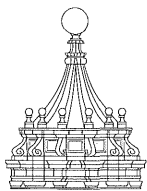


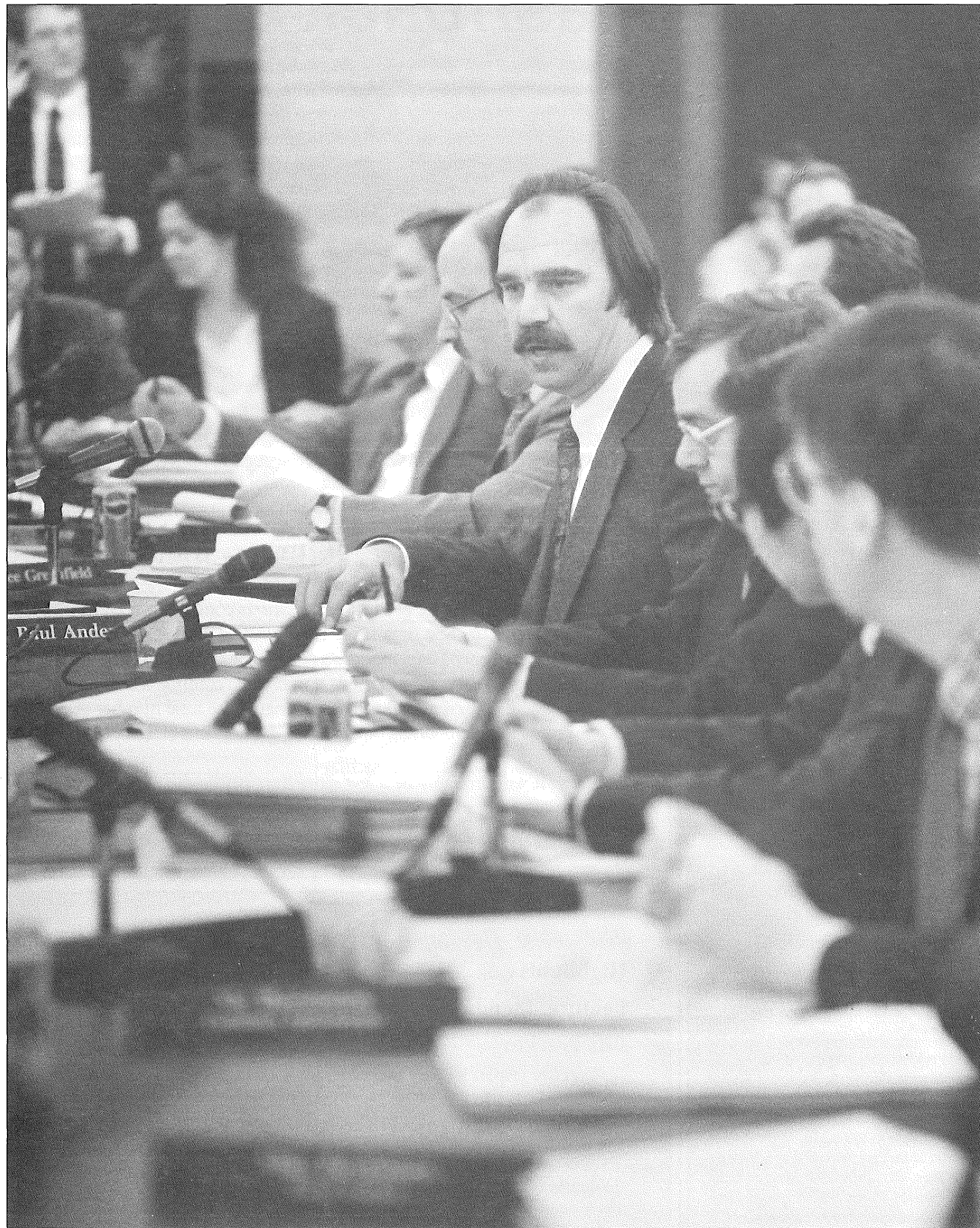
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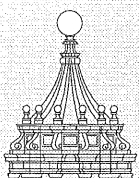
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Session Weekly

Minnesota House of Representatives • April 17, 1992 • Volume 9, Number 11





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.

To subscribe, contact:

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

Public Information Officer:

David R. Cummiskey

Editor:

Peg Hamerston

Assistant Editor:

Grant Moos

Writers:

Robert DeBoer, Joyce Peterson,
Dave Price, Mary Ann Schoenberger,
John T. Tschida

Art & Production Coordinator:

Paul Battaglia

Photographers:

Tom Olmscheid, Laura Phillips,
Andrew VonBank

Staff Assistants:

Sondra Elliott, Paula Ettlinger,
Tonie Lissimore,
Matthew A. Niewohner

Intern:

Steve Knutson



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.

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Flashback

It's been several years now since the non-partisan Legislative Reference Library has kept a file devoted solely to what are commonly called "garbage bills." That's as clear an indicator as any to the way the Legislature has cleaned up its waning-hour conference committee process — despite frequent criticism.

In the mid-1980s when the anti-garbage bill movement was at its peak, editorial headlines such as "Defeat the Senate garbage haulers" and "Garbage monster loose" were common. Although the term is loosely defined, a "garbage bill" often refers to the inclusion of amendments during a conference committee that were not first approved by either the House or Senate.

A 1985 study by the Hubert H. Humphrey Institute of Public Affairs called conference committees — those meetings where a group of six or 10 legislators meet to work out differences between the House and Senate versions of a bill — "the third house."

"For many policies, what happens in conference is more important than what happens in either house," wrote the author of the report, Patrick J. McCormack.

While still not perfect, the shunting of garbage during the conference committee process began in earnest in 1987. "This year, legislators tended to stay way from 'garbage' bills," stated a 1987 *Minneapolis Star and Tribune* headline. The pressure continued the following year when two senators got into a public imbroglio over the inclusion of garbage in an appropriations bill.

This year, House staff was told that no new language should be added during conference committees if it wasn't first approved in either the House or the Senate. In addition, the size of the appropriations conference committee was sharply limited for the first time since 1986.

That meant that only 10 members served on the conference committee. In the recent past, each of the appropriations and finance committees' five divisions met separately in conference committee, bringing the total number of conferees to 50. Presumably, the chances of including garbage this year would be reduced because control was more centralized.

Although it will probably be a few more days before the full results of the conference committees are in, there's no doubt that the process is much better than it once was.

—Grant Moos

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On the cover: Rep. Paul Ogren, center, led conferees of the HealthRight bill in another late night negotiation session. Members ultimately presented their compromise package to the full House April 16, where it was approved on a 70-to-64 vote.

—photo by Laura Phillips

Highlights



Health

HealthRight bill approved

A plan for universal health care access and reform that could have national ramifications was passed by the House and Senate April 16. Gov. Arne Carlson has said he will sign the bill.

The House voted 70-64 to pass the HealthRight bill that includes a 2 percent tax on medical providers — a funding mechanism the House had earlier rejected. The Senate also approved the plan on a 49-18 vote.

Many House members believe that a more broad-based tax should be used to fund such a comprehensive plan, but ultimately decided that passing the plan was more important.

In addition to the 2 percent tax on providers, the plan also calls for a 1 percent tax on health maintenance organization (HMO) premiums starting in 1996.

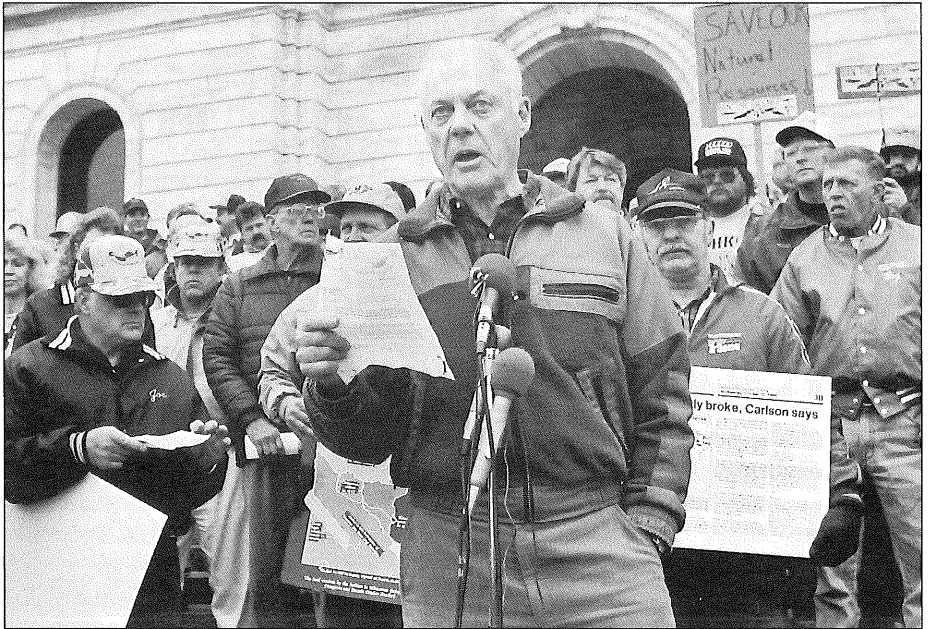
With the exception of the 2 percent tax, provisions that health care providers lobbied hard against showed up in the conference committee report in moderated forms.

The original House plan called for a one-year freeze on high-technology purchases until the new state Health Care Commission could begin to screen all purchases.

But in the final plan there will be no freeze and the commission will not screen purchases, but it will begin immediate review of purchases over \$500,000. Providers that don't cooperate fully with the state could be subject to future screening.

Providers also opposed the mandatory Medicare assignment portion of the plan, which would have immediately halted a doctor's discretion to charge up to 20 percent over Medicare reimbursement for services. Conferees decided to phase that in over four years so that by 1996 doctors will have to accept Medicare reimbursement as payment-in-full.

The conference committee adopted a



Bud Grant, former coach of the Minnesota Vikings and a member of the Hunting and Angling Club, spoke at a rally April 15 to draw attention to the pending lawsuit over Indian treaty rights. Protesters gathered on the Capitol steps carrying signs that read "Ban the gill net," and "Save our natural resources." The state is currently negotiating with the Mille Lacs Band of Ojibwe Indians over rights granted them in the 1837 Minnesota Chippewa Treaty that covers parts of 12 central Minnesota counties.

number of provisions to make the plan less costly than the version passed by the House. Members had expressed concern that the benefit package was too good and would attract businesses and individuals who could afford their own insurance.

In response, the benefits were reduced, co-payments were added for some services, and a \$10,000 limit was placed on hospital inpatient care.

Conferees also adopted Senate positions for a more stringent 180-day residency requirement and an 18-month wait for those who leave an employer-based plan unless it is due to unemployment.

Those currently uninsured would have a four-month wait to get on the HealthRight plan.

The entire reform package is expected to cost \$294 million per year by 1997, by which time enrollment in state-sponsored health care is expected to stabilize at about 160,000 Minnesotans. State health care subsidies are expected to be \$254

million of that total.

HealthRight subsidies will total \$13.3 million in 1993 as it builds on the existing Children's Health Plan beginning Oct. 1, 1992. Subsidies will then rapidly increase as HealthRight is extended to families with children in 1993 and all Minnesotans in 1994.

Other costs in the reform package are fairly stable over time and include:

- rural health initiatives such as a community clinic program, isolated hospital grants, an office of rural health and physician recruitment, \$1.5 million per year;
- loan forgiveness program for doctors and mid-level practitioners who practice in rural areas, \$372,000 per year;
- University of Minnesota pediatrician and family practice training, \$2.2 million per year; and
- state cost containment commission which includes regional boards, a legislative oversight commission, and



Rep. Paul Ogren, left, receives a congratulatory hug from long-time committee administrator Bruce Nelson following approval of the HealthRight bill April 16.

state data collection to determine practice parameters, \$1.4 million per year.

Other changes made in conference committee to the House version include:

- reduction in the number of people on the state health care access commission to the original 25 members (the House had added five members); and
- the elimination of the transfer of regulatory authority for HMOs to the Department of Commerce.

The package retains its major insurance reforms. Women will no longer pay more than men for health insurance and premium differences based on age, and pre-existing conditions will be limited. Rural rates will no longer be allowed to exceed metro area rates.

The state will also provide a mechanism for small employers and individuals to form large pools and access cheaper insurance rates as do large companies and governmental bodies.

HF2800 now moves to the governor for consideration.



Crime

Anti-crime package

On a 133-0 vote, the House passed a \$12.5 million anti-crime package April 16, with \$7 million of the funds targeted for prevention and victims' services.

However, the bill will only tap the state general fund for \$6.3 million in fiscal year 1993 because it also generates nearly \$6 million in new revenue.

When sentencing a criminal offender, the court would need to impose a fine of at least 20 percent of the maximum allowed by law. Exceptions would only be allowed in cases where the fine would "create undue hardship" to the offender or his/her family. This is expected to generate an additional \$3.4 million annually.

New language added by House and Senate conferees would impose a \$5 fee on anyone found guilty of a petty misdemeanor other than a parking violation. This is expected to add \$2.5 million a year to state coffers.

Most of the House language in **HF1849** survived conference committee negotiations, with many programs actually receiving a boost in funding over the House's original recommendations.

The anti-crime package left the House April 7 with \$1.4 million earmarked for education programs. Conferees emerged April 14 recommending \$2.25 million, with \$1.5 million now going for K-12 anti-violence curriculum grants. Where the House had allocated no funds for Head Start crime prevention programs, conferees funded an additional \$1 million to be distributed by the Department of Jobs and Training. The Senate had recommended \$2 million.

Victims' services programs also received nearly a \$1 million increase over the House's original proposal, with \$1.4 million now funding battered women's services, domestic abuse advocacy grants, and services for victims of sexual assault.

Also included in the bill is Rep. Lee Greenfield's (DFL-Mpls) "boot camp" proposal. Now called the "challenge incarceration program," the three-pronged proposal would hold those who would otherwise be imprisoned for 18-to-36 months for an intensive six-month period. Phases two and three involve probationary periods upon successful

completion of the six-month incarceration period. The \$1 million in funding for the program is contained in **HF2694**.

The major departure from the House position was a \$16 million reduction in what Rep. Howard Orenstein (DFL-St. Paul) called "prevention bonds." Orenstein had asked that the state make the same long-term commitment to prevention that it's making for incarceration.

HF1903, the separate \$274 million bonding bill, as amended by conference committee, now contains \$15.4 million in state authorized bonds for prison construction and expansion.

