED/ecsp	3/4 rp	reED						
HF2013	Sparby	Technical college board authorized	2/20 ED	ED	3/16 rp		3/30	130-0				
SF1991*	Stumpf	to contract for housing services	2/24 ED	ED	3/12 rpa		3/24	58-0	3/26			4/3 (398)
HF2086	Kelso	Violence prevention programs	2/24 ED	ED	3/25 h†							
SF1815	Traub	at schools established	2/18 ED									
HF2373	McEachern	Education commission removed	3/2 ED	ED	3/23†							
SFnone		from high school league board										
HF2377*	Uphus	School consolidation law changed	3/2 ED	ED	3/9 rpa		3/16	132-0	3/16		3/31	4/7 (409)
SF1968	Johnson, D.E.		2/24 ED	ED	3/18 rpa		3/27	61-0				
Education Finance Division EDUCATION												
HF1741	McEachern	Early child hood programs—	1/6 ED	ED/edfin	3/11 h†							
SF1662	Mondale	funding increased	1/9 ED	ED	2/26 rpa†							
HF1784	Cooper	Interactive television levy	1/7 ED	ED/edfin	3/10 h†							
SF1646	Bernhagen	extended to region six	1/9 ED	ED	3/30 rpa†							
HF1869	Johnson, A.	Intermediate school district—	1/14 ED	ED/edfin	3/11 h, a†							
SF1690	Dahl	revenue restricted to members	1/13 ED	ED/gs	3/2 rpa	reED/tr						
HF1888	Ostrom	Interactive television levy	1/15 ED	ED/edfin	3/10 h†							
SF1838	Hottinger	extended to region nine	2/20 ED	ED	3/30 h†							
HF1913	Carruthers	Capital expenditure facilities—	2/18 ED	ED/edfin	3/12 h†							
SF1785	Luther	modified	2/18 ED									
HF1917	Rest	Drug abuse resistance education—	2/18 ED	ED/edfin	3/13 h, a†							
SF1884	Reichgott	special levy authority expanded	2/20 ED	ED	3/30†							
HF1939	Dempsey	Fund balance reduction modified,	2/18 ED	ED/edfin	3/13 h†							
SF1786	Fredrickson	retroactive date provided	2/18 ED									
HF2078	Ostrom	Food service fund accounting,	2/24 ED	ED/edfin	3/10 h, a†							
SF1967	Fredrickson, D.R.	transfer requirements provided	2/24 ED									
HF2151	Peterson	Lac qui Parle Valley school	2/27 ED	ED/edfin	3/13 h†							
SF2738	Fredrickson	district appropriated money	3/18 ED	ED	3/30†							
HF2197	Nelson, K.	Teacher licensure—one	2/27 ED	ED/edfin	3/11 h, a†							
SF1982	Dahl	year internship required	2/24 ED	ED	3/12 rpa†							
HF2230	McEachern	St. Michael-Albertville school	2/27 ED	ED/edfin	3/13 h†							
SF1862	Adkins	district fund transfer authorized										
HF2258	McEachern	School district, regional mgt.	3/2 ED	ED/edfin	3/11 h, a†							
SFnone		info. center—requirements										
HF2358	Hausman	Capital expenditure levy for	3/2 ED	ED/edfin	3/13 h, a†							
SF2294	Pappas	contracts, leases authorized	3/4 ED	ED	3/30†							

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HF2365	Rodosovich	Faribault school district land	3/2 ED	ED/edfin	3/18 h, a†							
SF2424	Neuville	conveyance provided	3/9 EN	RU	3/24†							
HF2449	Ozment	Randolph school district	3/5 ED	ED/edfin	3/13 h, a†							
SF2317	Pariseau	authorized to transfer funds	3/4 ED									
HF2671	Lourey	Interactive television—	3/9 ED	ED/edfin	3/10 h†							
SF2480	Chmielewski	levy increase provided	3/9 ED									
HF2676	Tunheim	Maximum effort capital loan—	3/9 ED	ED/edfin	3/13 h†							
SF2477	Stumpf	debt redemption adjusted	3/9 ED									
HF2742	Davids	Fund transfers allowed for	3/9 ED	ED/edfin	3/13 h†							
SF2501	Benson, D.D.	reorganizing school districts	3/9 ED	ED	3/30†							
HF2743	Bauerly	Education districts—financial	3/9 ED	ED/edfin	3/11 h, a†							
SF2743	Hughes	support limits repealed	3/23 ED									
HF2766	Hartle	General education revenue	3/9 ED	ED/edfin	3/13 h†							
SFnone		reduction formula modified										
		ENERGY										
HF1931	Murphy	Wind energy systems—	2/18 EG	EG	3/4 rpa†	reTA						
SF1774	Johnson, J.B.	sales tax exemption	2/18 EP	EP	3/2 rpa†	reTT						
HF2089	Murphy	Solar energy devices—	2/24 EG	EG	3/4 rpa†	reTA						
SFnone		tax exemptions										
		ENVIRONMENT & NATURAL RESOURCES										
HF0920	Trimble	Recycled CFCs standards—	3/18/91 EN	EN	4/18/91 rpa		5/9/91	129-3		5/13/91		
SF0687*	Dahl	compliance requirement	3/11/91 EN	EN	4/4/91 rp		4/27/91	66-0	4/30/91	1/9		
HF1013*	Peterson	Pipeline projects approval	3/21/91 EN	EN	3/27/91 rp		5/7/91	130-1	5/8/91			4/1 (374)
SF1401	Benson, J.E.	authority—repealed	5/8/91 EN	EN	3/18 rp		3/24	64-0				
HF1347	Skoglund	Minnehaha state park—	4/4/91 EN	EN	3/17 rp		4/8	131-0				
SF1252*	Flynn	land lease	4/8/91 EN	VG†	3/11 rpa		3/24	65-0	3/6			
HF1861	Jefferson	Minneapolis—state land release	1/14 EN	EN	3/17 rp		4/8	133-0				
SF1722*	Kroening		1/15 EN	EN	3/2 rpa		3/23	62-0	3/25			
HF1976	Bishop	Olmsted County—	2/20 LG	EN	3/5 rp		3/30	131-0				
SF2208*	Brataas	courthouse sale authorized	3/2 LO	LO	3/11 rp		3/24	62-3	3/26			4/3 (402)
HF2267	Steensma	Petrofund reimbursement provided	3/2 EN	EN	3/19 rpa		3/31	132-0				
SF2001*	DeCramer	to cities, towns	2/27 EN	EN	3/18 rpa		3/24	65-0	3/25			4/7 (414)
HF2280	Rukavina	Biwabik state land sale	3/2 LG†	EN	3/13 rpa		4/8	134-0				
SF2193	Dicklich		3/2 EN	EN	3/30 rpa							
HF2483	Anderson, I.	Timber permit extensions provided	3/5 EN	EN	3/12 rp		3/30	131-0				
SF2421*	Lessard		3/9 EN	EN	3/16 rpa		3/31	58-0	3/26		3/31	4/7 (405)
HF2543	Munger	RIM project land—	3/5 EN	EN	3/19 rpa		3/31	131-0				
SF2301*	Price	eligibility requirements modified	3/4 EN	EN	3/16 rpa		3/24	64-0	3/19			4/7 (415)
HF2593	Welle	Kandiyohi County—tax-forfeited	3/5 LG	EN	3/13 rp		3/30	128-0				
SF2308*	Johnson, D.E.	property exchanged	3/4 EN	EN	3/16 rp		3/24	64-0	3/26			4/3 (404)
HF2612	Weaver	Natural resources regulations—	3/9 EN	EN	3/17 rpa		4/8	134-0				
SF2389*	Merriam	modified, changed, clarified	3/5 EN	GO †	3/12 rp		3/27	62-0	3/31			
HF2619	Rodosovich	State park boundaries—	3/9 EN	EN	3/17 rpa		4/8	134-0				
SF2392*	Johnson, J.B.	provided additions, deletions	3/5 EN	EN	3/16 rpa		3/25	63-0	3/30			
HF2623*	Solberg	Mississippi River Headwaters	3/9 EN	EN	3/20 rp		4/2	131-0	4/6			
SF2344	Lessard	Area Board provisions changed	3/4 EN									
HF2624	Krueger	Petrofund contractors—	3/9 EN	EN	3/20 rpa		4/8	134-0				
SF2430*	Sams	competence, fees regulated	3/9 EN	RU†	3/20 rp		3/26	64-0	3/31			

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HF2702	Munger	Board of Water and Soil—	3/9 EN	EN	3/19 rp		3/30	130-0				
SF2310*	Price	dispute resolution committee	3/4 EN	EN	3/12 rp		3/24	65-0	3/26			4/3 (399)
HF2746	Munger	Board of Water & Soil—	3/9 EN	EN	3/19 rpa		4/8	134-0				
SF2311*	Price	city, county controls	3/4 EN	EN	3/16 rpa		3/24	46-18	3-26			
HF2842	Pelowski	Southeast bluffslands trail system—	3/12 EN	EN	3/13 rp		4/8	133-1				
SF2299*	Morse	established	3/4 EN	EN	3/16 rp		3/26	62-0	3/31			
FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS & INSURANCE												
HF1901	Winter	Insurance agents—	1/15 FI	FI	2/20 rpa		3/24	122-11				
SF1689*	Metzen	terminations regulated	1/13 CO	CO	2/27 rpa		3/12	58-0	3/18			4/1 (379)
HF2346	Bishop	Insurance—auto glass, replacement	3/2 FI	FI	3/18 rpa		3/31	132-0				
SF1997*	Hottinger	replacement coverage modified	2/27 CO	CO	3/18 rpa		3/24	65-0	3/26			4/7 (413)
GENERAL LEGISLATION VETERANS AFFAIRS & GAMING												
HF2465*	Frederick	Veterans—property, room searches	3/5 GL	GL	3/10 rpa		3/16	133-0	3/16		3/31	4/7 (410)
SF2029	Pariseau		2/27 VG	VG	3/9 rp		3/27	62-0				
HF2658	Peterson	Counties—Yellow Medicine	3/9 GL	GL	3/10 rp		3/30	124-5		4/2		
SF2514*	Frederickson, D.J.	hospital district elections	3/9 LG	LG	3/12 rp		3/19	66-0	3/24	4/2		
GOVERNMENTAL OPERATIONS												
HF0699	Reding	Retirement—	3/7/91 GO	GO	3/13 rpa		4/8	130-1				
SF0684	Pogemiller	judges' contributions increased	3/11/91 GO	GO	3/18 rpa							
HF0980*	Long	Subpoenas—issuance by joint	3/21/91 RU	GO†	4/8/91		4/25/91	131-0	4/22/91			4/2 (385)
SF1496	Riveness	legislative commissions authorized	3/26/91 GO	GO	3/19 rp		3/26	64-0				
HF1114*	Kahn	Gender balance required	3/25/91 GO	GO	4/24/91 rp		5/17/91	75-55	5/20/91		4/8	
SF0768	Pappas	in state agency appointments	3/14/91 GO	GO	4/15/91 rp							
HF1133	Bauerly	Public employees—	3/25/91 GO	GO	3/12 rpa		4/8	134-0				
SF2037*	Price	bargaining settlements released	2/27 GO	GO	3/24 rpa		3/26	64-0	3/31			
HF1350*	Jaros	Pensions—back pay granted	4/4/91 GO	GO	3/5 rpa		3/25	132-0	3/26		4/7	
SF1139	Solon	for wrongful discharge	4/2/91 GO	GO	3/20 rpa		3/30	64-0				
HF1567*	McGuire	Pensions—Falcon Heights	3/10/91 GO	GO	3/9 rpa		3/12	131-0	3/18			
SF2354	Marty	firefighters permitted vesting	3/5 GO	GO	3/10 rpa		3/24	62-0				4/1 (372)
HF1692	Jaros	Retirement—municipal police,	3/10/91 GO	GO	3/9 rpa		4/8	131-0				
SF1558*	Solon	fire accounts merged with PERA	5/8/91 GO	GO	3/19 rpa		3/27	59-0	3/31			
HF1744*	Dempsey	Pensions—PERA, surviving spouse	1/6 GO	GO	3/9 rpa		3/16	130-0	3/16			4/1 (373)
SF1710	Fredrickson, D.R.	optional annuity	1/15 GO	GO	3/10 rpa		3/24	62-0				
HF1960	Reding	Pensions—public employee	2/18 GO	GO	3/12 rpa		4/8	133-0				
SF1910	Morse	post-retirement adjustments	2/24 GO	FN	4/7 rpa							
HF2014	Reding	Retirement— police, fire granted	2/20 GO	GO	3/13 rpa		4/8	134-0				
SF2352*	Piper	actuarial assumption increase	3/4 GO	GO	3/17 rpa		3/26	59-0	3/31			
HF2225*	O'Connor	St. Paul—voting procedures for	2/27 GO	GO	3/23 rpa		3/25	132-0	3/26			4/3 (393)
SF2412	Waldorf	police relief association changed	3/9 GO	GO	3/18 rpa		3/30	66-0				
HF2242	McGuire	Human rights—zero tolerance	2/27 GO	GO	3/12 rp		4/8	134-0				
SF1985	Pariseau	policy adopted	2/24 JU	JU	3/11 rpa		3/25	59-0	3/30†			
HF2287*	Jefferson	Police, fire fighter relief	3/2 GO	GO	3/23 rpa		3/25	127-0	3/26		4/2	
SF1970	Waldorf	associations—state aid altered	2/24 GO	GO	3/18 rpa		3/30	66-1				
HF2313	Jaros	Retirement—Duluth teachers	3/2 GO	GO	3/9 rpa		3/30	126-6				
SF2182*	Solon	allowed lump sum adjustment	3/2 GO	GO	3/18 rpa		3/24	63-0	3/26			4/3 (403)
HF2438*	Reding	Pensions—technical college	3/5 GO	GO	3/9 rpa		3/25	132-0	3/26		4/7	
SF2367	Morse	employees made eligible	3/5 GO	GO	3/19 rpa		4/3	63-0				

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HF2565	Jefferson	Pensions—Mpls police, fire	3/5 GO	GO	3/13 rp		4/8	134-0				
SF2382*	Pogemiller	survivor benefits increased	3/5 GO	GO	3/13 rp		3/24	64-0	3/26			
HF2586	Trimble	St. Paul tourism district—	3/5 EC	GO	3/19 rpa		4/8	115-15				
SF2323	Cohen	reorganization	3/4 EH	RA	3/18	reGO						
HF2704*	Clark	State councils—Asian-Pacific	3/9 GO	GO	3/13 rp		3/18	132-0	3/19		3/31	4/7 (408)
SF2597	Pappas	membership increase	3/10 GO	GO	3/24 rpa		3/26	63-0				
HF2744*	Koppendrayner	State departments—	3/9 GO	GO	3/13 rp		3/18	134-0	3/20			4/1 (375)
SF2566	Renneke	employee relations expenses	3/10 GO	GO	3/16 rp		3/24	62-0				
HF2769*	Rukavina	Viginia—police relief	3/9 GO	GO	3/23 rpa		3/25	132-0	3/26			4/3 (392)
SF2531	Dicklich	benefits changed	3/9 GO	GO	3/18 rpa		3/30	59-0				
HEALTH & HUMAN SERVICES												
HF1958	Vellenga	Youth employment, education—	2/20 HH	HH	3/11 rpa	reAP†						
SF1946	Finn	pilot program established	2/24 ED	ED	3/9 rpa	reHH						
HF1978*	Cooper	Dental practice—	2/20 HH	HH	3/12 rp		3/24	131-2	3/25		4/7	
SF1824	Solon	ionizing radiation regulations	2/20 HH	HH	3/25 rpa		4/2	67-0				
HF2065	Trimble	Asian youth—	2/24 HH	HH	3/17 rpa	reAP†						
SF1942	Kelly	crime prevention	2/24 HH	HH	3/4 rpa	reFN						
HF2117	Segal	Child abuse, prevention—	2/27 HH	HH	3/12 rpa	reAP†						
SF2020	Berglin	home health visiting	2/27 HH	HH	3/5 rp	reFN						
HF2254*	Cooper	Pharmacy board appointments—	2/27 HH	HH	3/12 rp		3/18	134-0				4/2 (389)
SF2049	Vickerman	geographic representation	2/27 HH	GO	3/18 rpa		3/27	61-0				
HF2532	Segal	Guardian powers related to	3/5 HH	HH	3/20 rpa		4/8	130-1				
SF2247*	Kroening	mentally retarded—restricted	3/2 HH	HH	3/9 rpa		3/26	60-0	3/31			
HF2579	Dorn	Social work board—	3/5 HH	HH	3/13 rpa		4/8	134-0				
SF2234*	Finn	disciplinary powers, reporting	3/2 HH	HH	3/24 rpa		3/26	61-2	3/31			
HF2962	Cooper	Health care review powers	3/16 HH	HH	3/19 rpa		3/30	133-0				
SF1900*	Finn	provided for nursing homes	3/10 JU	JU	3/18 rpa		3/24	65-0	3/26			4/3 (400)
HF2967	Clark	Residential facility resident	3/18 HH	HH	3/19 rpa		3/30	133-0				
SF2117*	Berglin	savings accounts regulated	2/27 HH	HH	3/16 rp		3/24	63-0	3/26		3/31	4/7 (406)
JUDICIARY												
HF1823	Milbert	Statutes—session laws,	1/10 JU	JU	3/20 rp		3/31	132-0				
SF1671*	Luther	numbering clarified	1/13 JU	JU	3/11 rp		3/24	63-0	3/25			4/7 (416)
HF1938	Pugh	Legal—mortgage, foreclosure	2/18 JU	JU	3/13 rp		4/8	133-0				
SF1856*	Finn	provisions modified	2/20 JU	JU	3/18 rpa		4/2	65-0	4/7			
HF1975	Vellenga	Crime—sex offender treatment:	2/20 JU	JU	3/11 rpa	reAP†						
SF1846	Kelly	programs, fund established	2/20 JU	JU	3/11 rpa	reHH						
HF2041	Segal	Crime—juveniles: screening,	2/24 HH	JU	3/20 rpa	reAP†						
SF1909	Marty	treatment programs created	2/24 HH	HH	3/9 rpa	reFN						
HF2159	Sarna	Peace officers—costs, fees paid	2/27 JU	JU	3/11 rpa		4/8	131-0				
SFnone		for unjustified complaints										
HF2541	Pugh	Probate proceedings—transfers,	3/5 JU	JU	3/13 rp		4/8	134-0				
SF2368*	Finn	death security registration	JU	JU	3/18 rp		3/26	62-0	3/31			
HF2610	Vellenga	Peace officers—federal	3/9 JU	JU	3/20 rpa		4/8	133-0				
SF2383*	McGowan	enforcement authority modified	3/5 JU	JU	3/18 rpa		3/26	64-0	3/31			
HF2695	Greenfield	Jury service exclusion	3/9 JU	JU	3/30 rpa		4/8	134-0				
SF2177*	Spear	prohibition for disabled	3/2 JU	JU	3/11 rpa		3/25	59-0	3/31			
HF2896	Brown	Law enforcement—	3/12 JU	JU	3/20 rp		3/31	131-0				
SF2124*	Spear	inmate transfers modified	2/27 JU	JU	3/16 rp		3/19	64-0	3/26			4/7 (417)