A total of \$3 million in prevention bonds remains in **HF1903**, with \$2 million for Head Start facilities and \$1 million for battered women's shelters.

Also gone from the bill was a House position calling for registration of all sex offenders. Current law requires offenders whose victims were minors to register with the state.

The House-proposed \$300,000 in funding for the secure juvenile facility at Red Wing has also been deleted from the bill, as has the \$3 million in bonding for the facility the House had incorporated into **HF1903**.

The measure would also:

- make the Office of Drug Policy the Office of Drug Policy and Violence Prevention;
- mandate that small firearms dealers — those displaying less than 50 pistols for sale — lock their merchandise in a safe or steel gun cabinet, which must be anchored to prevent its removal from the store;
- rank complaints alleging domestic assault fourth in priority on court calendars, above felony complaints where the defendant is on bail;
- require the commissioner of corrections to develop standards governing the use of electronic monitoring devices used to protect victims of domestic abuse;
- require law enforcement agencies to develop and implement a written policy regarding arrest procedures for domestic abuse incidents;
- require the Sentencing Guidelines Commission to study whether certain criminal penalties are appropriate for the crimes committed;
- establish a five-member task force to study the proposed new felony sentencing system;

- require each county and city attorney to implement a plan to expedite domestic abuse cases brought to the prosecuting authority;
- require every technical and community college and state university to adopt a sexual harassment and violence policy which must include information on victim's rights and be posted on campus at all times (the University of Minnesota is requested — not required — to do likewise);
- require all juvenile courts to report all out-of-state placements of juveniles to the state court administrator (currently, only Hennepin County has accurate data on this issue);
- require the Minnesota Supreme Court to conduct a study of the juvenile justice system (a 20-member panel including judges, lawyers, and lawmakers, is instructed to investigate juvenile certification and a possible statewide juvenile guideline system, among other issues, and report back to the Legislature with its findings);
- give priority to the funding of juvenile sex offender programs over those for adults;
- require the commissioners of human services and corrections to submit a report to the Legislature on funding for sex offender treatment by Jan. 1, 1993;
- request the Minnesota Supreme Court to study whether minimum bail guidelines should be adopted in cases involving crimes against a person;
- require the development of a chemical health index model to help coordinate state policy and programs relating to chemical abuse prevention and treatment;
- require a comprehensive study of the availability of treatment programs within the criminal or juvenile justice system for both juveniles and adults who are chemically dependent or abuse chemicals;
- require the Department of Corrections to establish a probation standards task force to study current caseload information, current staffing levels, and the need for increasing the number of probation officers, among other things; and
- require county correctional administrators within each judicial district to report by Nov. 1, 1992, to the House and Senate Judiciary chairs, on the need for a secure juvenile detention facility.

HF1849 now moves to the governor for consideration.

Highlights of House crime bill

- Life, with no possibility for parole, for those convicted of first-degree murder involving forcible criminal sexual conduct.
- 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.
- Makes the supervised release period at least 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.
- Expands first-degree murder to include terroristic threats in child and domestic abuse situations.
- Amends assault in the second degree to include assault with a dangerous weapon where substantial bodily harm is inflicted, punishable by up to ten years imprisonment and a \$20,000 fine.
- Expands child neglect and endangerment to include parents or caretakers who knowingly permit a child to be present when felony level drug sale or possession occurs.
- 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.
- 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 10 days in jail. Prior out-of-state convictions do count under this provision.



Bonding

Bonding bill adopted

A compromise \$274.8 million public works bill received final approval April 16 in the state House and Senate.

The largest single component in the bill is a \$52.7 million authorization for a basic sciences building on the Minneapolis campus at the University of Minnesota. It also outlays more than \$15.8 million for new prison construction and expansion with an additional \$3 million earmarked for facilities authorized under the omnibus crime bill.

State Senate and House conferees were more than \$97 million apart when negotiations on the package began last week. Several large-ticket projects at one time included in the larger House bonding bill were eliminated or dramatically scaled back in the final version of the measure.

The second phase of construction at the Minnesota Judicial Center was pared to \$6 million from \$12 million, for example, while construction funding for high schools wanting to join with other school districts to offer classes jointly was reduced to \$5.8 million from \$12 million.

The final package completely strips \$6.3 million in funding for proposed expansions at Normandale and Anoka-Ramsey community colleges, \$900,000 for a science center at the University of Minnesota-Morris campus, \$1.9 million for building six state-operated group homes and \$14 million for regional treatment centers in Moose Lake and Anoka.

Overall spending in the bill targets \$102 million for college campus projects, \$25.8 million for elementary and high schools, \$41 million for human development facilities including prisons, \$38.7 million for state government buildings, \$11 million for environmental and park programs, and \$2.3 million for miscellaneous projects.

HF1903 now moves to the governor for consideration.



Taxes

Tax bill limits increases

The House approved a tax package April 15 that would extend the sales tax to local government purchases but would not raise income taxes.

The measure (HF2940) was approved on an 81-52 vote.

Extending the sales tax to cities and other local units of government is expected to raise \$68.2 million to help the state balance a projected \$569 million shortfall.

Even though local units of government will have to pay that extra money to the state, they will also receive a \$20 million increase in local government aid (LGA) in 1993 rather than the large cuts that the governor had originally sought.

The Senate's proposal to raise \$140 million in income tax increases on the wealthy — \$70 million to offset the proposed cuts in local government aid and \$70 million to reduce income taxes for low and middle incomes — was not adopted.

Both the House and Senate versions also included a phaseout of the personal exemption for wealthy Minnesotans, but neither position was adopted.

The local government trust fund, which is financed by 2 cents of the 6.5 cent sales tax, maintains homestead and agricultural credit aid (HACA) at current levels for 1993, provides a 3 percent increase in LGA, and a 3 percent increase for Community Social Services Act funding, which is money that counties use for human services expenditures.

The measure also calls for local units of government to be reimbursed for the costs of holding the recent presidential primary and allows the city of Minneapolis to direct a portion of its sales tax proceeds to be used for early childhood learning centers — instead of its current dedication to the city's convention center.

During conference committee negotiations, the House had wanted that money to go to a pension fund for teachers. But in a compromise, the Legislature will review the pension option in 1993.

The tax package calls for \$160 million of the state's \$400 million budget reserve to be used to help balance the budget.

Rep. Bill Schreiber (IR-Brooklyn Park)

had attempted to lay the groundwork for future revision of the LGA formula by placing a \$250 per capita cap for the 11 cities that now receive more than that amount in LGA. He also proposed a freeze for the 45 cities that receive between \$200 and \$250 per capita in LGA.

But Schreiber's amendment, offered during conference committee negotiations, wasn't adopted.

The Senate gave final approval to the bill on a 35-26 margin. It now moves to the governor for consideration.



Labor

Workers' comp bill approved

House members gave final approval April 15 to a workers' compensation reform package that would cut employers' costs by about 16 percent.

In its final form, the measure that was sent to Gov. Arne Carlson for consideration differs little from a package approved by the 1991 Legislature that was vetoed by the governor. Carlson, however, has indicated he will sign this bill.

"Did we get the bill we want? No, but it is a step in the right direction," said Rep. Terry Dempsey (IR-New Ulm). "It may get you through the election but you're going to have to deal with this issue again."

The bill attempts to limit cost growth in the program — now estimated at \$1.2 billion per year — by reducing the time frame during which injured workers can claim temporary disability benefits. It would also restrict the type of eligible rehabilitation services, lower the minimum compensation injured workers can receive, and hold benefit adjustments to 4 percent or less.

The new policies would affect only injured workers seeking benefits after Aug. 1; existing claims would not be affected.

It would cut employer insurance premiums by 12 percent, or about \$200 million per year, and would place a freeze on premium increases through December 1993. The measure also would create a "managed care" system of medical providers, requiring state certification before they can treat injured workers, and establishes a commission of business and labor leaders to further examine program savings.

Independent-Republicans, arguing that current workers' compensation costs are driving business out of the state, lobbied hard for a new reform bill this session and threatened to scuttle a pending \$274 million public works bill unless DFLers put forward a workers' compensation bill the governor would sign.

The package, approved overwhelmingly April 14 in the state Senate, was adopted by the House on a 129-4 vote.

Rep. Joe Begich (DFL-Begich) criticized the bill (SF2107), saying it would sharply reduce injured employee benefits while failing to control charges by medical providers. But Begich said he reluctantly voted for the bill.



Government

Interior designers certified

A bill passed April 13 by the House brings interior design a step closer to becoming a state regulated occupation.

The bill (HF217) is a compromise that would certify interior designers. Originally, interior designers had sought state licensure, a proposal some lawmakers adamantly opposed in 1991.

The final vote on the measure was 108-to-23.

Contrary to myth, only 5 percent of an interior designer's work is "decorating." In previous testimony, Gary Wheeler, a member of the nine-member task force that crafted the licensing bill, said designers mainly address issues of "space planning." This entails designing public places to ensure handicapped accessibility, proper lighting, and safe exit routes.

These duties often overlap with those of architects, said Rep. Phil Carruthers (DFL-Brooklyn Center), the bill's chief sponsor.

Under the bill, interior designers would fall under the review of the Board of Architecture, Engineering, Land Surveying and Landscape Architects. That board would increase from 17 to 20 members to accommodate the change.

An attempt by Rep. Marcus Marsh (IR-Sauk Rapids) to add the licensing of radiological technicians to the bill April 13 was defeated. Marsh argued that if the state is going to regulate interior designers, "it ought to regulate persons radiating patients." His amendment was identical to HF1713, a bill Marsh

introduced in March that never received a hearing. The vote to defeat the amendment was 114-14.

HF217 was approved by the Senate April 14 and now moves to the governor for consideration.

Frequent flyer miles

Frequent flyer miles earned from tickets paid for by the state would belong to the state — not the airline passenger, under a bill approved by the House April 13.

Rep. Bob Haukoos (IR-Albert Lea) sponsored the amendment to add the “frequent flyer” language and said the U.S. Senate has a similar policy.

His amendment to **SF2194** was approved by a 131-0 margin.

The measure also addresses state government accounting procedures, financial reporting, and local government auditing provisions, but the “frequent flyer” amendment generated the most discussion.

The bill states that no frequent flyer perks can be used by the state employee who flew on state business. All such benefits — including the accrual of flight miles logged — must be turned over to the state, which ultimately pays for the tickets. If such a benefit is not transferrable, the individual must report the receipt of the benefit to the

state within 90 days, when it then becomes the property of the state.

Another provision added to the bill, sponsored by chief House author Rep. Tom Pugh (DFL-South St. Paul) makes it illegal for a government employee or elected official to “make personal use of a vehicle.”

The final vote on the bill was 105-25.

SF2194 was also approved April 16 by the Senate and now moves to the governor for consideration.



Law

No butane for minors

The House April 13 voted 132-0 to add butane to the list of toxic substances that retailers cannot legally sell to minors.

The compound, used in cigarette lighters and in products for lighting coals on backyard grills, is also being inhaled by kids seeking a quick and inexpensive high.

The risks involved with that brief high, said bill sponsor Rep. Karen Clark (DFL-Mpls), include possible central nervous system damage and even death. In 1990, a St. Paul Academy student died after inhaling the substance.

Selling butane to minors would be a

misdemeanor under the bill, (**SF979**) which also requires retailers to display a “conspicuous” sign outlining the products banned for sale to minors. The sign must also include a warning of the dangers of abusing such substances.

Retail Merchants Association President Judy Cook spoke against the posting requirement at a Judiciary Committee hearing earlier this session, saying that any store selling butane lighters would be included under the bill, or “virtually every convenience store in the state.”

A move to delete butane from the posting requirement at a March 20 Judiciary Committee hearing was defeated.

Those retailers selling just butane and no other toxic substances are only required to post a sign indicating that the sale of butane is illegal for sale to minors, rather than listing all substances where sale to minors is prohibited. These include glue, cement, and aerosol paints that contain intoxicating chemicals. Such toxic substances are limited mainly to hobby and hardware stores, said Cook.

The bill (**SF979**) was given final approval in the Senate April 14. The measure now moves to the governor for consideration.

Adoption bill passed

A bill that could increase the chances of minority children being placed in same-race homes cleared the House April 16 on a 129-0 vote.

The measure (**SF1821**) would ease the state's data privacy laws so relatives of children could be found more easily, and would also mandate that the courts consider the heritage of a child when making an out-of-home-placement.

Under current law, race is one of three criteria to be considered for such placements, but critics argued the provision often isn't followed.

The proposal is the result of a two-year task force created by the 1990 Legislature to examine the out-of-home placement of children (see *March 27 Session Weekly*, page 11).

The measure was returned to the Senate April 16, where it was approved 58-0.



Rep. Peter Rodosovich thanked those assembled April 14 in the Capitol for rallying to stop the closing of the Faribault Regional Center. An amendment added to the omnibus appropriations bill prohibits the closing of any regional treatment center without legislative approval.



Appropriations

Editor's note: The omnibus appropriations bill was approved by the House April 15 on a 72-62 vote. It was approved by the Senate on the same day by a 41-25 vote. The following is a listing of some of the highlights in the bill (HF2694) according to each of its five articles.

Economic Development, Infrastructure and Regulation Division

The World Trade Center Corporation would receive up to \$580,000 so it could be sold to a private company under a provision included in the omnibus appropriations bill.

The center has led a bare-bones existence since the governor vetoed its \$1 million appropriation from the 1991 Legislature last summer.

In an agreement with the governor, however, the World Trade Center would receive \$220,000 on the day after the bill is signed. Another \$100,000 would be used to study the "feasibility of privatizing" the center.

If the Department of Administration concludes that privatizing the center "shows a reasonable potential for the state to recover a significant proportion of its investment in the World Trade Center," then it would receive another \$240,000 to preserve those assets.

The center's most valuable asset is 30 years of rent-free space in the World Trade Center building in downtown St. Paul (see April 3 *Session Weekly*, page 8).

Unclaimed property

That money you left in old bank accounts would revert to the state in three years instead of the current five-year time limit.

But the Department of Commerce would also step up its efforts during that shortened time period to reach people who leave abandoned property.

The Department of Commerce received a \$275,000 increase in funding to administer the program.

Although the property would revert to the state sooner, owners and heirs of

abandoned property have the right to reclaim property at any time — even 50 to 100 years after it is turned over to the state's general fund (see March 20 *Session Weekly*, page 7).