1992 MINNESOTA LEGISLATURE BILL STATUS TRACKING SHEET Bill action between April 2 - 9			COMMITTEE				FLOOR					FINAL
File No.	Author	Committee/Division/Bill Title	Introduction/ Cmte. Referral	Committee/Div.	Committee Report (date/action)	Re-referral	Final Passage	Vote	1st reading in other body/Substitution	Referred to Conference Cmte.	Concurrence & Repassage	Governor's Signature (Chapter Number)
rp -- recommended to pass 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									
LABOR-MANAGEMENT RELATIONS												
HF1889*	Rukavina	Personnel records—	1/15 LA	LA	2/24 rpa		3/5	130-0	3/9		4/7	
SF1747	Merriam	employee access expanded	1/15 EM	JU	3/25 rpa		4/2	64-3				
HF2142	Johnson, A.	Family leave law modified—	2/27 LA	LA	3/2 rpa		3/9	118-12			4/2	
SF2393	Piper	child care centers included	3/5 EM	EM	3/19 rpa		3/26	41-21				
HF2185	Farrell	Railroad employee protections—	2/27 LA	LA	3/9 rp		4/8	124-7				
SF2136*	Mondale	following acquisitions	2/27 EM	EM	3/19 rpa		3/27	57-5	3/31			
HF2640*	Uphus	Boilers, mint oil extraction—	3/10 LA	LA	3/12 rpa		3/25	131-0	3/26		4/2	
SF2408	Johnson, D.E.	considered agricultural	3/9 AGR	AGR	3/20 rpa		3/30	65-1				
LOCAL GOVERNMENT & METROPOLITAN AFFAIRS												
HF1848	Wagenius	Minneapolis—bonding permitted	1/13 LG	LG	2/20 rpt	reTA						
SF1705	Flynn	for federal plaza	1/15 LG	LG	3/3 rpt	reEH						
HF2269	Garcia	Twin Cities Airport — capital	3/2 LG	LG	3/10 rpa		4/8	122-11				
SF2271	Riveness	budget, noise mitigation funds	3/2 MA	MA	3/12 rpa							
HF2319	Orenstein	Ramsey County—	3/2 LG	LG	3/16 rpa		3/19	132-0				
SF2210*	Pappas	workers put on eligibility list	3/2 LO	LO	3/11 rp		3/12	62-0	3/18		3/25	4/1 (383)
HF2388*	Bodahl	HRA—public officials to apply	3/2 LG	LG	3/10 rpa		3/24	119-13	3/25		4/2	
SF2170	Morse	for loans, grants	3/2 LG	LG	3/10 rp		3/30	66-0				
HF2569	Rice	Crow Wing County—	3/5 LG	LG	3/10 rpt	reTA						
SFnone		tax-forfeited land sale permitted										
HF2707*	Koppendrayar	Mille Lacs County tax-forfeited	3/9 LG	LG	3/19 rpa		3/26	129-1	3/27		4/6	
SF2511	Davis	land sale authorized	3/13 EN	EN	3/13 rpa		3/31	63-0				
HF2712	Rukavina	Bonding permitted for	3/9 LG	LG	3/11 rpt	reTA						
SF2630	Solon	northeastern Minnesota jail	3/11 LG	LG	3/12 rpt	reTT						
HF2829	Dille	Hutchinson—special service	3/12 LG	LG	3/12 rpa	reTA						
SF2444	Bernhagen	district adopted by city	3/9 LG	LG	3/12 rpt	reTT						
REGULATED INDUSTRIES												
HF1488	Dawkins	Electric cooperatives—	4/8/91 RI	RI	2/25 rpa		3/30	69-60				
SF1298*	Dicklich	reapportionment	4/8/91 JU				3/24	63-1	3/26			4/3 (401)
HF1489*	Dawkins	Open meetings—	4/8/91 RI	RI	3/2 rpa		3/24	104-26	3/25		4/2	
SF1297	Dicklich	electric cooperative members	4/8/91 EP	RA			3/30	65-0				
HF1751	Olsen, S.	Telephone advertising—	1/6 RI	RI	3/12 rpa		3/24	132-0				
SF1919*	Novak	services regulation	2/24 EP	EP	3/2 rpa		3/16	60-0	3/19			4/1 (377)
HF2082*	Skoglund	Telephone tracer service—	2/24 RI	RI	3/12 rpa		3/18	134-0	3/19		4/6	
SF2320	Ranum	harassing calls, rules provided	3/19 RA				3/31	65-0				
HF2397*	Jacobs	Pipeline regulation—	3/2 RI	RI	3/9 rp		3/16	132-0	3/16			4/1 (386)
SF2484	Novak	liquified natural gas	3/9 TR	TR	3/20 rp		3/26	62-0				
RULES & LEGISLATIVE ADMINISTRATION												
HF3003	Vanasek	Federal balanced budget—	3/25 RU	RU	4/7 rp							
SF2791	Johnson, D.J.	resolution	4/7 FN									
TAXES												
HF1002	Clark	Housing—omnibus bill	3/21/91 HO	TA	4/25/91 rpa	reAP	5/18/91	68-61		5/20/91	3/24	
SF0720*	Metzen		3/11/91 EH	FN	5/13/91 rpa		5/15/91	67-0	5/17/91	3/18	3/23	4/1 (376)
HF2191	Simoneau	Transit bonding authority extended	2/27 TR	TA	3/31 rpa							
SF2144	Merriam		2/27 TR	TT	3/27 rpa							

1992 MINNESOTA LEGISLATURE BILL STATUS TRACKING SHEET Bill action between April 2 - 9			COMMITTEE				FLOOR					FINAL
File No.	Author	Committee/Division/Bill Title	Introduction/ Cmte. Referral	Committee/Div.	Committee Report (date/action)	Re-referral	Final Passage	Vote	1st reading in other body/Substitution	Referred to Conference Cmte.	Concurrence & Repassage	Governor's Signature (Chapter Number)
HF2800	Ogren	Health care— coverage for	3/10 JU	TA†	4/8 rpa							
SF2603	Berglin	uninsured, underinsured	3/10 HH	FN	4/9 h							
HF2884	Rest	Bonding procedures, authority	3/12 TA	TA	3/19 rpa		4/8	134-0				
SF2648	Pogemiller	modified for HFA, HECB, RFA	3/11 FN	TT	4/7 rpa							
HF2940	Ogren	Taxes—omnibus bill	3/16 TA†	TA	3/27 rpa		4/2	78-51	4/3	4/8		
SF2755	Johnson, D.J.		3/19 TT	TT	3/30 rpa	reFN	4/3	44-21		4/3		
		TRANSPORTATION										
HF1933	Anderson, R.	Fergus Falls— Hwy. 297 redefined	2/18 TR	TR	3/18 rp		3/30	132-0				
SF1767*	Larson		2/18 TR	TR	3/10 rp		3/24	65-0	3/26			4/3 (396)
HF2341*	Mariani	Public transit—engineering,	3/2 TR	TR	3/11 rpa		3/25	131-0	3/26			4/3 (394)
SF1914	Cohen	planning funding provided	2/24 TR	TR	3/9 rp	reRA	3/30	67-0				
HF2375*	Mariani	Special needs transit	3/2 TR	TR	3/18 rp		3/24	131-0	3/25			4/2 (390)
SF1770	Frank	committee selected	2/18 MA	MA	3/5 rp		3/27	61-0				

AP

HF 2121 (Education Finance—omnibus bill)
†HF1741, 1784, 1787, 1850, 1865, 1869, 1882,
1888, 1897 (sections), 1913, 1914, 1917, 1939,
1946, 1963, 1986, 2008, 2078, 2101, 2105, 2109,
2197, 2110, 2151, 2191, 2194, 2197, 2230, 2258,
2348, 2358, 2365, 2373, 2449, 2518, 2588, 2590,
2631, 2671, 2676, 2690, 2742, 2743, and 2766
incorporated into HF2121 (Other provisions
incorporated: HF2730, 2847, 2902, and 2937)

HF1849 (Crime—omnibus bill)

†HF1849-AP/sg 4/1 rpa reAP; AP/hr 4/3 rpa reAP
††HF1849 includes HF1958, 1975, 2086, 1986,
1958, 2041, 2117, 2065, and 2283
†SF2732 incorporated into SF2788
†SF2199-portions incorporated into SF2699

HF2940 (Taxes—omnibus bill)

†HF1848, 1931, 2089, 2569, 2712, and 2829
incorporated into HF2940 (Other provisions
incorporated: HF1512, 1730, 1854, 1899, 1917
(sections), 2200, 2216, 2233, 2347, 2434, 2439,
2479, 2515, 2558, 2652, 2656, 2747, 2812, 2816,
2933 (sections), 2982, 2992, 2993, and 3005)

AP/ecir

†SF2103-TR 3/11 rpa

AP/enr

†HF1934-TA 3/25 rpa reAP

ED

Please refer to AP-HF2121

ED/edfin

Please refer to AP-HF2121
†SF1646, 1838, 1884, 1982, 2294, 2480, and
2738 incorporated into SF2326
†SF2424-EN 3/24 rpa reFN; RA; incorporated
into SF 2326
†SF1662 incorporated into SF2755

EG

Please refer to AP-HF2940

GO

†HF0980-RU 3/25/91 reGO
†SF1985-SF1987 is comparable to HF1985.
HF1985 was the bill passed by the House

HH

Please refer to AP-HF1849

JU

Please refer to AP-HF1849

LG

Please refer to AP-HF2940

TA

HF2800-AP 4/7 rpa reTA

Do you know?