Premium gasoline

There will likely be a greater chance you will get what you pay for at Minnesota gas pumps.

The Department of Public Service received a \$283,000 appropriation to hire five new people to monitor octane levels and fuel additives in gasoline.

The beefed up program follows a department investigation in December that showed that 17 percent of the gas samples taken from across Minnesota were of a lower grade than labeled (see April 10 *Session Weekly*, page 11).

Although funding for the measure is included in the appropriations bill, the program itself is in **SF2509**, which is on its way to the governor.

Peace Office Training School

A proposed law enforcement school would receive funding through an increase in the surcharge on traffic fines.

The measure calls for \$4.15 million to be collected in the Peace Officers Standard and Training (POST) Board's special revenue fund, much of which is to go to the law enforcement school.

The surcharge on traffic fines was increased to 15 percent from 12 percent to finance the school and other law enforcement programs. One million in funding for the law enforcement school at Metropolitan State University, which was approved by the 1991 Legislature, was vetoed by the governor last summer.

MTI/AUIR cutbacks

Funding for the former Greater Minnesota Corporation and its various spin-offs would continue to diminish.

The measure trims the allocation to Minnesota Technology Inc., the new name for the Greater Minnesota Corporation, by \$7.9 million — a 32.9 percent reduction in its \$24 million biennial budget.

Included in that reduction is a \$1 million cut in the Agricultural Utilization Research Institute.

The Greater Minnesota Corporation was created by the 1987 Legislature and was hailed as an important economic development tool to lead outstate Minnesota out of

the economic doldrums.

But its funding has been significantly scaled back in recent years (see April 3 *Session Weekly*, page 8).

Stone Arch Bridge

The state would buy the Stone Arch Bridge that crosses the Mississippi River between Minneapolis and St. Anthony Falls from Hennepin County for \$1,001. The bridge would be used as a hiking and bike trail. But the bridge could revert to the county if it is needed for light rail transit (see April 10 *Session Weekly*, page 2).

The measure also increases a variety of fees.

State Government Division

The state departments section of the appropriations bill would trim about \$17 million from the current biennial budget and add about \$13 million in new fees.

Together, they add up to about a \$30 million reduction in the state's projected \$569 million budget deficit.

Most of the budget cuts come from canceling about \$13.5 million in general fund contributions for state worker insurance premiums, tighter controls over workers' compensation claims by state employees, and more rigorous monitoring of injury and medical expenses.

Overall spending by the Legislature will be cut about \$3.5 million, or about 8 percent over the rest of the current budget cycle. State agencies will have to absorb about a 2 percent cut in spending, with state courts losing about 0.5 percent of their present budgets.

In the event of expected agency cutbacks, however, the bill contains a provision that will require agencies to cut equally from their management and "front line" personnel who deal directly with the public.

The final package contains few changes from the separate bills emerging from the state Senate and House last week. Conferees, in most cases, split the difference when dollar amounts in the bills varied. The committee did drop a provision, added to the bill on the House floor, that would have held county commissioner salaries to amounts equal to or below those earned by state legislators.

Funding for the Commission on Reform and Efficiency (CORE), estab-

lished last year to streamline state government, was restored by the conference committee. House members had voted to effectively eliminate CORE and place its duties under a similar group under the Legislature's purview.

Funding for the governor's office staff was boosted \$105,000, although provisions were added to the bill that require employees working under his direction to be paid from his office budget rather than being charged to other state departments.

The measure also contains guidelines for members on the state Supreme Court regarding speaking fees, honoraria or other compensation. The new rules, to take effect by March 1993, are similar to those in place for executive department officers. The Legislature, however, has no such guidelines in statute.

Conference members agreed to add grants totaling \$1.3 million for public television and radio stations that were vetoed from last year's budget bills. They also added a \$50,000 matching grant to rebuild former U.S. Chief Justice Warren Burger's childhood home in east St. Paul and \$75,000 for a tourist and history center in Itasca County near the headwaters of the Mississippi River.

Metropolitan parks in the Twin Cities also received additional funding to restore appropriations that were vetoed last year.

The measure provides \$200,000 for implementing two test projects in Rochester and northeastern Minnesota for a statewide telecommunications network.

Environment and Natural Resources Division

Spending on environmental and agricultural programs will be trimmed by \$11 million under the omnibus appropriations bill. The bill affects the following agencies.

Department of Natural Resources

The \$293 million budget for 1992-93 would receive the largest cut: \$3.4 million. The measure also would:

- cut funding for mineral resources, water resources, and forestry programs by \$1.5 million;
- trim state park funding by \$200,000;
- trim funding for trails and waterways by \$12,000 (this section of the DNR is to use \$120,000 in its budget for two

Mississippi River fishing piers in South St. Paul and Brooklyn Center);

- trim regional operations by \$600,000, but a provision prohibits the DNR from making deeper cuts in the Minnesota Conservation Corps than it does in other programs;
- pave the way for future DNR management cuts (the DNR is required to work with employee bargaining units to increase "direct" services and "minimize" management and supervisory positions. DNR must submit a plan for the 1994-95 budget, but can take action before then. It must also submit recommendations to the Legislature by next January);
- cut wetlands administration by \$500,000;
- allocate a \$600,000 grant for an Upper Mississippi River Environmental Education Center in Winona (the appropriation is contingent upon federal commitment of at least \$6 million for construction, operation, and maintenance); and
- allocate an extra \$300,000 for the exotic species control program to eradicate purple loosestrife, zebra mussels, and Eurasian water milfoil.

Department of Agriculture

The department's \$26 million budget would be reduced by \$250,000, requiring reductions in promotion, marketing, and family farm services. The measure also would:

- appropriate \$50,000 to help the dairy industry in a lawsuit challenging the federal milk pricing system (the agriculture commissioner is also allowed to take another \$50,000 from the existing "unfair trade practices account," which is generated by dairy processor fees); and
- allocate an extra \$150,000 for outreach and training for the public and auto mechanics about "oxygenated gasoline" (by 1997, Minnesota gasoline will be required to reduce pollution by making gasoline with a higher oxygen content available. Ethanol is one way to raise that content).

Minnesota Pollution Control Agency

The agency's \$61 million budget would get a slight increase. The budget would be trimmed by \$639,000 this year, but \$690,000 would be added to its budget

in fiscal year 1993. The measure also would:

- add 18 staff members to comply with federal Clean Air Act. These positions would be funded through an increase in air pollution fees (see related story, page 12); and
- allocate \$1.2 million from garbage tipping fees for a new landfill cleanup account. Some landfill operators already charge these fees, but some waste facility fees would be added (MPCA is also required to study solid waste disposal facilities and their hazardous wastes).

Office of Waste Management

- \$400,000 trimmed from its \$41.3 million budget.

The measure also would:

- trim \$60,000 from the Science of Museum of Minnesota's \$2.3 million appropriation;
- cut the Board of Water and Soil



Apples were placed on each member's desk in the House chamber before the HealthRight bill, which would provide health care to those unable to afford insurance, was debated April 10.

Resources' \$16 million budget by \$1 million; and

- trim the Minnesota Zoo's \$17.8 million budget by \$3.5 million (the reduction is offset by higher zoo admission fees and by reverting zoo revenues into a special zoo fund. Revenues currently go to the general fund. The Zoo will add 31 staff members under the measure).

Human Resources Division

Overall human resource spending will fall about \$45 million over the next 14 months, or slightly more than 1 percent of its current \$3.5 billion budget.

The package finalized this week adds spending for corrections and prison programs (\$3 million) and the Department of Jobs and Training (\$1.1 million), while holding constant most funding for programs for the elderly and children.

The sharpest cuts were in administration costs for health and welfare programs and funding for mental health and regional treatment centers (RTC's). Also cut were funding for veterans homes and the state departments of health, housing, and human rights, as well as the state Housing Finance Agency.

But no regional treatment centers will be closed in the near future. An amendment was added to the bill during conference committee that prohibits state officials from closing any RTC or state-operated nursing home without legislative approval.

The package also modifies state contributions to federally-mandated programs, including Medicaid and Medicare.

The package attempts to limit welfare fraud by establishing an administrative hearing process to disqualify people who abuse food stamp or Aid to Families with Dependent Children programs. It also contains provisions that are designed to aid collections of child support payments.

The bill does not directly restore earlier funding cuts made in the work readiness program, although it creates an additional general assistance category for non-English speaking people over 18 who are completing their high school educations.

The work readiness eligibility period also was amended from its current five consecutive months to six non-consecu-

tive months, but would require participants to complete orientation instruction before receiving any benefits. The cost will be about \$3 million.

It adds \$3.4 million over the rest of the budget cycle for operating costs for the state's prisons, and includes \$1 million for running a "boot camp" facility for non-violent prisoners. A \$50,000 grant for a state task force to study ways to curb violence against women, however, was deleted from the bill.

The bill would also impose a \$5.21 fee on municipal water hookups to pay for more extensive testing of tap water. The new fees are expected to generate about \$3 million for the state.

Education Division

State funding for the state's four public college systems would be trimmed a total of \$29 million for the remainder of the biennium. And three of those systems would remain on course to be merged by July 1995 — despite attempts by the House to block the scheduled merger.

Those were among the major provisions included in the education section of the appropriations bill that was approved by the House April 16.

Technical colleges would be cut by \$5.8 million, community colleges by \$3.5 million, state universities by \$3.5 million, and the University of Minnesota by \$15.7 million.

The conference committee also approved the following provisions:

- The cost of attendance for part-time students would be pro-rated on a credit-by-credit basis rather than on the "credit band" system currently in effect. As a result, some part-time students would receive more financial aid than they expected starting in the fall of 1992.
- Migrant farm-workers would be added to the categories of students who would be counted for state appropriations and therefore be charged resident tuition rates.
- A workplace literary resource center, to be funded with non-state dollars, would be established at Northeast Metro Technical College.
- The scholarship contribution required for a college license plate would change from a \$100 one-time contribution to \$25 annually.
- Funding is provided for the cleanup of the Kummer landfill in Bemidji.
- The administrative and program operations at Duluth Technical College and Duluth Community College Center would be integrated and coordinated.
- Full state grants would be awarded in fiscal year 1993.
- The maximum bonding authority of the Higher Education Facilities Authority would increase from \$250 million to \$350 million.

The EdVest proposal to allow parents to invest their state income tax refunds



At the invitation of House Speaker Dee Long and Senate Majority Leader Roger Moe, a delegation of prefectural representatives and staff from Akita, Japan, visited the Capitol April 13. A prefectural assembly is the Japanese unicameral body that is roughly equivalent to an American state legislature.

into savings bonds to help pay for their children's college educations was not adopted.

Although the Legislature trimmed higher education spending by \$29 million, the governor had recommended a \$50 million cut.



Education

K-12 education funding

Property poor districts would get a little more money from the state to help finance building projects under the K-12 omnibus education bill that was approved by the House April 14.

But the measure does not include the Senate's "pop tax" proposal, which would have been used to fund learning readiness and violence prevention programs. Nor does it include provisions that would have prevented large OSHA fines at schools.

In addition, it doesn't stop the State Board of Education from making rules that would prevent school teams from using American Indian names and symbols, as a House member had proposed.

For the most part, the bill protects funding for elementary and secondary education that was established last year.

The following is a list of major provisions of **HF2121**, which was also approved by the Senate April 14. The measure has not yet been acted on by the governor.

Shift

More of the state's payments to school districts would be delayed into the next two-year spending cycle to help the state balance its budget.

The "early levy recognition shift percentage" would increase to 50 percent from 37 percent for taxes payable in 1993 and later years. This change would provide schools with \$182.7 million more in property tax revenue in fiscal year 1993 and permit the same reduction in state education aids.

Districts that have to borrow money for operating expenses would be reimbursed for the cost of short-term borrowing from a \$300,000 state fund.

Funding equalization efforts

An additional \$6 million in state funds would be available to help property-poor districts finance capital building projects. Increasing funding for debt service equalization addresses the difficulty that districts with few high-value properties have in raising money through levy referendums.

School districts would be more limited in the amount that they can raise from a referendum. The main change would mean that a district's referendum allowance limit would decrease to 30 percent from 35 percent of the state education formula allowance for that fiscal year.

And a Senate-sponsored provision would give districts the option of changing the way that they calculate levy authority from a percent of Anticipated Net Tax Capacity (ANTC) to a per pupil allowance. Districts with growing student populations, and a stable or decreasing net tax capacity, could use the per pupil revenue option to increase their referendum levy. This provision expires July 1, 1997.

Levy changes

A number of levy increases and a couple of levy decreases would go into effect.

Levy increases would include:

- an additional \$8 million for the general education levy;
- \$2 million for bus transportation home from after school activities;
- \$1 million for a new low fund balance levy;
- \$3.7 million for health insurance for early retirees;
- \$4.5 million for health insurance for retirees;
- \$2.1 million for intermediate districts (organizations which provide vocational and special education programs for the seven-county metro area excluding St. Paul, Minneapolis, and Anoka);
- \$6.4 million for "Big District Cooperation" (vocational and special education programs in St. Paul, Minneapolis, and Anoka);
- \$1.6 million for education districts; and
- \$1.7 million for interactive TV in various districts.

Levy decreases would include:

- a \$20 million decrease in debt service equalization; and
- a \$6 million decrease in the handicapped access levy;

State Board of Education

Funding for the State Board of Education would decrease by \$140,000, far less than the 5 percent cut of \$700,000 proposed by the Senate.

Cooperative facilities

A grant would be awarded for a cooperative high school that would serve existing school districts including Blue Earth, Elmore, Delevan, and Winnebago. If there is enough money left over from the project, grant money would also go to a group of districts in Grant County that are considering a cooperative high school. The money would be available July 1, 1992.

Braille literacy

Individualized education plans for blind students would include more emphasis on proficiency in Braille reading and writing. The Senate-sponsored provision is aimed at insuring that more blind students learn Braille in addition to other reading and writing techniques. A study by the Minnesota Department of Jobs and Training showed that people who read Braille are more likely to be active and have more confidence than blind people who don't.

Service delivery system

A new three-tiered education delivery system would be in place by July 1, 1995. The new system is to streamline the delivery of education services by reducing the number of different cooperative organizations and their multiple levels of administration. Local school districts would be in charge of developing a plan for the new system and report its recommendations to the Legislature.

Ice arena levy

Schools that own ice arenas would be able to levy for the net operational costs — provided girls and boys get to use the arenas equally. The provision states that a district "offer equal sports opportunities for male and female students to use its ice arena, particularly in areas of access to prime practice time, team support, and

providing junior varsity and younger level teams for girls' ice sports and ice sports offerings." This provision was originally part of the House tax bill, but was added as an amendment to the omnibus education bill during conference committee.

Libraries

The minimum level of support necessary from each participating city and county in order to receive a regional library basic system support grant is increased.

And library card holders would have more privacy protection in the future. Private data on an individual's library card, other than a person's name, would be available for library purposes only.

Teacher pilot programs

Year-long internship programs may be required before teachers could become licensed in the future. Pilot programs to determine the value of such internships would be established by 1995. The bill states that "if the restructured licensure model proves effective, the model would be implemented statewide by the year 2000." But any new licensure program would require legislative approval before implementation.

Sexual harassment

Schools would have to develop a process for discussing the school's sexual harassment and violence policy with students and school employees. The policy is in response to a court case which held a school liable for an incident involving sexual harassment.

Commissioner of education

The State Board of Education would once again have the power to appoint the education commissioner with the approval of the governor. In 1986, the Legislature removed the appointment power from the state board and gave it to the governor.



Business

Real estate fraud

There would be a greater chance that people who are the victims of crooked real estate agents and brokers would be compensated for their losses under a measure approved by the House April 16 on a 133-0 vote.

The measure was prompted by the cases of several Hmong Minnesotans who have been defrauded out of nearly \$900,000 — allegedly by one man who since has been indicted and another who is under investigation, according to the Department of Commerce.

The bill would dramatically increase fees that are earmarked for the recovery fund and gives the department broader powers to levy a special assessment to replenish the fund.

The measure, sponsored by Rep. Andy Dawkins (DFL-St. Paul), would raise to \$25 the renewal license fee of real estate brokers, salespersons, and closing agents that is credited to the "real estate education, research, and recovery fund."

If approved, it would mark the first time since 1973 that the current \$5 fee for the recovery fund has been increased.

The bill would also allow the department to impose a \$100 assessment — up from the current \$50 — whenever the department "believes it is necessary to carry out the purposes" of the recovery fund.

Under current law, the department can only levy the additional assessment when the recovery fund balance dips below \$400,000. The fund is designed to compensate victims only after all other avenues have been exhausted.

"This is a fund of last resort," explained bill sponsor Dawkins, whose district includes many of the Hmong people who were defrauded.

The fund currently has a balance of about \$500,000 — far short of the \$900,000 needed to compensate the Hmong victims. If approved, they would be compensated for all of their losses (but without interest), according to a commerce department spokesperson.

If not, they would receive about 59 cents on the dollar. People applying for compensation can recover up to \$150,000. Until about three years ago, maximum recovery was \$25,000.

SF2662 was approved April 16 by the Senate and now moves to the governor for consideration.



Environment

Air pollution fees to rise

Minnesota businesses would be paying more for the air pollution they cause under a measure approved by the House April 13.

The bill, sponsored by Rep. Mary Jo McGuire (DFL-Falcon Heights), would remove the 4,000-ton cap on the fees they are required to pay for air pollutants such as sulfur dioxide and carbon monoxide.

A law approved last year, which brings Minnesota in line with the 1990 federal Clean Air Act, placed a \$25 per-ton fee, up to 4,000 tons, on certain air pollution emissions.

This week's action allows the Minnesota Pollution Control Agency (MPCA) to impose the same fees on pollutants above 4,000 tons. The change would take place in July 1994.

The measure also creates a small "business assistance" program to help firms with up to 100 employees comply with the federal mandates.

Small businesses would get information and technical assistance through the program, including help with permits, suggested alternatives for achieving "compliance," information about the consequences of violations, and help with pollution prevention.

An "ombudsperson" working independently of the MPCA would encourage small business involvement in air quality regulations, and evaluate the impact of the regulations on local and state economies. The ombudsperson would have direct access to the governor, the attorney general, and several state officials.

A new nine-member advisory council would advise the MPCA on the business assistance program. Council members would include four small business owners, two members of the public, and the heads of the MPCA, the Department of Trade and Economic Development, and the Office of Waste Management.

The plan would add 18 MPCA positions, funded through air emission fees, to help the agency meet the mandates of the federal act.

The MPCA, whose air quality permit backlog is sometimes as large as 1,000 cases, received more than 300 additional requests for such permits from businesses last year.

HF2437 was approved by the House on a 115-18 vote, and by the Senate April 16 on a 55-0 vote.

Contaminated land cleanup

Hundreds of environmentally contaminated sites sitting vacant will have a better chance of being developed under a measure approved by the House April 13.

Current law doesn't protect developers and lenders from liability for contaminated land cleanup when they buy properties, but the new measure would.

The measure would encourage the development of urban properties by exempting developers and lenders from liability — if they agree to clean up the contaminated land within their redevelopment areas.

Once the initial cleanup for the developers' projects is complete, they would not have to pay for additional cleanup. They would, however, be required to cooperate with the Minnesota Pollution Control Agency on such projects.

Previous landowners or other people who contributed to the property's pollution would continue to be liable for cleanup costs.

HF1985, sponsored by Rep. Jean Wagenius (DFL-Mpls), was approved on a 132-0 vote and was passed by the Senate April 15. The measure now moves to the governor for consideration.

Hazardous material cleanup

Minnesota may have up to five hazardous material cleanup teams scattered throughout the state that would be specially trained to respond to emergency spills of hazardous materials, ranging from nuclear waste to petroleum products.

The House approved a measure April 15 that directs the Department of Public Safety (DPS) to develop rules — after consulting with the departments of Natural Resources, Agriculture, Transportation, Minnesota Pollution Control Agency and others — for implementing a "statewide hazardous materials incident response plan."

The program would be funded through two types of fees: one would apply to those who transport hazardous materials through the state; the other would affect existing facilities that store hazardous materials.

A graduated fee would be imposed on facilities that store hazardous materials.

The fee imposed on those who transport such material is left to the DPS to determine. All of the added fees are expected to generate an extra \$1.25 million per year to fund the program.

The measure would allow the state to contract with private businesses and local units of government for hazardous cleanup services.

A 1990 DPS survey of Minnesota fire departments found that less than 4 percent had two or more people trained to respond to hazardous materials spills.

Between January 1989 and November 1991, the Minnesota Pollution Control Agency received 3,306 reports of hazardous materials spills.

As of October 1991, the only areas of the state served by hazardous materials teams were portions of the Twin Cities metro area, the St. Cloud area, Rochester, Clay County, and Rock County. The measure leaves it to the DPS to determine the location of regional teams.

The person or business that caused the spill would be billed for the cleanup under the measure. The bill has been endorsed by several groups, including the League of Minnesota Cities, the Minnesota Chamber of Commerce, and the Minnesota State Fire Departments Association.

HF660, which is sponsored by Rep. Doug Peterson (DFL-Madison), was incorporated into **SF2199** on the House floor April 15. A conference committee was named to work out differences with the Senate version of the bill, but it was unclear whether the measure received final approval before adjournment.

Lead cleanup

A greatly scaled-down measure to reduce lead contamination in homes was approved April 16 as part of another bill regulating residential hospice facilities.

The amendment offered by Rep. Karen Clark (DFL-Mpls), the original sponsor of the lead abatement package (**HF1934**), strengthens the state Department of Health's role in enforcing anti-lead rules. It also gives the department authority to license

and regulate lead cleanup crews and offer equipment grants to eligible non-profit groups within its existing budget.

But the more sweeping portions of the bill — a state-run training program for the clean-up crews and a surcharge on automobile inspection fees — were not included in the amendment.

Studies have indicated that exposure to lead is particularly harmful to young children and pregnant women. Two of the more common sources of environmental lead are older lead-based house paints and automobile exhaust.

Clark told colleagues on the House floor that only the first article of her three-article bill remained in the amended version. Senate approval of the amended measure (**SF2137**) was pending late April 16.

Mille Lacs Lake preservation

A comprehensive plan for the land surrounding Mille Lacs Lake may be developed in future years under a measure approved by the House April 16.

The bill permits Mille Lacs, Crow Wing, and Aitkin counties to establish a Mille Lacs preservation and development board, which would adopt a land use plan for the areas within one mile of the lake.

The bill is to provide for the "protection, enhancement, and coordinated development of the area surrounding Mille Lacs Lake," which is a tourist mecca.

Each of the three counties would appoint two members to serve on the preservation board. The board could adopt a land use plan following a public hearing and approval from all three county boards. It would be required to "negotiate a cooperative management and jurisdiction agreement" with the governing body of the Mille Lacs Indian Reservation."

SF2499, sponsored by Rep. Willard Munger (DFL-Duluth), was approved 132-0 in the House. The Senate approved the measure April 15; the bill now moves to the governor for consideration.

Pickeral pagers

A pocket pager to catch pickeral? An ice fishing gadget invented by an Excelsior entrepreneur lets ice anglers know immediately when they've got something on the line — even when they're not paying attention.

Current state law bans the use of radio equipment to take "protected wild animals," but a measure proposed by Rep. Charlie Weaver (IR-Anoka) changes wording just enough to make it clear the law doesn't apply to fish. The fishing device uses a low-frequency transmitter, capable of sending a signal up to 100 feet, and a pocket pager.

The current legislation prohibiting the use of radio equipment was intended to keep hunters, for example, from "tracking" their dogs to hunt game.

The House passed the measure (SF2185) April 13 without dissent. A companion bill was passed by the Senate March 24. The measure now moves to the governor for consideration.

Omnibus garbage bill

While drivers lined up in front of the post office at midnight with their tax forms, a few blocks away the House debated a bill on waste, landfills and hazardous waste response teams.

The measure — with provisions ranging from garbage collection fees to recycling phone books — is designed to slow the steady stream of garbage arriving at Minnesota landfills.

House members tacked a number of bills on to SF2199 April 15. Some attempts succeeded; others did not.

Attempts to require beverage distributors to step up their use of refillable containers failed.

But the House added a measure that creates emergency response teams for hazardous waste spills. About \$1.2 million will be allocated for the teams, with fees collected from businesses that store "hazardous substances."

The House also approved an amendment that encourages recycling of hazardous waste by prohibiting fees when those materials are recycled.

The bill as it came to the House floor required government agencies to use loose packing "peanuts" made from vegetable starches. The starch-based packing peanuts, which are said to dissolve in landfills, are made by two Minnesota firms from corn, wheat, and potato by-products.

The House approved a wording change that allows rather than requires public entities to use the packing "peanuts."

The measure also requires state

agencies to use more recycled products, fewer dyes and coated papers, and soy-based ink. Other sections increase standards for products with the "recycled" label.

Still other provisions require phone book publishers to recycle phone books, and to print them on recycled paper.

The bill, which was amended and discussed long past midnight, was approved on a 115-15 vote. Following a conference committee, both the House and Senate repassed the bill April 17.



Agriculture

Labels for wild rice

More specific labeling on packages of wild rice would help buyers determine how the product is harvested and where it's grown under a bill approved by the House April 13.

The measure, sponsored by Rep. Edgar Olson (DFL-Fosston), is aimed at helping rice harvesters in Minnesota keep a fragile lead on wild rice production in the nation.

Labels would indicate whether the wild rice is harvested by hand or mechanically — helping consumers distinguish, for example, rice hand-harvested by American Indians in Minnesota from machine-harvested wild rice gathered with Canadian air boats.

HF2804 was approved on a 132-0 vote. The measure passed the Senate April 16; it now awaits the governor's signature.

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 under a bill approved by the House April 16 on a 126-2 vote.

The measure, which has also been approved by the Senate, 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.

The measure appropriates \$100,000 from the state's general fund to pay for part of the program, and also would increase the surcharge on all uniform commercial code transactions by \$1 — to \$5 from \$4 — to pay for the remainder of the program.

The program would begin July 1, 1993. HF769 now moves to the governor for consideration (see April 10 Session Weekly, page 9).



Transportation

Commuter incentives

A bill that would provide incentives to convince more Twin Cities-area commuters to carpool or take the bus was roadblocked in the waning hours of the 1992 session.

The House refused to concur with Senate amendments to the bill early April 17, ending debate on the proposal for this year.

The package would have provided incentives and penalties that would encourage drivers to reduce traffic congestion by using their automobiles less often. But a provision that would have offered tax credits to drivers who leave their cars at home was dropped in committee negotiations.

The measure directed state and local transportation officials to identify new high-occupancy vehicle (HOV) lanes on metro area freeways. Currently, only I-394 from downtown Minneapolis to the western suburbs has a HOV lane for buses and cars with more than one passenger during peak driving times.

The measure would increase the fine for motorists driving alone in HOV lanes to \$100. But if you have a mannequin posing as a passenger, an extra \$25 would be tacked on to the fine.

The House and Senate differed on provisions in bill to enforce tougher regulations in freeway high occupancy vehicle (HOV) lanes.

Senators and Rep. Alice Johnson (DFL-Spring Lake Park), the bill's chief author, supported language in the bill giving police authority to stop drivers if additional passengers in the car were not "clearly visible from a distance of 50 feet."

A separate provision making it illegal to turn in front of a stopped bus with its

flashers on was returned to the bill. Those penalties earlier had been dropped during House hearings.

Employers would have been encouraged to get their workers into carpooling or on the bus by participating in a survey and unspecified programs coordinated by the Regional Transit Board (RTB).

The RTB also would have been given permission to photograph automobile license plates on heavily-used area freeways and to contact owners by mail to better determine their driving habits. A demonstration program using cameras to monitor and enforce HOV rules on I-394 was authorized as well.

Driving Mr. Diesel

Some might call it a classic case of bureaucratic run-around: Drivers with diesel-powered vehicles are now required to drive to state emissions testing stations to get proof that they are exempt from the testing.

An amendment to a clean air bill (HF2437) approved by the House April 13 would let diesel drivers stay home.

The provision, offered by Rep. Harriet McPherson (IR-Stillwater), allows owners of diesel-powered vehicles that are already exempt from the testing to verify the exemption when they get their license tabs instead of driving to a testing station.

"This will take a little red tape out," said McPherson. "They are driving 10 to 20 miles to their emissions testing spot to get the exemption . . . and then elsewhere to get license tabs."

The Department of Public Safety says it won't require diesel drivers to make second trips to the testing stations, anyway, but the new measure will help newly registered diesel vehicles.

About 1.1 million vehicles were inspected for air pollution emissions since the new state law became effective in the metropolitan area last July. Vehicle owners pay \$8 annually for the test. The MPCA estimates that 7,500 people have driven diesel vehicles to inspection stations to get their exemptions.