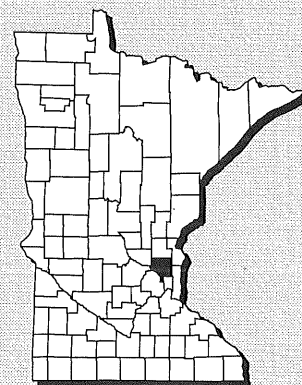
Anoka County, established May 23, 1857, takes its name from the city of the same name. It is a Dakota word meaning "the other side," or "both sides" — an appropriate title since the city straddles the Rum River.

But some historians noted that the Ojibwe, whose language differs greatly from the Dakota, also had a similar word, "Anoki" which they used to refer to both the Rum River and the site of the city. Roughly translated, it means "I work," or "where they work," perhaps in reference to the extensive lumbering that once took place on the river.

L.M. Ford, one of the local people who

assisted in choosing the county name, decided to set the record straight. In a newspaper article from 1873, he explained that the founders had only the Dakota translation in mind.

"The name for the new town was of no little interest," he wrote. "It was decided to give it an Indian name. The Dakota lexicon, just published, was not infrequently consulted and at length the euphonious name Anoka was decided upon. To this day the name is by no means inappropriate, as the town is growing up and extending on either side of the beautiful but badly named river."



1992 MINNESOTA LEGISLATURE: House action on all bills through April 2, 2:30 p.m.

Committee Action

HF — House File
SF — Senate File
CH — Chapter
* — version under consideration
rp — recommended to pass
rpa — recommended to pass as amended

nrr — not recommended to pass
re — re-referred to another cmte./div./sub. cmte.
a — amended
h — heard
w — withdrawn
lo — laid over
inc — incorporated into HF _____
† — footnote

Floor Action

fp — final passage
r — first reading in other body
sub — substitution
CC — Conference Committee
cr — concurrence and repassage

Final Action

g — governor signed bill
v — governor vetoed bill
liv — governor line-item vetoed the bill
ret — returned to committee of last action
t — laid on table

AG	AGRICULTURE
AGR	AGRICULTURE & RURAL DEVELOPMENT
AP	APPROPRIATIONS
AP/ecir	Ec. Dev., Infra. & Reg. Div.
AP/ed	Education Div.
AP/enr	Environ. & Nat. Res. Div.
AP/hr	Human Resources Div.
AP/sg	State Government Div.
CO	COMMERCE
EC	ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT
EC/itt	Int'l Trade & Tech. Div.
ED	EDUCATION
ED/edfin	Education Finance Div.
ED/high	Higher Education Div.
ED/ef	Education Funding Div.
EE	ELECTIONS & ETHICS
EG	ENERGY
EH	ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT & HOUSING
EM	EMPLOYMENT
EN	ENVIRONMENT & NATURAL RESOURCES
EP	ENERGY & PUBLIC UTILITIES
ET	ETHICS
FI	FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS & INSURANCE
FI/bk	Banking Div.
FN	FINANCE
FN/atr	Ag., Tr. & Reg. Div.
FN/esa	Ec. & State Affairs Div.
FN/ed	Education Div.
FN/enr	Environ. & Nat. Res. Div.
FN/hh	Health & Hum. Res. Div.
GL	GENERAL LEGISLATION, VETERANS AFFAIRS & GAMING
GL/vet	Veterans Affairs Div.
GO	GOVERNMENTAL OPERATIONS
GO/gs	Government Structures Div.
GR	GAMING REGULATION
HH	HEALTH & HUMAN SERVICES
HH/hca	Health Care Access Div.
HO	HOUSING
JU	JUDICIARY
JU/cl	Civil Law Div.
JU/crjus	Criminal Justice Div.
JU/crl	Criminal Law Div.
LA	LABOR-MANAGEMENT RELATIONS
LG	LOCAL GOVERNMENT & METROPOLITAN AFFAIRS
LO	LOCAL GOVERNMENT
MA	METROPOLITAN AFFAIRS
RA	RULES AND ADMINISTRATION
RE	REDISTRICTING
RI	REGULATED INDUSTRIES
RU	RULES & LEGISLATIVE ADMINISTRATION
TA	TAXES
TR	TRANSPORTATION
TT	TAXES & TAX LAWS
TT/ised	Inc., Sales & Dev. Div.
TT/ptlga	Prop. Taxes & LGA Div.
VG	VETERANS & GENERAL LEGISLATION
WM	WAYS & MEANS

Editor's note: This section, which is organized chronologically by House file number, shows the last House action on every bill that has had a hearing in the House from the beginning of the 1992 session through April 2 at 2:30 p.m. This, coupled with the current week's bill tracking chart in the preceding section, should provide an accounting of every bill that has been heard in the House.

If you find a bill in this section and want to know if it has been acted on this week, look to the weekly bill tracking chart in the preceding section, which has bills organized by committee subject.

Keys to the abbreviations for both the committee names and House actions appear on this page; the action key appears on each page.

HF/SF	Action Date	House Action	HF/SF	Action Date	House Action
HF0107/SF0081	3/2	reCC	HF1702/SF1581	2/27	HO rpa reAP
HF0123/SF0043	3/2	HO rp	HF1709/SF1588	2/19	TR h, re-subcom.
HF0149/SF1013	3/11	LG nrr	HF1720/SF1591	2/25	JU/crjus rp reJU
HF0155/SF0816	3/16	reCC	HF1726/SF1596	1/10	SFsub, v, 2/20, v overridden
HF0176/SF0168	3/17	GL/vet rp reGL	HF1728/SF1597	1/10	SFsub, v 2/20, v overridden
HF0217/SF0394	3/19	GO rpa	HF1731/SF1598	2/20	v override fails 77-49
HF0285/SF0897	3/9	JU h, a, inc HF2574	HF1736/SF1712	2/26	TR rp reAP
HF0295/SF0199	2/27	HH rpa reGO	HF1738/SF1700	4/1	fp 132-0, sub
HF0355/SF1015	3/11	TR rpa	HF1740/SF1621*	1/14	g CH360
HF0370/SF0356	2/19	ED h	HF1742/SFnone	2/19	JU/crjus h, a
HF0376/SF0429	3/19	HH a, nrr	HF1744/SF1710	3/9	GO rpa
HF0419/SF0410	3/30	fp 131-0	HF1750/SF1605	3/20	GL rpa
HF0442/SF0273	3/2	JU h, a	HF1751/SF1919	3/24	fp 132-0, SFsub
HF0443/SF0422	3/19	GO rp reAP	HF1756/SF1622*	2/18	g CH362
HF0487/SF0304	3/19	CO rpa	HF1757/SF1704	3/10	LG rpa
HF0490/SF0633	3/4	ED/edfin h	HF1761/SF1696	3/16	fp 130-0, sub
HF0607/SF0450	2/19	ED h	HF1763/SF1772	3/31	g CH387
HF0667/SF0735	3/19	GO rp, SFsub	HF1776/SF1706	3/25	AP/ed h
HF0699/SF0684	3/13	GO rpa	HF1777/SF1623*	3/12	g CH365
HF0730/SF0784	3/13	ED/edfin h	HF1778/SF1656	3/12	LG rpa
HF0748/SF0764*	3/31	g CH382	HF1781/SF1632	3/12	GL h, a
HF0756/SF0975	2/24	LA rpa	HF1783/SF1679	3/12	GL h, a
HF0769/SF0850	4/2	AP/ecir rpa reAP	HF1784/SF1646	3/10	ED/edfin h
HF0779/SF0731	3/24	TA rpa reRU	HF1787/SF1776	3/18	ED/edfin rp, inc HF2121
HF0802/SF0651	3/11	FI rpa	HF1788/SFnone	1/9	ED nrr
HF0804/SF0695	3/4	TR h, a	HF1791/SFnone	3/10	FI rpa
HF0829/SF0512	3/20	AG rpa, SFsub	HF1797/SF1615	3/12	EN rpa reAP
HF0905/SF0522	3/12	EN rpa	HF1801/SF1736	3/12	GL h, a
HF0917/SF1109	3/20	g CH367	HF1803/SF1619	4/2	fp 132-1, SFsub, reCC
HF1002/SF0720	3/24	cr	HF1811/SF1641	2/26	ED rp reAP
HF1133/SF2037	3/12	GO rpa	HF1817/SF1698	3/13	JU rp
HF1196/SF0979	3/20	JU rpa	HF1818/SF1668	3/16	fp 133-0, sub
HF1235/SF1070	3/4	ED/edfin h	HF1823/SF1671	3/31	fp 132-0, SFsub
HF1249/SF1172	3/31	fp 121-10, sub, cr	HF1825/SF1666*	3/31	g CH380
HF1313/SF1568	3/13	TR rpa reAP	HF1826/SF1684	3/4	ED/edfin h
HF1334/SF1230	3/19	GO rpa	HF1827/SF1681	3/2	AG rpa
HF1347/SF1252	3/17	EN rp	HF1829/SF1791	2/28	JU/crjus rp reJU
HF1350/SF1139	3/25	fp 132-0, sub	HF1833/SF1674	3/9	fp 113-17
HF1357/SF1386	3/12	HH rp reGO	HF1838/SF1894	3/27	AP/enr rp reAP
HF1391/SF1300	3/25	cr	HF1840/SF0011*	1/17	g CH359
HF1416/SF1243	3/16	fp 132-0, sub	HF1842/SF1788	2/26	JU/crjus rpa reJU
HF1441/SF1319	3/20	JU rpa	HF1843/SFnone	3/10	GL rpa
HF1453/SF1292	4/2	AP/enr rp reAP	HF1848/SF1705	2/20	LG rp reTA
HF1479/SFnone	2/20	LG h	HF1849/SF1687	3/19	JU rp
HF1488/SF1298	3/30	fp 69-60, SFsub	HF1850/SF1663	3/18	ED/edfin rpa, inc HF2121
HF1489/SF1297	3/24	fp 104-26, sub	HF1852/SF1717	3/2	fp 119-12
HF1494/SF1899	3/17	HH rpa reAP	HF1853/SF1716	2/20	LG rpa
HF1513/SF2011	3/19	EN rp, subSF	HF1860/SF1638	3/10	GL rp
HF1531/SF1323	3/12	LG rpa	HF1861/SF1722	3/17	EN rp, SFsub
HF1567/SF2354	3/12	fp 131-0	HF1862/SF1721	3/31	fp 125-0, sub, reCC
HF1573/SF1534	2/27	CO nrr, a	HF1865/SF1733	3/2	ED h
HF1597/SF1240	2/19	ED/high h	HF1868/SF2166	3/13	GO rp reTA
HF1652/SF1502	3/16	g, Res. 9	HF1873/SF1731	3/31	fp 133-0, sub
HF1667/SF1505	3/10	ED/edfin h	HF1875/SF1761	3/10	EC rp
HF1680/SF2213	3/18	FI rpa	HF1876/SF1701	3/20	HH rp reAP
HF1681/SF2212	3/25	fp 112-19	HF1884/SF1729	3/18	FI rpa
HF1692/SF1558	3/9	GO rpa	HF1886/SF1739	2/26	JU/crjus rp reJU
HF1693/SF1562*	1/17	g CH363	HF1888/SF1838	3/10	ED/edfin h
HF1701/SF1575	3/24	fp 133-0, sub	HF1889/SF1747	3/5	fp 130-0