Gas tax stalls

A proposal to raise gasoline taxes up to 5 cents per gallon to finance highway construction and mass-transit ran empty and stalled in the final days of the 1992 session.

The measure (HF2605) remained stuck in the House Rules and Legislative Administration Committee after being approved by the Transportation Committee late last month. As adopted, it would have raised gasoline taxes two cents per gallon and would have extended a 2.6 percent sales tax on gas purchases.

Supporters said the tax hike was necessary to generate enough state money to match federal funding for highway construction. A sizable portion of the estimated \$80 million the gasoline tax would have raised each year was also earmarked for mass transit throughout the state.

After it was apparent the bill would not emerge from the rules committee in time for a floor vote, proponents tried to amend it to a separate measure April 14 that called for a \$1 increase in the cost of a driver's license. The amendment, however, was later withdrawn.

Similar legislation in the Senate, which would have imposed a flat 5-cent increase in the gasoline tax, also stalled.

Transit funding approved

Bus service in the metropolitan area could be improved over the next three years. But metro property taxes would also increase to pay for the service.

Sixty-two million dollars in bonding during the next three years for new buses and other transit improvements was approved by the House April 16 on a 127-4 vote.

The measure (HF2144) allows the Metropolitan Transit Commission (MTC) to spend up to \$44 million for new equipment and the Regional Transit Board (RTB) to spend \$18 million to purchase property to establish five suburban transit "hubs."

The bonds, which would be paid off through an increase in property taxes in the metro area, would also fund new park-and-ride lots throughout the Twin Cities and improve small bus service in outlying areas.

The portion of the tax bill on a home valued at \$100,000 is expected to at least double — to about \$8 per year —

although the annual cost to most homeowners could top \$15 within a few years if further bonding is approved.

Proponents of the plan say the bonding will help attain the RTB's far-reaching "Vision for Transit" for the Twin Cities, which stresses service to suburban areas — regions some say have been ignored by transit planners in recent years.

The RTB had sought over \$116.5 million in bonding authority over the next five years, but lawmakers reduced the overall size of the package in order to assess the success of the program before authorizing additional money.

House members April 14 also approved a package (HF2510) that gives the Minnesota Department of Transportation (MnDOT) the final say on building light rail transit lines in the Twin Cities.

It also expands the role of the Metropolitan Council in light rail transit planning and dispute resolution and authorizes about \$12 million for continuing preliminary studies by the council and other regional agencies.

No construction funding, however, is included in the package.

The RTB, which was sharply criticized in a recent report by the Legislative Auditor's Office for overemphasizing LRT at the expense of existing bus service, was stripped of much of its role in future light rail development. County rail authorities and other local units of government would be limited to advisory roles.

Use of conference committees in Minnesota

Session	Years	Number of Conferences
63th	1963	19
64th	1965	36
65th	1967	53
66th	1969	80
67th	1971	59
68th	1973-74	122
69th	1975-76	122
70th	1977-78	148
71st	1979-80	109
72nd	1981-82	134
73rd	1983-84	134
74th	1985-86	114
75th	1987-88	157

Source: *Tribune of the People, The Minnesota Legislature and It's Leadership*, Royce Hanson

Members leave House for new experiences

Editor's Note: As the 1992 session draws to a close, several members have chosen to leave the Minnesota House of Representatives to follow different career paths. Each lawmaker has fond memories of his or her time spent in the House, but all feel that this is the right time for change. Several will be running for the state Senate or Congress; one will become a district court judge. Others will be encouraging reform from outside the government structure, and a few will be exploring new avenues — one step at a time.



Terry Dempsey

Leaving the Legislature after nearly 14 years to become a district court judge is going to require some adjustments — almost all of them good, said Rep. Terry Dempsey (IR-New Ulm).

He acknowledges he'll miss many of the acquaintances and the working relationships he's developed during his tenure in the Minnesota House, the last two years as minority leader. But one thing he won't miss, he said, will be the hours.

"It's back to an 8-to-5 job," Dempsey said of his new position as district court judge in Mankato and St. James. "It means I'll be going home for dinner and not living in a hotel in St. Paul four or

five nights a week. No more of the 'truck driver' syndrome, living between two places.

"I hope my wife [Janet] can handle the culture shock of having me around all the time."

Dempsey was appointed to the post March 13 by Gov. Arne Carlson. He said his tentative plan is to take over the Fifth District judgeship, which covers 14 counties in the southwestern portion of the state, about two weeks after the Legislature adjourns.

The desire to be a judge hasn't been something he's carried since he graduated from the University of California Law School in 1963. Instead, he said, it's been more of a natural progression since becoming active in politics.

Still, there will be some changes. As a legislator, Dempsey said he was "free to input my own individual philosophies into what I did. As a judge at the trial level, I'm going to be constrained somewhat in what I'm going to do by the law."

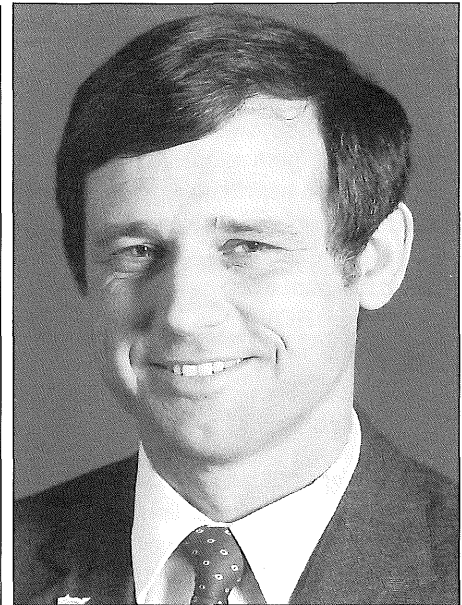
Although Dempsey belongs to the-government-that-governs-least-governs-best school of thought at the Legislature, he said he won't let his personal biases color his court opinions. In other words, don't expect Dempsey to start wielding a heavy gavel.

"That sort of action is more appropriate for an appellate court," he said. "You can kind of say that the supreme court designs the car, while the trial court does the repairs."

He said he's looking forward to hearing the wide range of cases — criminal, civil, probate, juvenile, and conciliation court — that will come before him. And while some may consider some of those areas mundane, Dempsey said it's important to remember that every case is important to the people involved.

"For most people, they're only in a court room once or twice during their lives," Dempsey said. "So to them, it's the biggest case ever heard."

—Dave Price



Steve Dille

Dassel legislator Steve Dille is a busy man — he works as a legislator, veterinarian, and farm manager.

After six years, Dille is leaving the House to run for the Senate seat being vacated by Sen. John Bernhagen (IR-Hutchinson). Dille said he is approaching the change with enthusiasm, but does so with a sense of loss.

The Senate appeals to Dille, he said, because it's a "body on average much more conservative than the House" and because the "level of partisan politics is less." He is also looking forward to the longer terms in the Senate.

Although Dille said he has been frustrated with the "level of partisan bickering in the House," he added that things have improved this year. He credits current Majority Leader Alan Welle and Minority Leader Terry Dempsey with the improvement.

As a manager of a 700-acre crop and livestock farm in Meeker County, and as a veterinarian, Dille literally has a hands-on feel for many of the issues that affect rural Minnesotans.

And not surprisingly, he has authored many bills that affect his work, ranging from a measure he helped pass that has been hailed as a model for veterinary drug safety and others that helped eradicate animal disease.

Dille is also proud of his work on farm

safety legislation and the Wetlands Conservation Act of 1991. He served as a sponsor of all four farm safety laws that passed during his time in the House. And as a co-sponsor of the wetlands law, he worked to make sure that the concerns of farmers were addressed while also improving the environment.

Dille hasn't hesitated to criticize the size and structure of state government, including the Legislature. His recommendations have included closing the University of Minnesota Law School, reducing the size of the Legislature and/or its staff, freezing government salaries, and decreasing the number of legal holidays for the public sector.

Before running for the House, Dille served as a township supervisor and later as a county commissioner. He said that an odd aspect of moving up the political ladder is that "in a way you have less power" when you move to a larger body. He says his influence over a vote declined from 33 percent as one of three township supervisors, to 20 percent as one of five county commissioners, to less than 1 percent as one of 134 House members.

Dille said he hopes to reduce that trend if he's elected to the Senate. As one of 67 senators, his vote would represent 1.5 percent of those cast.

—Mary Ann Schoenberger



Alice Johnson

Rep. Alice Johnson was a veteran of the House even before she started her first term; she worked there as a secretary for 14 years.

Now, after serving for six years as the representative from Spring Lake Park, Johnson may be leaving the state House to look for a bigger one — the U.S. House of Representatives in Washington, D.C.

She is mounting a campaign against Rep. Gerry Sikorski for the 6th District Congressional seat that takes in much of the northern Twin Cities suburb area.

But should Sikorski receive the DFL party endorsement at the May 9 congressional district convention, Johnson said she'll drop her quest and run for her current seat instead.

Running against an incumbent is a tall task, but uphill battles are nothing new to Johnson. Her first run for the Legislature against an incumbent was almost over before it began. Back in 1986, the House Rules and Legislative Administration Committee tried to establish a rule preventing legislative employees from running for office without taking a leave of absence.

But Johnson, who was her family's main breadwinner at that time, lobbied hard and prevented the rule from being adopted. And then she went on to win the election by a mere 132 votes.

Johnson says that her major accomplishment in the House was bringing "a focus on the importance of dealing with young children." She sponsored a 1991 law that created a Legislative Commission on Children, Youth, and Families, and was elected its chair.

Although the governor vetoed funding for the commission, Johnson held meetings anyway, including a two-day conference on children's issues, and compiled a report on the subject.

As for the Legislature, Johnson said her main frustration has been with the overall structure of the House, which she says leads to "segmentation" of issues.

In fact, as one of her last requirements to get a bachelor's degree in Organizational Management and Communication from Concordia College, Johnson is writing a paper on how the segmentation of issues affects children's issues.

Johnson said she would miss the friendships, excitement, and fun of working on worthwhile projects at the House. But she expects to do more of the same thing if elected to Congress.

—Mary Ann Schoenberger



Ken Nelson

Citing a desire to pursue creative reform of education and government from outside the Legislature, Rep. Ken Nelson (DFL-Mpls) said he will retire from his House seat after the 1992 session.

"I want to create a new future," said Nelson.

Nelson's retirement will end 20 years of service in the House. He has served on a variety of committees but has left his mark in the education area. He has been chair of the Education Finance Division since 1983 and has served on the Education Committee since 1973.

As one of his final acts last month, Nelson pulled out a camera and took pictures of the division members, staff, and the audience. Division members, in turn, praised Nelson as a leader in educational policy. "Ken has led us in caring for kids in the K-12 system second to none," said Rep. Jerry Bauerly (DFL-Sauk Rapids).

Nelson said that in the last 10 years, he has seen significant reform in the quality of education in Minnesota, sending the message that "public education is here to serve the students, and not just those who are employed in it.

"We, in Minnesota, are fortunate that we have a Legislature which is always trying to improve the quality of education," he said.

Nelson believes that the establishment of the Minnesota Academic Excellence Foundation in 1983 and the development of performance-based education are

positive signs that the state is strengthening its commitment to education.

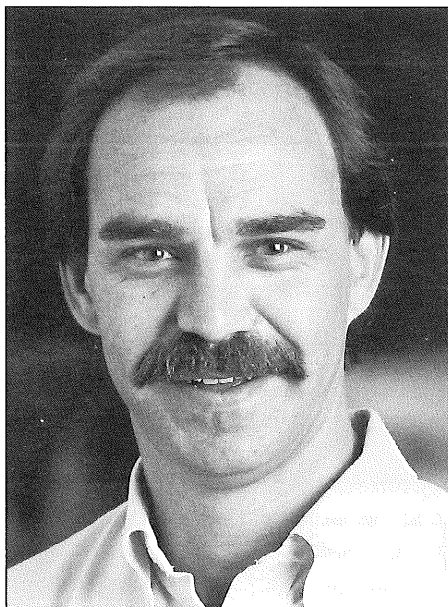
Twenty years of House service is not without its disappointments, however. Nelson said that the resistance of some teachers' unions to effective change has been a frustrating stumbling block.

"We ought to have more quality than what we have, and the resistance of some within the system itself to follow through on substantive and creative change has forced us to create alternatives," he said.

Nelson also expressed frustration with the legislative process itself, stating that "we are not always governed by quality, but too much by partisan politics."

"I remain strong with conviction that our public systems and services are not serving our citizens as well as they should be," he said, adding that he hopes he can make government more responsive by acting outside the government structure itself.

—Steve Knutson



Paul Ogren

The conference committee was in its third day and Rep. Paul Ogren (DFL-Aitkin) was chairing a taxes meeting for possibly the last time.

Sen. Doug Johnson (DFL-Cook), who has seen many House tax chairs come and go said, "I would remind conferees that the chair is a lame duck."

The room erupted in laughter.

While the temptation for some representatives might be to relax during their final year, Ogren has remained at the forefront of some of this session's

most controversial issues.

He has been the driving force behind HealthRight, the proposal that could change the face of health care in Minnesota and the nation by ensuring access to health care. And he has once again co-chaired the taxes conference committee, which is always one of the most important jobs at the Legislature.

But he is quick to give credit where it is due.

"The Minnesota Nurses Association has pushed health care reform legislation in a wholly selfless fashion since 1987," said Ogren.

Whatever their political persuasion, members from both sides of the aisle say they'll miss Ogren's hard-charging presence.

Never shy about letting his views be known, Ogren is usually found in the middle of the action. While he may relish the individual battles, he is not impressed with the process. He said 12 years in the Legislature has made him very cynical.

"I have found that the voice of the people is a distant whisper in the halls of government," he said.

He doesn't intend to become an entrenched figure in government, telling members at a recent hearing that he will once again enjoy "railing at the system from the outside."

But have the halls of government seen the last of Paul Ogren? Don't bet on it.

During a recent committee meeting — where his HealthRight bill endured a difficult grilling — Ogren said, "I would have to be crazy" to seek higher office.

He is, however, frequently mentioned as a candidate for higher office.

—Bob DeBoer



Linda Runbeck

Linda Runbeck, the House Independent-Republican from Circle Pines, believes the lagging economy could in fact be used to enliven Minnesota's democratic process.

The belt-tightening and consequent scrutiny of government spending, said Runbeck, should inspire taxpayers to learn what government programs do.

"Without that knowledge," Runbeck recently wrote her constituents in a newspaper column, "we become lazy armchair quarterbacks calling out cheap shots from the sidelines."

"My hot button is citizen access," Runbeck said, when asked about her priorities as a representative for District 52A, most of which lies in Anoka County north of Minneapolis.

She believes citizens should "get back into the process." Among her proposals for the 1991 session was a bill permitting citizens to form "budget review panels" in city and county government to work "in open dialogue" with local government officials.

Runbeck is serving her fourth year in the House this session. She will be giving up her House seat to campaign for the Senate seat now held by Sen. Fritz Knaak (IR-White Bear Lake), who is retiring from the Senate.

Runbeck, a former Circle Pines city councilwoman, helped other candidates run for the House seat six times before she decided to run for the office herself. She won the House seat in a special election in 1989.

As a legislator, Runbeck has sought legislation for small business tax relief, legislative term limits, limited school-night work hours for students, campaign finance reform, and a reduction in the House budget.

She also has authored several bills to improve living conditions for mobile home residents, whose relationship with mobile park owners, she said, is often "unfair and inequitable." Nine mobile home parks are in her district.

But many of her IR measures have failed to get the required votes in the House. "As a member of the minority party, we have to take our satisfaction in what we can do for our constituents," she said. She said she works "not just to pacify those needs but to help constituents know more about the process so they have tools" to find answers.

The Senate district Runbeck will run in includes the communities of Arden Hills, Circle Pines, North Oaks, and Shoreview. "It is pure Republican — as Republican a district as you can find in Minnesota," she said.

Runbeck believes the Senate "would be a wonderful opportunity to speak the minority position without fear of repercussion. I intend to use it . . . as a way to articulate the platform on government spending, government accountability, ethics, and private sector growth."

—Joyce Peterson



Arthur Seaberg

Deciding to retire from the House and run for the Senate was probably a little

easier for Rep. Arthur Seaberg than for any other House member.

"Essentially, the Senate district is the same [size] as my [current] House district with some minor changes," said Seaberg, referring to the dramatic population increase in the Eagan area over the past 10 years.

The Independent-Republican from Eagan now represents nearly 59,000 people — twice as many as any other House member and more than the number of people in 20 current Senate districts.

So the decision to move to the Senate, where the districts are supposed to be twice the size as they are in the House, was an easy one, he said. Although he loves serving in the "more open, more human" House, Seaberg said there are other reasons to run for the Senate.

He said that because the Senate is smaller, it would give him a chance to have greater influence and a chance to serve on more committees.

"I consider myself a generalist anyway," he said.

Seaberg, who runs a small general practice law office from his home, has a relatively low profile at the Legislature and freely admits that he's not "the most vocal person on the floor."

But during Appropriations Committee division meetings, Seaberg frequently questions those who testify in committee in a gentlemanly — and illuminating — fashion.

But ask Seaberg what he feels he does best at the Legislature, and he'll tell you that he listens well — a trait to which many people will attest.

"He is a wonderful advocate for battered women," said Mary Ajax, director of the B. Robert Lewis House in Eagan. "He has really taken the time to learn what the issues are."

She said Seaberg will often phone her before a legislative session begins to see if there are new issues to be addressed on the domestic abuse front.

In the past two years, Seaberg has passed legislation that allows judges to waive the fees required to process a protection order, and allows prosecutors to more easily track past domestic abuse incidents where the defendant is from another state so a harsher sentence can be imposed.

And last year, Seaberg was the chief House sponsor of a bill that requires a court hearing to be held before a person

can be released from an emergency treatment facility such as a detox center.

The bill arose following the highly publicized case of a Sunfish Lake doctor who, after being released from a detox center, fatally shot his wife in front of their two children.

Ajax said Seaberg, whose wife once worked at the B. Robert Lewis House, has "really demonstrated leadership" on the domestic abuse issue.

But she added that he is not limited to tackling such problems on a legislative level. This year, for example, Seaberg suggested that churches and schools be encouraged to become involved in combating the problem.

"He's just real open about thinking in different ways," she said.

—Grant Moos



Sylvester Uphus

Rep. Sylvester Uphus of Sauk Centre believes in term limits and has authored several bills on the subject. So it should come as no surprise that after a decade in the House, the Independent-Republican has decided it's time to move on.

While Uphus has been most visible this year as a death penalty proponent, he prefers talking about past successes, such as securing a \$6 million grant for a Pope County school and bringing Melrose a wastewater disposal plant.

"I ran for office because I felt I had something to offer to the people in my part of the state, and to try to make some changes in government," said Uphus. "Back home, on the various boards that I

belong to, you make decisions and things get done. In St. Paul, the process was certainly something that floored me."

Uphus said the experience has been humbling, especially as a member of the legislative minority.

"My advice to any new people? Try to get along as best you possibly can.

Antagonizing others will get you nowhere," said Uphus. "No one ever does anything alone. It takes many people to accomplish even a small thing. This is so all-important — you don't cross people. The power players are important people, and you respect them."

Uphus got a brief taste of Independent-Republican rule in 1985-86, when he served as vice chair of the Agriculture Committee. Rural Minnesota was still in the midst of the farm crisis.

"I remember people driving their tractors here to town, in January, and they didn't have enough money to get them hauled back home again. They parked right in front of the Capitol."

Capitol Security demanded the tractors be removed. Uphus dipped into his own pocket to pay truckers from his district to haul the tractors home.

Uphus also fought hard for legislation that would bring farmers, lenders, and mediators to the same table to work out foreclosure alternatives. The lenders didn't want the mandatory mediation.

"But today those people come to me and say, 'It's working.' Those are the types of things where I feel we made a difference."

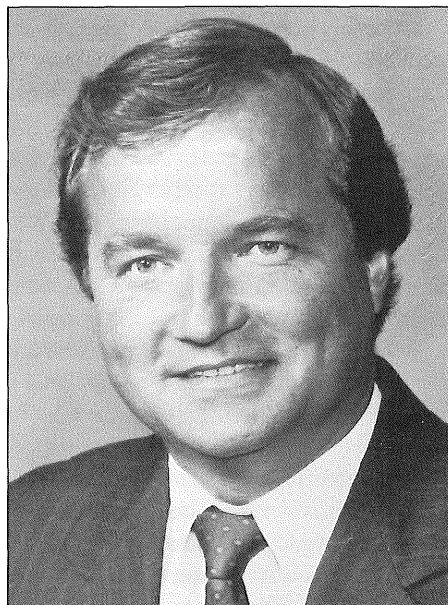
On term limits, Uphus said lawmakers should leave office, even if for just one term, "and live amongst the people, to see if they [as legislators] still have a hold on that world. . . . I think we ought to get back there and see what the real world is doing."

This summer will be the first since 1982 that Uphus hasn't spent campaigning. Instead, he may be in the former Soviet Union. He's been asked to assist in the establishment of cooperatives there. He plans to take it a step at a time. "And when things are tough, you take it a half-step at a time," he said.

"You know it's gone by so darn fast, the last 10 years. You're here [at the Capitol] for six months, and every other year you campaign for three or four months, and things click past you. . . . This is why I think that some of these professional

legislators ought to take some time to smell the roses and wake up. There's really nothing wrong with it."

—John Tschida



Robert Vanasek

After two decades of public service, Rep. Bob Vanasek of New Prague has decided it's time for a change. He doesn't use the word "retire," and he won't rule out future plans for elective office. But what is certain is that his 10th House term will be his last.

When the DFLer announced last June that he would not seek re-election, he was speaker of the House, a position that is generally considered the second most powerful in state government.

So why step down when the step is so large?

"It was important for me that the decision to leave public office be my own decision, and not be affected by external factors," he said. "I did not want to grow stale in office. I didn't want people to say, 'He's been here too long.' That all too often happens with elected officials."

Vanasek was first elected in 1972, a year that ushered in 47 other freshmen representatives. He jumped at the opportunity when the redistricting map of that year created an open seat in his area.

He received more than 61 percent of the vote in his first election and has been returned to the Legislature by comfortable margins ever since.

But in June of last year, the Minnesota High Technology Council came calling and Vanasek took a job as president of

the organization whose objective is to create, attract, and retain technology firms in the state by ensuring that Minnesota has strong mathematics, science, and engineering programs.

The private sector will bring a "healthy new perspective," said Vanasek, adding that the council "has an agenda I am primarily interested in — improving education in Minnesota at all levels."

To focus on one area of public policy is a luxury the speaker doesn't have, said Vanasek. While he enjoyed his four-plus years presiding over the House, he doesn't miss it as much as he thought he would.

"Too often when you're speaker you end up spending most of your time managing everybody else's agenda," he said.

Has he accomplished everything on his legislative checklist?

"No. My agenda at the Legislature is far from complete," he said.

Vanasek sponsored a bill this session to streamline the state's environmental regulation and delivery system. It received a chilly reception in the Senate and has stalled there, but Vanasek said he still believes Minnesota's government structure needs to be re-examined.

"That bill was an attempt on my part to recognize that you cannot have government as usual at a time of fiscal austerity," he said. "By leaving everything alone and just coming in within the budgets, the only thing we're going to ensure is that the quality of services is going to diminish."

When asked to cite his greatest accomplishment, it was not a policy decision that came to mind.

"After serving in the Legislature 20 years I don't think I ever lost touch with my district — I feel I'm leaving office with a good reputation. . . . and good relationships with colleagues both Democrat and Republican."

Such a reputation leads some to suggest higher office for Vanasek, possibly the governorship in 1994. What's next?

"I've learned and come to follow the notion that one should not make long-range plans in politics," he said. "Instead, one should be ready for opportunities as they arise."

—John Tschida

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 re-pass** 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 9 - 16			COMMITTEE				FLOOR					FINAL
rp -- recommended to pass a -- amended rpa -- recommended to pass as amended h -- heard nrp -- not recommended to pass v -- vetoed by governor re -- re-referred to another cmte./div. † -- footnote			Introduction/ Cmte. Referral	Committee/Div.	Committee Report (date/action)	Re-referral	Final Passage	Vote	1st reading in other body/Substitution	Referred to Conference Cmte.	Concurrence & Repassage	Governor's Signature (Chapter Number)
File No.	Author	Committee/Division/Bill Title										
		AGRICULTURE										
HF0829	Bertram	Noxious weed law adopted	3/13/91 AG	AG	3/20 rpa		4/14	133-0				
SF0512*	Berg		2/28/91 AGR	AGR	3/9 rpa		3/24	60-3	3/20			
HF1827*	Dille	Cattle testing—	1/10 AG	AG	3/2 rpa		3/9	131-0	3/10		4/2	4/8 (433)
SF1681	Decramer	brucellosis, anaplasmosis	1/13 AGR	AGR	3/4 rpa		3/12	61-0				
HF2633	Winter	Agricultural business enterprise—	3/9 AG	AG	3/20 rpa		4/8	134-0		4/10		
SF2257*	Renneke	defined	3/2 AGR	AGR	3/12 rp		3/25	61-0	3/30	4/9		
HF2733	Wenzel	Dairy fund established	3/9 AG	AG	3/13 rpa		4/8	113-17		4/10	4/14	
SF2728*	Sams		3/16 AGR	AGR	3/24 rpa		3/26	50-11	3/31	4/9		
HF2804	Olson, E.	Minnesota wild rice labeling,	3/10 AG	AG	3/20 rpa		4/13	132-0				
SF2572	Lessard	reporting modified	3/10 AGR	AGR	3/16 rpa							
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			4/8 (439)
		APPROPRIATIONS										
HF0031*	Simoneau	Fire protection—advisory council	1/14/91 GO	AP†	5/15/91 rpa		5/15/91	104-26	5/17/91		4/15	
SF0151	Kroening	created	5/17/91 GO	FN†	4/8 rpa		4/13	64-1				
HF0769	Krueger	Farm products—central	3/11 AG	AP	4/8 rp		4/14	130-2				
SF0850	Beckman	filing system established	3/21/91 AGR	AGR	3/27 rpa	reFN						
HF0804	Morrison	Hazardous waste—over-the-road	3/11/91 TR	AP	4/10 rpa†							
SF0695	DeCramer	shipping regulated	3/11/91 TR	FN	3/31 rp†							
HF1313	Olson, K.	RV combinations allowed	4/2/91 TR	AP	4/10 rpa							
SF1568	Vickerman	under certain conditions	5/14/91 TR									
HF1453	Trimble	Wastewater treatment—	4/8/91 EN	AP	4/8 rpa		4/14	133-0				
SF1292	Morse	funding modified	4/8/91 EN	FN	4/7 rpa							
HF1838	Cooper	Municipal litigation—	1/10 AP	AP	4/8 rp		4/14	131-3				
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		4/7	125-9	4/7	4/9		
SF1687	Spear		1/13 JU	FN	4/7 rpa	reRA	4/8	62-0		4/9		
HF1985*	Wagenius	Land recycling act adopted	2/20 EN	AP	4/10 rpa				3/17			
SF1866	Mondale		2/20 EN	FNen	3/31 rpa							
HF1989	Brown	Traverse County—	2/20 LG	AP	4/8 rpa		4/14	134-0				
SF1953	Berg	legal fees exempted	2/24 FN									
HF2010	Winter	Worthington—community college	2/20 AP	AP	4/10 rp		4/14	131-0				
SF1854*	Vickerman	allowed to transfer funds for LRC	2/20 FN	FN	2/28 rpa		3/12	59-0	3/16			
HF2032	Kalis	Highways—county-state aid	2/24 TR	AP	4/10 rpa							
SF1881	Langseth	formula amended	2/20 TR	TR	2/24							
HF2042	Pelowski	Higher education board—	2/24 ED	AP	4/7 rpa					4/15		
SFnone		abolished								4/15		
HF2121*	Nelson	Education Finance—omnibus bill	2/27 ED	AP	3/31 rpa†		4/2	123-7	4/3	4/7	4/14†	
SF2326	Dicklich		3/4 ED	FN	4/2 rpa		4/6	47-19		4/8	4/14	
HF2134	Jacobs	Petroleum, oil fired plants—	2/27 EN	AP	4/9 rpa		4/14	95-37				
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†		4/15	115-15		4/16		
SF2199*	Merriam	amendments	3/2 EN	EN	3/27 rpa†		4/10	61-0	4/13	4/16		
HF2335	Peterson	State departments—	3/2 GO	AP	4/8 rpa		4/15	82-42				
SF2699	Riveness	administration bill	3/16 GO	GO	3/19 rpa		4/10	59-0	4/14		4/16	
HF2349	Dauner	Automobiles—license plate fee	3/2 TR	AP	4/10 rpa		4/14	42-91†				
SF2520	Mehrkens	changed; funds redistributed	3/9 TR	TR	3/19 rpa	reFN						