1992 MINNESOTA LEGISLATURE: House action on all bills through April 2, 2:30 p.m.

Committee Action

HF — House File
SF — Senate File
CH — Chapter
* — version under consideration
rp — recommended to pass
rpa — recommended to pass as amended

nrp — not recommended to pass
re — re-referred to another cmte./div./sub. cmte.
a — amended
h — heard
w — withdrawn
lo — laid over
inc — incorporated into HF _____
† — footnote

Floor Action

fp — final passage
r — first reading in other body
sub — substitution
CC — Conference Committee
cr — concurrence and repassage

Final Action

g — governor signed bill
v — governor vetoed bill
liv — governor line-item vetoed the bill
ret — returned to committee of last action
t — laid on table

HF/SF	Action Date	House Action	HF/SF	Action Date	House Action	HF/SF	Action Date	House Action
HF1892/SF1644	3/11	JU rpa	HF2042/SFnone	3/11	ED rp reAP	HF2192/SF1950	3/17	EN rpa reTA, SFsub
HF1893/SF1864	3/11	ED/high rp reED	HF2043/SF1841	3/11	CO rpa	HF2193/SF2229	4/1	AP/hr rpa reAP
HF1895/SF1718	3/3	GO rpa reAP	HF2044*/SF1830	3/10	w/o, g CH366	HF2194/SF2340	3/16	ED/edfin rpa, inc HF2121
HF1896/SF1757	2/19	JU/crjus h, a	HF2046/SF2437	3/25	fp 131-0, sub	HF2196/SF2139	3/10	LG rp reTA
HF1897/SF2687	3/24	ED rpa reAP	HF2050/SF2732	3/24	AP/hr rpa reAP	HF2198/SF2361	3/11	ED/high rpa reED
HF1901/SF1689	3/24	fp 122-11, SFsub	HF2051/SF1794	3/19	GO rp	HF2205/SF1972	3/18	TRnrp
HF1903/SFnone	3/31	fp 90-40, reCC	HF2053/SF1921	3/18	TR rpa reAP	HF2206/SF1691	3/20	JU rpa
HF1910/SF1740	3/31	fp 126-5, sub	HF2060/SF1965	3/31	fp 131-0, sub	HF2211/SF1847	3/31	fp 133-0, sub
HF1911*/SF1766	3/25	g CH370	HF2061/SF2606	3/17	ED/edfin rpa, inc HF2121	HF2213/SF1857	4/1	AP/hr rpa reAP
HF1913/SF1785	3/12	ED/edfin h	HF2063/SF1819	3/18	fp 133-0, sub	HF2218/SF2147	3/9	JU/crjus rpa reJU
HF1914/SF1771	3/18	ED/edfin rpa, inc HF2121	HF2065/SF1942	3/17	HH rpa reAP	HF2219/SF1993	3/31	TA rpa
HF1916/SFnone	3/9	JU/crjus rpa reJU	HF2066/SF1608	3/2	LA rpa reAP	HF2221/SF1990	3/13	ED/edfin h
HF1917/SF1884	3/13	ED/edfin h, a	HF2069/SF1920	3/10	GL rpa reAP	HF2225/SF2412	3/25	fp 132-0, sub
HF1921/SF1749	3/11	JU h inc HF1738	HF2070/SF1812	3/25	ED h	HF2226/SF2418	3/13	GO rp
HF1929/SF1635	3/16	ED rp reAP	HF2071/SF2291	3/17	EC rpa reTA, SFsub	HF2229/SFnone	3/2	EN rpa reTA
HF1931/SF1774	3/4	EG rpa reTA	HF2073/SF1983	2/28	JU/crjus h	HF2230/SF1862	3/13	ED/edfin h
HF1933/SF1767	3/30	fp 132-0, SFsub	HF2076/SF1938	3/13	JU rp	HF2231/SF2282	3/19	GO rpa
HF1934/SF1790	3/25	TA rpa reAP	HF2078/SF1967	3/10	ED/edfin h	HF2236/SF2226	3/4	ED/edfin h
HF1938/SF1856	3/13	JU rp	HF2080/SF2062	3/11	TR rpa reAP	HF2238/SF2040	3/13	HH rpa reAP
HF1939/SF1786	3/13	ED/edfin h	HF2081/SF1903	3/18	fp 133-0	HF2242/SF1987	3/12	GO rp
HF1940/SF1976	3/19	HH rp reAP	HF2082/SF2320	3/19	fp 134-0, sub	HF2249/SFnone	3/12	GO nrp
HF1941/SF1821	3/20	JU rpa	HF2084/SFnone	2/27	GO rpa	HF2250/SF2120	3/31	fp 133-0, sub
HF1943/SF2017	3/9	RI rpa	HF2086/SF1815	3/25	ED h	HF2251/SF2013	3/26	GO rp, SFsub
HF1945/SF2492	3/9	JU/crjus h reJU	HF2089/SFnone	3/4	EG rpa reTA	HF2254/SF2049	3/18	fp 134-0
HF1946/SF1647	3/12	ED/edfin h, inc HF2121	HF2090/SF2012	3/11	JU rpa reAP	HF2257/SF2764	3/31	fp 123-10, SFsub
HF1948/SF1855	3/30	fp 128-0, sub, reCC	HF2093/SF1898	3/16	ED rp	HF2259*/SF2239	3/20	g CH368
HF1951/SF2065	3/12	LA rp reAP	HF2096/SF1801	3/3	CO rp	HF2260/SF2260	3/13	GO h
HF1952/SF2107	3/12	LA rpa, includes HF2336	HF2099/SF2374	3/24	fp 133-0, sub	HF2261/SF2402	3/11	FI rpa
HF1954/SF2091	2/27	HO rpa	HF2101/SF1813	3/16	ED/edfin rpa, inc HF2121	HF2265/SF2249	3/17	HH rpa
HF1957/SF1966	3/2	fp 132-0, sub	HF2103/SF2033	3/9	RI rpa	HF2267/SF2001	3/31	fp 132-0, SFsub
HF1958/SF1946	3/11	HH rpa reAP	HF2105/SF2656	3/18	ED/edfin rp, inc HF2121	HF2269/SF2271	3/10	LG rp
HF1960/SF1910	3/12	GO rpa	HF2106/SF1836	3/24	fp 113-20, sub	HF2273/SF2084	3/24	fp 126-6, sub