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HF2368	Lasley	Trucking—	3/2 TR	AP	4/10 rpa		4/14	104-26				
SF2665	Vickerman	route permit conversion regulated	3/12 TR	FN/ag	4/8 rpa	reFN						
HF2437	McGuire	Clean Air Act amendments—	3/5 EN	AP	4/8 rpa		4/13	115-18				
SF2095	Morse	business assistance program	2/27 EN	FN	4/10 rpa							
HF2688	Skoglund	Insurance solvency—	3/9 FI	AP	4/10 rp							
SF2463	Luther	technical corrections	3/9 CO	CO	3/25 rpa		4/13	63-0				
HF2694*	Greenfield	Appropriations—omnibus bill	3/9 HH	AP	3/31 rpa		4/6	68-64	4/7	4/8	4/15†	
SF2788										4/8	4/15	
HF2717	Dille	Nitrate data advisory task force,	3/9 EN	AP	4/8 rp		4/14	133-0				
SF2102*	Morse	data base established	2/27 EN	FN/nr	4/2 rpa	reFN			3/17			
HF2783	Sparby	Farm security loans—	3/10 AG	AP	4/10	reAPecir						
SF2693	Davis	adjustments	3/16 AGR	AGR	3/19 rpa	reFN						
HF2848*	Reding	State employees—	3/12 LA	AP	4/9 rp		4/10	90-43	4/14	4/15		
SF2505	Waldorf	labor, salary plans ratified	3/9 GO	FN	4/8 rpa		4/15	49-0		4/16		
HF2855	Sparby	Aquatic farming—	3/12 EN	AP	4/10 rpa							
SF2432*	Berg	regulations, wildlife protection	3/9 AGR	EN†	3/18 rpa	reFN			3/20			
		COMMERCE										
HF1416*	Solberg	Investments—advertising	4/4/91 CO	CO	3/11 rpa		3/16	132-0	3/16			4/9 (427)
SF1243	Cohen	restrictions modified	4/4/91 CO	CO	3/24 rp		4/1	64-1				
HF2096	Farrell	Motor vehicles—franchise	2/24 CO	CO	3/3 rp		4/9	133-0				
SF1801*	Hottinger	termination payments regulated	2/18 CO	CO	3/4 rpa		3/24	61-0	3/26			4/15 (472)
HF2106*	Trimble	Currency exchanges—	2/24 CO	CO	3/10 rpa		3/24	113-20	3/25		4/15	
SF1836	Kelly	business limits created	2/20 CO	CO	3/20 rpa		4/13	64-0				
HF2551*	Rest	Corporate registration	3/5 CO	CO	3/10 rp		3/16	133-0	3/16		4/13	
SF2413	Reichgott	procedures modified	3/9 JU	JU	3/18 rpa		4/9	63-0				
HF2572*	McEachern	Probate code—	3/5 CO	CO	3/10 rp		3/16	132-1	3/23			4/8 (423)
SF2309	Solon	successor definition modified	3/4 JU	JU	3/18 rp		4/1	66-0				
		ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT										
HF2189	Simoneau	Proposed legislation — effect on	2/27 EC	EC	3/10 rpa		4/9	131-0				
SF2380*	Neuville	state technology policy	3/5 RA	EH	3/23 rpa		4/1	58-6	4/6			
HF2302	Rice	Neighborhood revitalization program	3/2 LG	EC	3/2 rpa		4/14	132-0				
SF2314*	Kroening	fund distribution requirements	3/14 EH	EH	3/10 rpa	reRA	4/8	57-0	4/10			
		EDUCATION										
HF2318	Lynch	Parental review of instructional	3/2 ED	ED	3/10 rpa		4/14	125-7				
SF2556*	Olson	materials included in PER policy					4/3	49-14	4/7			
HF2847	Bettermann	Runestone telecommunications—	3/12 ED†									
SF2619	Larson	bond issuance authorized	3/11 ED									
HF2902	Krueger	Metric system—training required	3/12 ED†									
SF2671	Sams	for teachers	3/12 ED									
HF2933	Tunheim	School districts—revenue formulas	3/16 ED									
SF2673	Stumpf	modified	3/12 ED									
HF2937	Hartle	Education commissioner appointed	3/16 ED†									
SF0157	Hughes	by education board	2/4 ED									
		ENVIRONMENT & NATURAL RESOURCES										
HF0905	Reding	Experimental fishing streams—	3/18/91 EN	EN	3/12 rpa		4/9	131-0				
SF0522*	Benson, D.D.	prohibited in some counties	2/28/91 EN	EN	3/24 rpa		4/2	63-1	4/7			

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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			4/13 (447)
HF1861	Jefferson	Minneapolis—state land release	1/14 EN	EN	3/17 rp		4/8	133-0		4/10		
SF1722*	Kroening		1/15 EN	EN	3/2 rpa		3/23	62-0	3/25		4/9	
HF2147*	Wagenius	Mercury—sale, disposal	2/27 EN	EN	3/13 rpa	reAP	4/9	130-0	4/13	4/15		
SF2042	Dahl		2/27 EN	EN	3/30 rpa					4/15		
HF2280*	Rukavina	Biwabik state land sale	3/2 LG	EN	3/13 rpa		4/8	134-0	4/10	4/15		
SF2193	Dicklich		3/2 EN	EN	3/30 rpa		4/15	58-0		4/16		
HF2320	Peterson	Watershed districts provisions	3/2 EN	EN	3/19 rpa		4/9	132-0				
SF2298*	Price		3/4 EN	EN	3/16 rpa		3/26	64-0	3/31			
HF2324	Davids	Fillmore County—tax-forfeited	3/2 LG	LG	3/10 rpa		4/14	133-0				
SF1787*	Benson, D.D.	land sale authorized	2/18 EN				3/25	63-0	3/30		4/15	
HF2347	Tunheim	Deer—muzzle-loading season	3/2 EN†									
SF2036	Samuelson	established	2/27 EN									
HF2578	Weaver	Radio equipment prohibition—	3/5 EN	EN	3/12 rp		4/13	133-0				
SF2185*	Merriam	fishing exempted	3/2 EN	EN	3/11 rp		3/24	59-6	3/26			
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			4/13 (451)
HF2623*	Solberg	Mississippi River Headwaters	3/9 EN	EN	3/20 rp		4/2	131-0	4/6		4/13	
SF2344	Lessard	Area Board provisions changed	3/4 EN	RA	4/3		4/9	66-0				
HF2624	Krueger	Petrofund contractors—	3/9 EN	EN	3/20 rpa		4/8	134-0		4/10	4/14†	
SF2430*	Sams	competence, fees regulated	3/9 EN	RA	3/20 rp		3/26	64-0	3/31	4/9	4/13†	
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			4/13 (450)
HF2878	Munger	Mille Lacs preservation and	3/12 EC	EN†	3/20 rp		4/13	132-0				
SF2499*	Davis	development board established	3/9 EN	EN	3/18 rpa				3/31			
		FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS & INSURANCE										
HF1681*	Skoglund	Insurance—omnibus bill	5/3/91 FI	FI	2/26 rpa		3/25	112-19	3/31	4/15		
SF2212	Solon		3/2 CO	CO	3/19 rpa		4/13	60-3		4/16		
HF1884	Sparby	Trustee investments—	1/15 FI	FI	3/18 rpa		4/9	131-1				
SF1729*	Hottinger	certain mutual funds allowed	1/15 CO	CO	3/9 rpa		3/24	62-0	3/26			4/5 (473)
HF1948*	Carruthers	Insurance—charity donations	2/18 FI	FI	2/18 rpa		2/27	128-0	3/4	3/30	4/13†	
SF1855	Metzen		2/20 CO	RA	3/4 rp		3/24	63-0		4/1	4/13†	
HF2261*	Winter	State fund regulations	3/2 FI	FI	3/11 rpa		4/9	130-0	4/13			
SF2402	Riveness		3/5 GO	GO	3/31 rpa							
		GENERAL LEGISLATION VETERANS AFFAIRS & GAMING										
HF2642	Olson, K.	Military—armory closings,	3/9 GL	GL	3/20 rpa		4/14	94-35				
SF2286*	Vickerman	public hearings required	3/4 VG	VG	3/11 rp		3/24	61-2	3/26			
		GOVERNMENTAL OPERATIONS										
HF0217	Carruthers	Interior designers—	2/7 CO	GO	3/19 rpa		4/13	108-23				
SF0394	Flynn	licensed, regulated	2/20/91 CO	CO	4/4/91 rpa	reGO						
HF0419*	Johnson, R.	Retirement—tax shelter	2/21/91 GO	GO	3/13 rpa		3/30	131-0	4/1		4/14	
SF0410	Pogemiller	annuity payments allowed	2/21/91 GO	GO	3/18 lo		4/10	58-2				
HF1334	Reding	Volunteer firefighters—	4/14/91 GO	GO	3/19 rpa		4/14	134-0				
SF1230*	Stumpf	qualifying service defined	4/14/91 GO	GO	3/12 rpa		4/2	62-1	4/7			
HF1350*	Jaros	Pensions—back pay granted	4/4/91 GO	GO	3/5 rpa		3/25	132-0	3/26		4/7	4/13 (443)
SF1139	Solon	for wrongful discharge	4/2/91 GO	GO	3/20 rpa		3/30	64-0				

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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			
HF1873*	Reding	Retirement—retired public employees	1/14 GO	GO	3/3 rp		3/31	133-0	4/1		4/14	
SF1731	Solon	cont'd health coverage provided	1/15 GO	RA	3/30 rpt†		4/10	60-0				
HF1996*	Reding	Retirement— teacher	2/20 GO	GO	3/17 rp		3/24	132-0	3/25			4/8 (420)
SF2023	Benson, J.E.	contribution transfers modified	2/27 GO	GO	3/17 rp		4/1	65-0				
HF1997*	Reding	Public colleges— IRA plans	2/20 GO	GO	3/13 rpa		4/9	128-0	4/10			
SF1837	Morse	modified	2/20 GO	GO	3/13 rpa	re FN						
HF2001	Jefferson	Retirement— MERF coverage	2/20 GO	GO	3/13 rpa		4/13	133-0				
SF1934	Pogemiller	granted certain employees	2/24 GO	GO	3/18 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			4/13 (455)
HF2025*	Reding	Retirement— MSRS	2/20 GO	GO	3/17 rpa		4/9	132-0	4/13			
SF1916	Waldorf	interest rates increased	2/24 GO	GO	3/12 rpa							
HF2028	Jefferson	Retirement— MERF	2/24 GO	GO	3/13 rpa		4/13	132-0				
SF1935*	Pogemiller	provisions modified	2/24 GO	GO	3/13 rpa		4/1	65-0	4/6			
HF2063*	O'Connor	Pensions—PERA	2/24 GO	GO	3/18 rp		3/24	133-0	3/25			4/10 (440)
SF1819	Dahl	provisions amended	2/18 GO	GO	2/18 rp							
HF2137*	Lourey	Retirement—	2/27 GO	GO	3/9 rpa		3/25	118-14	3/27			4/9 (432)
SF2048	Stumpf	MSRS administrative bill	2/27 GO	GO	3/26 rpa		4/2	64-1				
HF2186*	McGuire	Pensions—St. Paul fire:	2/27 GO	GO	3/9 rpa		3/24	126-6	3/26			4/8 (422)
SF1780	Marty	surviving spouse benefits	2/18 GO	GO	3/20 rpa		4/1	64-2				
HF2231	Carruthers	Administrative rules corrections	2/27 GO	GO	3/19 rpa		4/14	134-0				
SF2282*	Hottinger		3/4 GO	GO	3/19 rpa		3/26	63-0	3/31			
HF2287*	Jefferson	Police, fire fighter relief	3/2 GO	GO	3/23 rpa		3/25	127-0	3/26		4/2	4/8 (437)
SF1970	Waldorf	associations—state aid altered	2/24 GO	GO	3/18 rpa		3/30	66-1				
HF2369*	Sparby	Pensions— Thief River Falls	3/2 GO	GO	3/13 rp		3/18	133-0	3/25			4/8 (431)
SF2242	Stumpf	police benefit increased	3/2 GO	GO	3/18 rp		4/2	66-0				
HF2404	Pugh	State pension investment	3/2 LG	GO	3/13 rpa		4/13	105-25				
SF2194*	Reichgott	procedure restricted	3/2 GO	LG	3/16 w		4/3	63-0	4/7			
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			4/13 (454)
HF2586*	Trimble	St. Paul tourism district—	3/5 EC	GO	3/19 rpa		4/8	115-15	4/10	4/15		
SF2323	Cohen	reorganization	3/4 EH	RA	3/18	reGO	4/14	58-1		4/15		
HF2683*	Solberg	Pensions— Nashwauk police	3/9 GO	GO	3/13 rp		3/24	133-0	3/25			4/8 (428)
SF2467	Lessard	survival benefits increased	3/9 GO	GO	3/18 rpa		4/1	63-0				
HF2756*	Rukavina	Retirement— Virginia fire	3/9 GO	GO	3/13 rpa		3/30	131-0	4/1			4/15 (465)
SF2530	Dicklich	survivor benefit increased	3/9 GO	GO	3/18 rpa		4/9	65-0				
HF2784	Sarna	Cities— Mpls police	3/10 GO	GO	3/13 rpa		4/9	133-0				
SF2547*	Pogemiller	relief laws codified	3/10 GO	GO	3/13 rpa		4/1	64-0	4/6			4/15 (471)
HF2792*	Rice	Retirement— Mpls fire,	3/10 GO	GO	3/13 rp		3/18	134-0	3/25			4/9 (429)
SF2581	Kroening	level benefits provided	3/10 GO	GO	3/18 rpa							
HF2924*	Jefferson	Optometry license, exam	3/16 GO	GO	3/19 rp		3/25	130-0	3/26			4/8 (419)
SF2486	Sams	procedures modified	3/9 GO	GO	3/11 rp		4/1	65-0				
HEALTH & HUMAN SERVICES												
HF1978*	Cooper	Dental practice—	2/20 HH	HH	3/12 rp		3/24	131-2	3/25		4/7	4/13 (444)
SF1824	Solon	ionizing radiation regulations	2/20 HH	HH	3/25 rpa		4/2	67-0				
HF2034*	Bodahl	Diseases—HIV, hepatitis B:	2/24 HH	HH	3/11 rp		3/18	133-0	1/15			4/8 (425)
SF1724	Reichgott	testing for emergency volunteers	1/15 HH	HH	3/23 rp		4/1	65-0				