HF1965/SF1959	3/11	EN rp reAP	HF2108/SF2100	3/31	fp 90-42, sub	HF2280/SF2193	3/13	EN rpa
HF1967/SF2197	3/31	TA h	HF2109/SF2058	3/12	ED/edfin h, inc HF2121	HF2282/SF2233	3/20	JU rp
HF1968/SF2167	2/26	JU/crjus rpa reJU	HF2110/SF2200	3/12	ED/edfin h, inc HF2121	HF2283/SF2272	3/13	GO rp reAP
HF1969/SF2175	3/31	fp 132-1, sub, cr	HF2113/SF1999	3/24	fp 122-10, sub	HF2285/SF2263	3/12	LA rp
HF1971/SF1932	3/10	LG rp reTA	HF2115/SF2461	3/24	fp 131-0, sub	HF2286/SF1805	3/13	HH rpa, includes HF2868
HF1975/SF1846	3/11	JU rpa reAP	HF2117/SF2020	3/12	HH rpa reAP	HF2287/SF1970	3/25	fp 127-0, sub
HF1976/SF2208	3/30	fp 131-0, SFsub	HF2121/SF2326	3/31	AP rpa	HF2294/SF2641	3/9	LA rpa
HF1977/SF1958	3/3	EN rp reLG	HF2125/SF2069	3/30	fp 133-0, SFsub	HF2296/SF2264	3/9	RI w
HF1978/SF1824	3/24	fp 131-2, sub	HF2126/SF1978	3/24	AP/ed h	HF2298/SF2729	3/13	GO rp reAP
HF1979/SFnone	3/3	GO rpa	HF2128/SF1994	3/12	HH rp reAP	HF2299/SFnone	3/2	HO h, lo
HF1980/SF1922	3/31	fp 133-0, sub	HF2130/SF1926	3/10	ED/edfin h	HF2300/SF2306	3/12	CO h
HF1982/SF1822	3/20	JU rpa	HF2132/SF1901	3/12	CO rpa	HF2302/SF2314	3/2	EC rpa
HF1985/SF1866	3/27	AP/enr rpa reAP	HF2133/SF1939	3/9	RI nrp	HF2305/SF1633*	3/31	g CH384
HF1986/SF1840	3/18	ED/edfin rpa, inc HF2121	HF2134/SF2030	4/2	AP/edir rpa reAP	HF2309/SF2231	3/11	EN rp
HF1988/SF2241	3/24	fp 131-0, sub	HF2135/SF2092	3/12	RI rpa	HF2312/SF2115	3/19	GO rp
HF1989/SF1953	4/1	AP/sg rpa reAP	HF2137/SF2048	3/25	fp 118-14, sub	HF2313/SF2182	3/30	fp 126-6, SFsub
HF1991/SF1829	3/31	AP/enr rpa reAP	HF2139/SF2051	3/9 rp	JU/crjus rp reJU	HF2316/SF2111	3/20	JU rp
HF1992/SF2093	3/13	EN rp reJU	HF2141/SF1807	3/9	JU/crjus rpa reJU	HF2318/SF2556	3/10	ED rpa
HF1994/SF2417	3/13	AG rpa reAP	HF2142/SF2393	3/2	LA rpa	HF2319/SF2210	3/19	fp 132-0, SFsub
HF1996/SF2023	3/24	fp 132-0, sub	HF2144/SF2211	3/12	HH rp reAP	HF2320/SF2298	3/19	EN rpa, SFsub
HF1997/SF1837	3/13	GO rpa	HF2147/SF2042	3/13	EN rpa reAP	HF2322/SF2259	3/13	ED/edfin h, a
HF2000/SF1859	3/31	fp 132-0, sub	HF2149/SF2157	3/12	HH rp reAP	HF2324/SF1787	3/13	EN rpa
HF2001/SF1934	3/13	GO rpa	HF2150/SF2199	3/27	AP/enr rpa reAP	HF2334/SFnone	3/12	EN rpa
HF2002*/SF1908	3/20	g CH369	HF2151/SF2738	3/13 h	ED/edfin h	HF2335/SF2699	4/1	AP/sg rpa reAP
HF2004/SF1944	2/27	HO rpa reAP	HF2152/SF2529	3/12	ED/edfin h	HF2336/SFnone	3/12	LA h, inc HF1952
HF2005/SF2059	2/27	HO rpa reAP	HF2159/SFnone	3/11	JU rpa	HF2339/SF2080	3/9	AG rpa reAP
HF2009/SF1937	3/4	ED/edfin h	HF2160/SF2000	3/13	HH w/o, rec. reAP	HF2341/SF1914	3/25	fp 131-0, sub
HF2013/SF1991	3/30	fp 130-0, SFsub	HF2161/SF1825	3/12	HH rp reAP	HF2342/SF2186	3/18	HH rp
HF2014/SF2352	3/13	GO rpa	HF2167/SF2055	3/9	JU/crjus rp reJU	HF2343/SF2236	3/19	GO rpa
HF2017/SF2219	3/5	GO rp reAP	HF2168/SF1979	3/17	HH rpa reAP	HF2345/SF2573	3/10	GO rpa
HF2018/SF2750	3/13	GO rpa	HF2170/SF2158	3/12	CO rpa	HF2346/SF1997	3/31	fp 132-0
HF2023/SFnone	3/4	TR re-subcom.	HF2174/SF2146	3/3	EN rp AP	HF2348/SF2262	3/18	ED/edfin rp, inc HF2121
HF2025/SF1916	3/17	GO rpa	HF2180/SF2160	3/10	LG rpa reGO	HF2349/SF2520	3/11	TR rpa reAP
HF2028/SF1935	3/13	GO rpa	HF2181/SF1974	3/31	fp 132-0, sub	HF2351/SFnone	3/13	ED h reED/edfin
HF2029/SF1778	3/4	TR rp	HF2183/SF1893	3/13	LG rpa	HF2352/SF2292	3/24	fp 86-46, sub
HF2030/SF2057	3/24	fp 132-1, sub	HF2185/SF2136	3/9	LA rp	HF2355/SF2637	3/31	fp 133-0, SFsub
HF2031/SF1949	3/2	fp 131-0	HF2186/SF1780	3/24	fp 126-6	HF2358/SF2294	3/13	ED/edfin h, a
HF2032/SF1881	3/13	TR rpa reAP	HF2187/SF2315	3/9	RI rp	HF2359/SFnone	3/4	ED/edfin h
HF2033/SF1849	3/11	LG rpa reTA	HF2189/SF2380	3/10	EC rpa	HF2360/SF1590	3/18	LA rpa
HF2034/SF1724	3/11	HH rp	HF2190/SF2110	3/31	fp 130-1, sub	HF2365/SF2424	3/13	ED/edfin h, a
HF2041/SF1909	3/20	JU rpa reAP	HF2191/SF2144	3/31	TA rpa	HF2367/SF2246	3/17	HH rpa reAP

1992 MINNESOTA LEGISLATURE: House action on all bills through April 2, 2:30 p.m.

Committee Action			Floor Action			Final Action		
HF — House File SF — Senate File CH — Chapter * — version under consideration rp — recommended to pass rpa — recommended to pass as amended			nrp — not recommended to pass re — re-referred to another cmte./div./sub. cmte. a — amended h — heard w — withdrawn lo — laid over inc — incorporated into HF _____ † — footnote			fp — final passage r — first reading in other body sub — substitution CC — Conference Committee cr — concurrence and repassage		
						g — governor signed bill v — governor vetoed bill liv — governor line-item vetoed the bill ret — returned to committee of last action t — laid on table		
HF/SF	Action Date	House Action	HF/SF	Action Date	House Action	HF/SF	Action Date	House Action
HF2368/SF2665	3/13	GO rpa reAP	HF2561/SF2678	3/13	EN nrp	HF2732/SF2660	3/24	fp 132-0, sub
HF2369/SF2242	3/18	fp 133-0	HF2563/SF2458	3/18	HH rp reAP	HF2733/SF2728	3/13	AG rpa
HF2371/SF1975	3/25	ED h	HF2564/SF2273	3/13	EN w/o rec. reAP	HF2734/SF2710	4/2	AP/enr rpa reAP
HF2373/SFnone	3/11	ED rp reGL	HF2565/SF2382	3/13	GO rp	HF2741/SF2489	3/11	HO rpa
HF2375/SF1770	3/24	fp 131-0, sub	HF2566/SF2321	3/13	AG rpa	HF2742/SF2501	3/13	ED/edfin h
HF2377/SF1968	3/31	fp 132-0, sub, cr	HF2567/SF2183	3/24	AP/ed h	HF2744/SF2566	3/18	fp 134-0
HF2379/SFnone	3/11	JU rpa reAP	HF2569/SFnone	3/10	LG rp reTA	HF2746/SF2311	3/19	EN rpa
HF2381/SF2205	3/31	AP/enr rp reAP	HF2572/SF2309	3/16	fp 132-1	HF2749/SF2503	3/30	fp 132-0
HF2382/SF2506	3/13	ED/edfin h	HF2574/SFnone	3/11	JU rpa	HF2750/SF2468	3/31	fp 131-2, sub
HF2388/SF2170	3/24	fp 119-13, sub	HF2577/SF2353	3/13	TR rp	HF2752/SF2551	3/25	fp 131-0, sub
HF2389/SF2221	3/24	AP/ed h	HF2578/SF2185	3/12	EN rp	HF2754/SF2599	3/13	GO rpa
HF2393/SF2220	3/18	AP h reED/edfin	HF2579/SF2234	3/13	HH rpa	HF2756/SF2530	3/30	fp 131-0 sub
HF2394/SF2222	3/25	AP/ed h	HF2584/SF2401	3/10	LG rp reTA	HF2757/SFnone	3/11	LG rpa
HF2396/SF2131	3/13	JU nrp	HF2585/SF2385*	3/31	g CH378	HF2759/SF1933	3/20	EN lo
HF2397/SF2484	3/16	fp 132-0, sub	HF2586/SF2323	3/19	GO rpa	HF2766/SFnone	3/13	ED/edfin h
HF2402/SF2088	3/13	JU rpa	HF2587/SF2737	3/13	GO rpa	HF2767/SF2643	3/13	GO nrp
HF2404/SF2194	3/13	GO rpa	HF2588/SF2118	3/17	ED/edfin rp, inc HF2121	HF2768/SFnone	3/11	ED/high rp reED
HF2413/SF2195	3/16	ED h	HF2589/SFnone	3/11	LG nrp	HF2769/SF2531	3/25	fp 132-0, sub
HF2415/SF2707	3/31	fp 129-2, sub	HF2590/SF2659	3/18	ED/edfin rp, inc HF2121	HF2772/SF2554	3/18	ED/edfin rpa, sec 1-15, 19,
HF2417/SF2156	3/13	GO rpa reAP	HF2592/SF2162	3/12	EN rp	21-26, 30-38, 40, 42, 43-46 inc HF2121		
HF2419/SF2442	3/9	RI nrp	HF2593/SF2308	3/30	fp 128-0	HF2773/SF2626	3/31	TA rpa
HF2420/SF2411	3/20	HH rpa reAP	HF2594/SF2316	3/11	TR rpa	HF2776/SF2485	3/19	GO rpa reAP
HF2421/SF2319	3/20	EN rp, SFsub	HF2596/SF2617	3/12	EC rpa reAP	HF2783/SF2693	3/13	AG rp reAP
HF2422/SF2325	3/18	HH rpa reAP	HF2598/SF2466	3/10	ED/edfin h	HF2784/SF2547	3/13	GO rpa
HF2423/SF2409	3/13	GO rpa	HF2601/SF2434	3/13	GO rp	HF2785/SF2394	3/13	ED rpa reAP
HF2426/SF2451	3/13	LG rpa	HF2603/SF1888	3/20	HH rpa	HF2787/SFnone	3/13	ED h reED/edfin
HF2430/SF2615	3/11	ED/high rp reED	HF2605/SF1750	3/31	TR rpa reRU	HF2788/SF2598	3/13	ED h ED/edfin
HF2431/SF1399	3/30	fp 128-3, SFsub, reCC	HF2606/SF2493	3/13	ED rp reAP	HF2791/SFnone	3/13	GO rpa
HF2432/SF1896	4/1	AP/sg rpa reAP	HF2608/SF1649	3/26	fp 129-0, sub	HF2792/SF2581	3/18	fp 134-0
HF2435/SF2700	3/30	fp 132-0, sub	HF2610/SF2383	3/20	JU rpa	HF2793/SF2685	3/13	AG h, a, lo
HF2437/SF2095	3/25	AP/enr rpa	HF2612/SF2389	3/17	EN rpa, SFsub	HF2800/SF2603	4/2	AP/hr h
HF2438/SF2367	3/25	fp 132-0, sub	HF2618/SFnone	3/13	GO h	HF2801/SF2604	3/25	AP/ed h (art. 6)
HF2443/SF2363	3/11	ED/high rp reED	HF2619/SF2392	3/17	EN rpa, SFsub	HF2802/SF2602	3/16	FI rpa reAP
HF2445/SF2336	3/18	LA rpa	HF2621/SF2407	3/11	EG rp	HF2804/SF2572	3/20	AG rpa
HF2446/SF2332	3/10	LG rpa reTA	HF2623/SF2344	3/20	EN rp	HF2813/SF2746	3/13	GO rp
HF2449/SF2317	3/13	ED/edfin h, a	HF2624/SF2430	3/20	EN rpa, SFsub	HF2822/SF2497	3/17	CO rp reJU
HF2450/SF2253	3/11	CO h,w	HF2631/SF2481	3/18	ED/edfin rpa, inc HF2121	HF2823/SF2576	3/13	EN rp
HF2455/SF2605	3/10	EC rpa reAP	HF2632/SF2422	3/16	EC rp reAP	HF2827/SF2628	3/13	GO rpa
HF2463/SF2086	3/19	LG rpa reTA	HF2633/SF2257	3/20	AG rpa	HF2829/SF2444	3/12	LG rpa reTA
HF2465/SF2029	3/31	fp 133-0, sub, cr	HF2634/SF2634	4/1	AP/sg rpa reAP	HF2830/SF2640	3/13	AG rpa reAP
HF2472/SF2196	3/13	HH rpa reAP	HF2635/SFnone	3/16	EC rpa reGO	HF2832/SF2645	3/20	EN lo
HF2475/SF2227	3/9	HO rpa	HF2640/SF2408	3/25	fp 131-0, sub	HF2842/SFnone	3/13	EN rp
HF2480/SF2429	3/13	AG rpa reAP	HF2642/SF2286	3/20	GL rpa	HF2848/SF2505	4/1	AP/sg rpa reAP
HF2482/SF2066	3/17	EC rpa reTA, SFsub	HF2643/SF2692	4/1	AP/hr rp reAP	HF2849/SF2101	3/24	fp 133-0, sub
HF2483/SF2421	3/30	fp 131-0	HF2645/SF2274	3/19	CO rpa	HF2853/SF2028	3/20	AG rp
HF2488/SF1693	3/20	JU rpa	HF2647/SF2622	3/31	fp 133-0, sub	HF2854/SF2649	3/24	fp 132-0, sub
HF2489/SFnone	4/2	AP/enr inc HF2717	HF2649/SF2384	3/20	JU rpa	HF2855/SF2432	3/20	EN rpa reAP, SFsub
HF2492/SFnone	3/11	ED rp reGL	HF2650/SF2450	3/12	EC rp reAP	HF2858/SF2704	3/13	HH rpa reAP, incl. HF2857
HF2497/SF2441	3/5	HO rp reTA	HF2657/SF2595	3/12	RI rpa	HF2878/SF2499	3/20	EN rp, SFsub
HF2499/SF2337*	3/31	g CH391	HF2658/SF2514	3/30	fp 124-5, SFsub	HF2879/SFnone	3/19	CO h re-subcom.
HF2501/SF2496	3/5	HO rpa reTA	HF2664/SF2679	3/13	EN rpa	HF2884/SF2648	3/19	TA rpa
HF2502/SF2324	3/13	EN rpa reAP	HF2669/SFnone	3/11	EG rp	HF2885/SF2655	4/2	AP/enr rpa reAP
HF2504/SF1858	3/19	EN rpa	HF2676/SF2477	3/13	ED/edfin h	HF2891/SF2658	3/19	CO rp
HF2505/SF1802	3/31	fp 117-14, sub	HF2680/SF2235	3/13	GO rp reAP	HF2896/SF2124	3/31	fp 131-0, SFsub
HF2508/SF2654	3/11	EN rp	HF2683/SF2467	3/24	fp 133-0, sub	HF2904/SF2475	3/19	CO rpa
HF2509/SF2414	3/13	ED/edfin h	HF2684/SF2473	3/24	AP/hr rpa reAP/enr	HF2906/SF2684	3/13	ED/edfin h
HF2510/SF2510	3/13	LG rpa	HF2685/SF2428	3/18	EG rpa	HF2910/SF2705	3/13	EN rpa
HF2514/SF2322	3/20	GL rpa reAP	HF2688/SF2463	3/11	FI rpa reAP	HF2913/SF2523	4/1	AP/hr rp reAP
HF2518/SF2365	3/18	ED/edfin h, inc HF2121	HF2690/SF2558	3/18	ED/edfin rpa, HF2121	HF2924/SF2486	3/25	fp 130-0, sub
HF2520/SF2601	3/16	EC rpa	HF2694/SFnone	3/31	AP rpa (SF2788 comprable)	HF2927/SF2686	3/20	HH rpa reAP
HF2526/SF1694	3/19	LG nrp	HF2696/SF2137	3/13	HH rpa	HF2928/SF1782	3/19	HH rp
HF2530/SF2600	3/16	EC rpa	HF2702/SF2310	3/30	fp 130-0, SFsub	HF2939/SF2173	3/19	CO h, a, lo
HF2532/SF2247	3/20	HH rpa	HF2704/SF2597	3/31	fp 132-0, sub, cr	HF2940/SF2755	3/26	TA h
HF2535/SF2307	3/31	g CH388	HF2707/SF2511	3/26	fp 129-1, sub	HF2944/SF2741	3/19	CO rpa
HF2539/SFnone	3/12	EN rpa reTA	HF2708/SF2584	3/16	EC rp reAP	HF2948/SFnone	3/18	TR h
HF2541/SF2368	3/13	JU rp	HF2709/SF2483	3/30	fp 129-3, sub	HF2950/SF2662	4/2	AP/ecir rpa reAP
HF2543/SF2301	3/31	fp 131-0, SFsub	HF2712/SF2630	3/11	LG rp reTA	HF2962/SF1900	3/30	fp 133-0, SFsub
HF2544/SF2376	3/12	EN rpa	HF2716/SFnone	4/2	AP/enr inc HF2784	HF2967/SF2117	3/30	fp 133-0, SFsub
HF2545/SF1793	3/13	GO rp reAP	HF2717/SF2102	4/2	AP/enr rpa reAP, SFsub	HF2987/SF2766	3/20	EN rp reAP
HF2548/SF1753	3/13	ED/edfin h	HF2718/SFnone	3/12	EN rp reAP			
HF2551/SF2413	3/16	fp 133-0, sub	HF2719/SFnone	3/31	AP/enr rp reAP			
HF2553/SF2350	3/9	HO rpa reAP	HF2723/SF2509	3/31	AP/ecir rpa reAP			
HF2556/SF1669	3/19	EN nrp	HF2727/SF2565	3/12	LA rpa			

In the Hopper . . . April 3 - 9, 1992

Bill Introductions

HF3027 — HF3038

Monday, April 6

HF3027—Seaberg (IR)
Judiciary

Land security interest uniform act adopted.

HF3028—Nelson, S. (DFL)
Rules & Legislative Administration
Budget balancing resolution; Congress to adopt a constitutional amendment requiring a balanced federal budget.

HF3029—Schreiber (IR)
Taxes
Local government trust fund payments provided from local aid and homestead credit accounts for property tax relief, and money appropriated.

HF3030—Henry (IR)
Taxes
Local government trust fund payments provided from local aid and homestead credit accounts for property tax relief, and money appropriated.

HF3031—Girard (IR)
Taxes
Local government trust fund payments provided from local aid and homestead credit accounts for property tax relief, and money appropriated.

HF3032—Marsh (IR)
Taxes
Local government trust fund payments provided from local aid and homestead credit accounts for property tax relief, and money appropriated.

HF3033—Krambeier (IR)
Taxes
Local government trust fund payments provided from local aid and homestead credit

accounts for property tax relief, and money appropriated.

HF3034—Schafer (IR)
Taxes
Local government trust fund payments provided from local aid and homestead credit accounts for property tax relief, and money appropriated.

HF3035—Hasskamp (DFL)
Local Government & Metro. Affairs
Brainerd; Governor to exercise his authority to allow Brainerd to have local control over the decision to fluoridate its water.

Tuesday, April 7

HF3036—Runbeck (IR)
Taxes
Local government trust fund payments provided from local aid and homestead credit accounts for property tax relief, and money appropriated.

Wednesday, April 8

HF3037—Pugh (DFL)
Judiciary
Agricultural land resale to previous owner requirement provided damage recovery statute of limitations.

Thursday, April 9

HF3038—Wenzel (DFL)
Governmental Operations
Independent school district No. 482, Little Falls, former school board member provided service credit purchase.

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

Monday, April 13

2:30 p.m.

The House will meet in Session.

Tuesday, April 14

12 noon

The House will meet in Session.

Wednesday, April 15

1 p.m.

The House will meet in Session.

Thursday, April 16

1 p.m.

The House will meet in Session.

For further information, call the House Public Information Office, (612) 296-2146 or 1-800-657-3550.

It's a fact!

It wasn't of Biblical proportions, but 1873 did mark a locust invasion that covered southwestern Minnesota.

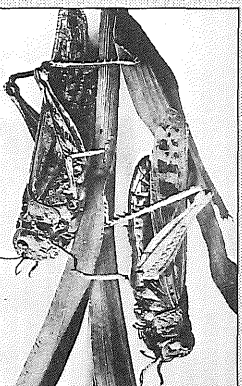
Wheat crops were ravaged in 13 counties. Volunteer committees arose to supply food and clothing to destitute farmers. The St. Paul Chamber of Commerce, headed by former Gov. Henry Sibley, found that 600 families would need to be fed in the coming winter. Then-Gov. Cushman Davis asked the Legislature to take action.

Believing the invasion ended in 1873, only \$5,000 was appropriated for food and clothing, with an additional \$25,000 for replacement of seed grain.

But grasshopper eggs laid the summer before hatched in the spring of 1874. The subsequent grasshopper infestation devastated 28 counties and 1,500 farmers saw their fields completely destroyed, wrote William Watts Folwell in *A History of Minnesota*.

Of 640,000 acres under cultivation in the counties affected, 240,000 were destroyed by the locusts. A year later, \$100,000 was approved by the Legislature for disaster relief.

Ideal hatching conditions brought the issue to the Capitol again in 1990, when the Legislature set aside \$605,000 to eradicate grasshopper eggs. But record rainfall later that year destroyed many of the grasshopper eggs, and only some of the money had to be used.



The plant-eating orthopterous grasshopper.

—photo courtesy Minnesota Historical Society



State lawmakers want to play ball with organizers of a new minor league baseball circuit expected to toss out its first pitch in 1993. A late-inning rider inserted into the omnibus appropriations bill recently instructs the state Department of Trade and Economic Development to "assist in the re-establishment and promotion of the Northern League." The league plans a 70-game schedule with teams in six or eight Midwestern cities, including St. Paul, Duluth, and St. Cloud. League headquarters likely would be in St. Paul. Said Rep. Phyllis Kahn (DFL-Mpls) of the Appropriations Committee, the league could be "one of the most brilliant economic spikes in this country." She adds that the provision won't cost the state even the price of a bag of peanuts or a box of crackerjacks.

Rep. Jim Rice (DFL-Mpls) has taken his lumps over the years from Twin Cities' newspapers during his 30-something years in politics. Like most politicians, he has at one time or another been impaled by an editorial or two. So he said last week that it was a pleasant surprise to read a *Star Tribune* editorial praising him for a bill he sponsored that would bring some equity for Minneapolis northsiders through the Neighborhood Revitalization Program. Rice handed out copies of the editorial in a recent meeting of the Appropriations Committee's Economic Development, Infrastructure and Regulation Division. At the top of each copy, Rice wrote, "Personally autographed by me. Jim Rice."

Is debate on the House floor monopolized by members who are lawyers? Apparently some non-lawyers think so.

A tongue-in-cheek amendment to prevent two lawyers from speaking consecutively on any issue before the House was offered by Rep. Steve Trimble (DFL-St. Paul) April 8.

Rep. Howard Orenstein (DFL-St. Paul), an attorney, retaliated with a further amendment to prevent "mustached history professors" from speaking in a row. His amendment would have more

limited impact because only Trimble and Rep. Roger Cooper (DFL-Bird Island) meet the criteria. By contrast, there are 17 lawyers in the House.

Rep. James Rice (DFL-Mpls) joined the fray by pointing out a grammar error in part of Trimble's amendment which read, "There shall be an even number of attorneys on the floor at all times so that an attorney will never be without another attorney to argue with." He suggested that Trimble "correct them grammar" and substitute the words, "with whom to argue" in place of "to argue with."

Trimble's amendment appeared to be in response to the April 7 debate on the crime bill, which was dominated by attorneys. One amendment dealing with joint trials of criminal defendants was debated for almost three hours.

Trimble withdrew his amendment before a vote was taken.



Why are tax and appropriation bills put off until the end of the session?

To some it may seem the Legislature puts off the tough tax and spending decisions until the last minute — like waiting to write that dreaded term paper until the night before it's due.

While procrastination does probably play a small part in the delay, tax and spending bills are also the biggest, most complicated, and politically-charged bills of the session. Furthermore, the tax and spending provisions must balance.

The bills can be as long as 500 pages. And to complicate matters, they are pieced together by hundreds of people. So coordinating the various components of a bill is no easy task.

Generally, the Legislature settles the easier policy questions contained in these bills first, saving the tax and spending ones for last. That provides the basic framework for the bill. For example, if the state is faced with a budget shortfall, what should be cut: state aid to cities, counties, school districts, or all of the above?

As these bills move through committees, many legislators, lobbyists, and ordinary citizens want to have a say in how they're

written. Just passing one of these bills on the floor can take a whole day of session because of the lengthy speeches — pro and con — that are given.

In an attempt to better focus the House on necessary tax and spending bills, the Ways and Means Committee does adopt, during session, a "budget resolution." This resolution sets the amount of money available for spending and serves as a working guideline for tax and spending bills.

So the simple answer to the question is that crafting and passing tax and appropriation bills is an enormous task.

What are the first, second, and third readings and their purposes?

Bills are generally "read" on the House floor three times before they receive final passage. Why? Because the Minnesota Constitution requires it.

"Every bill shall be reported on three different days in each house, unless, in case of urgency, two-thirds of the house where the bill is pending deem it expedient to dispense with this rule," states the Minnesota Constitution.

The process was originally outlined to ensure that legislators know exactly what bills are before them and to allow time to study the proposals. The texts of the bills are not really read on the House or Senate floor — just their file numbers and a brief title are.

The first reading is given when a bill is introduced on the floor and sent to a committee. The second reading is given when the committee report is accepted on the floor in advance of the floor debate on that particular bill. During this Committee of the Whole floor debate — where the entire House membership functions as one large committee — amendments can be accepted, provided a majority of members agree to them.

The third reading is given on the day the bill is reported on the Calendar from the Committee of the Whole. This occurs sometime before the final vote on the bill. Amendments can only be added then if *all* members voting that day approve of the idea.

If you have a question about the Legislature, address it to Session Weekly, House Public Information Office, 175 State Office Building, St. Paul, Minnesota 55155-1298

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

MINNESOTA INDEX

Minnesota jails and prisons

Percent increase, Minnesota prison population 1981-1990	68
Number of offenders imprisoned, 1990	3,114
Percent of convicted felons getting some prison time, 1978	56
In 1989	80.6
Department of Corrections budget, 1980, in millions	\$56.5
In 1992	\$162
Percent of state budget spent on corrections, 1992	2.1
National average	6
Percent of state population in Hennepin, Ramsey Counties, 1990	36
Percent of the state's reported violent crimes occurring in Hennepin, Ramsey counties	72
Number of current secure state facilities for juveniles	0
Dollars spent to house prisoners outside of Hennepin County due to overcrowding of Hennepin County Adult Detention Center, 1990	\$502,845
Number of offenders, waiting for up to a year, to serve their time in the Washington County jail, 1990	350
Projected number of prison beds needed in the next four years (not including pending legislation)	1,400
Estimated number added by current crime bill (HF1849)	40
Percent increase in felony probation caseloads in Anoka County between 1977 and 1988	100

Sources: *Incidence of Crime and Correctional Activities in Hennepin and Ramsey Counties*, March 1992; *Biennial report, 1989-90*, Department of Corrections; *MWC Special Report*, February 1992; *Citizens Council*, March 1992.

For more information . . .

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

FAX: (612) 296-1563

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

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

24-Hour Recorded Information

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

For Hearing Impaired

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