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HF2081*	Tunheim	Medical assistance—	2/24 HH	HH	3/11 rp		3/18	133-0	4/2			4/8 (426)
SF1903	Stumpf	provider appeals modified	2/24 HH	HH	3/23 rp		4/1	65-0				
HF2265*	Cooper	Funeral—disposal for	3/2 HH	HH	3/17 rpa		4/9	133-0	4/9			
SF2249	Finn	unclaimed cremated remains	3/2 HH	HH	3/6 rpa	reFN†						
HF2286	Boo	Blind person reporting—	3/2 HH	HH	3/13 rpa†		4/9	130-0				
SF1805	Traub	ophthalmologists and optometrists	2/18 HH				3/26	63-0	3/31			
HF2342	Jefferson	American Indian child welfare	3/2 HH	HH	3/18 rp		4/15	132-0				
SF2186*	Traub	advisory council created	3/2 HH	GO†	3/13 rpa		3/24	64-0	3/26		4/16	
HOUSING												
HF2501*	Bodahl	MHFA—	3/5 HO	HO	3/5 rpa	reTA	4/9	95-36	4/13			
SF2496	Johnson, J.B.	bond, loan procedures clarified	3/9 EH	EH	3/12 h*							
JUDICIARY												
HF1196	Clark	Crimes—butane, toxic substance	3/27/91 JU	JU	3/20 rpa		4/13	132-0				
SF0979*	Pappas	sale to minors prohibited	3/25/91 JU	JU	4/10/91		5/3/91	57-2	5/7		4/14	
HF1384	Bertram	Crime—assault on ag	4/4/91 JU†									
SF1471	Johnson, D.E.	inspector, penalties provided	4/15/91 JU									
HF1441	Milbert	Corporation—legal	4/8/91 JU	JU	3/20 rpa		4/14	129-0				
SF1319*	Metzen	representation law modified	4/8/91 JU	JU	3/18 rp		3/26	64-0	3/31			
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		4/9	4/15 (463)
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						
HF2047	Solberg	Sex offenders—St. Cloud	2/24 JU†									
SF1977	Ranum	treatment program created	2/24 JU†									
HF2076	Dawkins	Civil law— landlord, tenant	2/24 HO	JU	3/13 rp		4/9	130-2				
SF1938*	Pappas	detainer actions modified	2/24 JU	JU	3/18 rp		3/26	62-0	3/31	4/10		
HF2131	Vellenga	Counties—extradiction	2/17 JU†									
SF2232*	Marty	reimbursement from bail revenue	3/2 JU	FN†	4/8 rp		4/13	67-0	4/14			
HF2181*	Carruthers	Data practices—omnibus bill	2/27 JU	JU	3/13 rpa		3/31	132-0	4/1	4/14		
SF1974	Ranum		2/24 JU	JU	3/31 rpa	reFN	4/13	59-0		4/14		
HF2206	Pugh	Courts—	2/27 JU	JU	3/20 rpa		4/14	131-1		4/16		
SF1691*	Kelly	conciliation procedures amended	1/13 JU	JU	3/11 rpa		3/25	58-5	3/30	4/15		
HF2211*	Bauerly	Firearms—pistol possession	2/27 JU	JU	3/11 rpa		3/31	133-0	4/1		4/13	
SF1847	Kelly	eligibility modified	2/20 JU	JU	3/26 rpa		4/9	65-0				
HF2307	Vellenga	Domestic Abuse—plans adopted	3/2 JU†									
SF2133	Reichgott	by city, county attorneys										
HF2316	Jaros	Health—living will	3/2 JU	JU	3/20 rp		4/13	131-1				
SF2111*	Solon	form updated	2/27 JU	JU	3/16 rp		3/27	62-0	3/31			
HF2379	Vellenga	Crimes—probation services	3/2 JU	JU	3/11 rpa	reAP†						
SFnone		paid by offenders										
HF2402	Pugh	Legal— Nonprofit Corporation	3/2 CO	JU	3/13 rpa		4/9	132-0				
SF2088*	Reichgott	Act amended	2/27 JU	JU	3/13 rpa		3/26	62-0	3/31			
HF2436	McGuire	Domestic abuse—	3/5 JU†									
SF2224	Ranum	judicial training requirements	3/2 JU†									
HF2495	Clark	Crimes—electronic monitoring	3/5 JU†									
SF2500	Ranum	use restricted	3/9 JU									
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		4/9	4/16 (461)

1992 MINNESOTA LEGISLATURE BILL STATUS TRACKING SHEET Bill action between April 9 - 16			COMMITTEE				FLOOR					FINAL
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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			4/13 (449)
HF2647*	Milbert	Statutes— revisor's bill	3/9 JU	JU	3/13 rp		3/31	133-0	4/1			4/15 (464)
SF2622	Neuville		3/11 JU	JU	3/11 rp		4/9	65-0				
HF2649	Pugh	Mortgages—foreclosure	3/9 JU	JU	3/20 rpa		4/14	129-0				
SF2384	Spear	proceedings modified	3/5 JU	JU	3/25 rpa							
HF2670	Seaberg	Domestic Abuse—protection orders,	3/9 JU†									
SF2642	Halberg	violations, penalties increased	3/11 JU									
HF2673	Dawkins	Theft—civil liability,	3/9 JU†									
SFnone		punitive damages provided										
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			4/14 (453)
HF2698	Greenfield	Mental illness—bonds issued	3/9 JU†									
SF1996	Kelly	for St. Peter facility	2/27 JU†									
HF2964	McGuire	Zero tolerance violence policy	3/16 JU				4/8	134-0				
SF1985*	Piper	established	2/24 JU	JU	3/11 rpa		3/25	59-0	3/26			4/13 (452)
HF2981	Seaberg	Domestic Abuse—protection orders,	3/19 JU†									
SFnone		filing fee exempted										
		Criminal Justice Division										
		JUDICIARY										
HF1720	Vellenga	Crime—victim-offender mediation	5/20/91 JU	JU/crjus	2/25 rp	reJU†						
SF1591	Spear	programs authorized	5/20/91									
HF1742	Wenzel	Crime—	1/6 JU	JU/crjus	2/19 h, a†							
SFnone		criminal penalties increased										
HF1842	Morrison	Legal—child witnesses given more	1/10 JU	JU/crjus	2/26 rpa	reJU†						
SF1788	Pariseau	out-of-court testimony										
HF1896	Hasskamp	Crime—life without parole	1/15 JU	JU/crjus	2/19 h, a†							
SF1757	Riveness	for certain convicted murderers	2/18 JU									
HF1945	Seaberg	Crime—electronic monitoring	2/18 JU	JU/crjus	3/9 h	reJU†						
SF2492	Kelly	use restricted	3/9 JU									
HF1968	Blatz	Crime—sex offender	2/20 JU	JU/crjus	2/26 rpa	reJU†						
SF2167	McGowan	registration expanded	3/2 JU									
HF2073	Welker	Crime—	2/24 JU	JU/crjus	2/28 h†							
SF1983	McGowan	safe communities act adopted	2/24 JU									
HF2139	Olson, K.	Child abuse—expedited hearings	2/27 JU	JU/crjus	3/9 rp	reJU†						
SF2051	Beckman	involving child, sex abuse	2/27 JU									
HF2167	Wejcman	Law enforcement—	2/27 JU	JU/crjus	3/9 rp	reJU†						
SF2055	Marty	violence courses required	2/27 JU									
		LABOR-MANAGEMENT										
		RELATIONS										
HF1889*	Rukavina	Personnel records—	1/15 LA	LA	2/24 rpa		3/5	130-0	3/9		4/7	4/13 (445)
SF1747	Merriam	employee access expanded	1/15 EM	JU	3/25 rpa		4/2	64-3				
HF1952	Rukavina	Workers' compensation—	2/18 LA	LA	3/12 rpa†		4/15	129-4				
SF2107*	Chmielewski	benefits, insurance regulated	2/27 EM	EM	3/18 rpa	reRA	4/14	60-6	4/15			
HF2142*	Johnson, A.	Family leave law modified—	2/27 LA	LA	3/2 rpa		3/9	118-12			4/2	4/8 (438)
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		4/10	4/15†	
SF2136*	Mondale	following acquisitions	2/27 EM	EM	3/19 rpa		3/27	57-5	3/31	4/9	4/14†	
HF2360	Tunheim	American Indians—	3/2 LA	LA	3/18 rpa		4/13	100-32				
SF1590*	Stumpf	unemployment compensation	5/20/91 EM	EM	3/11 rpa		4/2	63-0	4/7		4/14	

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HF2640*	Uphus	Boilers, mint oil extraction—	3/10 LA	LA	3/12 rpa		3/25	131-0	3/26		4/2	4/8 (436)
SF2408	Johnson, D.E.	considered agricultural	3/9 AGR	AGR	3/20 rpa		3/30	65-1				
		LOCAL GOVERNMENT & METROPOLITAN AFFAIRS										
HF1852*	Welker	Chippewa County—	2/27 LG	LG	2/27 rpa		3/2	119-12	1/15			4/8 (421)
SF1717	Fedrickson, D.J.	offices combined	1/15 LO	LO	3/18 rp†		4/1	45-21				
HF1853	Bishop	Olmsted County—	1/13 LG	LG	2/20 rpa		4/9	77-49				
SF1716*	Brataas	recorder office reorganized	1/15 LG	LG	2/24 rpa		3/9	38-26	3/12		4/10	
HF1957*	Battaglia	Cook County—	2/18 LG	LG	2/20 rpa		3/2	132-0	3/4		4/15	
SF1966	Johnson, D.J.	hospital board terms	2/24 LG	LG	3/17 rpa		4/14	59-0				
HF2269*	Garcia	Twin Cities Airport — capital	3/2 LG	LG	3/10 rpa		4/8	122-11	4/10	4/15		
SF2271	Riveness	budget, noise mitigation funds	3/2 MA	MA	3/12 rpa		4/15	56-0		4/15		
HF2510	Simoneau	LRT— project governance	3/5 TR	LG	3/13 rpa		4/14	126-6				
SF2510*	Flynn	guidelines established	3/9 MA				4/2	64-2	4/7		4/15	
HF2707*	Koppendrayner	Mille Lacs County tax-forfeited	3/9 LG	LG	3/19 rpa		3/26	129-1	3/27		4/6	(441)†
SF2511	Davis	land sale authorized	3/13 EN	EN	3/13 rpa		3/31	63-0				
HF2757	McGuire	Ramsey County—suburban	3/9 JU	LG	3/11 rpa		4/9	131-0				
SF2694*	Knaak	courthouse funding provided	3/10 LO	LO	3/16 rpa		3/26	63-0	3/31			4/15 (468)
HF2993	Sparby	Thief River Falls—sales tax	3/23 LG	LG	3/23 r	reTA†						
SF2759	Stumpf	allowed for convention center	3/20 TT									
		REGULATED INDUSTRIES										
HF1489*	Dawkins	Open meetings—	4/8/91 RI	RI	3/2 rpa		3/24	104-26	3/25		4/2	4/9 (435)
SF1297	Dicklich	electric cooperative members	4/8/91 EP	RA			3/30	65-0				
HF1943	O'Connor	Telephone company—	2/18 RI	RI	3/9 rpa		4/14	133-0				
SF2017*	Novak	data disclosure restricted	2/27 EP	EP	3/26 rpa			4/3	64-0	4/7		
HF2082*	Skoglund	Telephone tracer service—	2/24 RI	RI	3/12 rpa		3/18	134-0	3/19		4/6	4/10 (442)
SF2320	Ranum	harassing calls, rules provided	3/19 RA				3/31	65-0				
HF2431	Jacobs	Public utilities—	4/29/91 RI	RI	3/12 rpa		3/24	128-3		3/30	4/13†	
SF1399*	Benson, J.E.	reconciliation date change	4/10/91 EP	EP	4/15/91 rp		4/29/91	59-0	4/29/91	3/25	4/9	
HF2709*	Jacobs	Liqueur-filled candy—	3/9 RI	RI	3/12 rpa		3/30	129-3	4/1		4/14	
SF2483	Solon	sales authorized	3/9 CO	CO	3/18 rpa		4/9	64-0				
HF2732*	Heir	Telecommunications—	3/9 RI	RI	3/12 rpa		3/24	132-0	3/25	3/26		4/8 (430)
SF2660	Marty	communication-impaired access	3/12 GO	GO	3/24 rpa		4/1	66-0				
		TAXES										
HF1512	Bodahl	Metropolitan agricultural preserves—	4/10 TA†									
SF1379	Flynn	acreage requirements decreased	4/10 MA†									
HF1730	Janezich	Shipping vessels—provided certain	1/6 TA†									
SFnone		tax exemption										
HF1854	Garcia	Richfield—tax increment financing	1/13 TA†									
SF1839	Riveness	disparities application	2/20 EH	MA	3/10 rpa	reTT†						
HF1899	Haukoos	Alden—levy reimbursement	1/15 TA†									
SF2168	Piper		3/2 TT†									
HF1910*	Rest	Legal—limited liability	2/18 JU	TA	3/19 rpa		3/31	126-5	4/1	4/14	4/15†	
SF1740	Reichgott	company act created	1/15 JU	JU	3/2 rpa	reTT	4/10	64-2		4/14	4/16†	
HF2200	McEachern	Tobacco, cigarette—tax refunds	2/27 TA†									
SF2025	Lessard	provided	2/27 TT	TT	3/11†							
HF2216	Farrell	Homestead treatment to continue	2/27 TA†									
SF1848	Kelly	after divorce	2/20 TT†									

**1992 MINNESOTA LEGISLATURE
BILL STATUS TRACKING SHEET**

Bill action between April 9 - 16

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rpa -- recommended to pass as amended h -- heard
nrp -- not recommended to pass v -- vetoed by governor
re -- re-referred to another cmte./div. † -- footnote

1992 MINNESOTA LEGISLATURE BILL STATUS TRACKING SHEET Bill action between April 9 - 16			COMMITTEE				FLOOR					FINAL
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HF2219	Johnson, A.	Traffic congestion reduction	2/27 TR	TA	3/31 rpa		4/15	115-15		4/16		
SF1993*	Flynn	program established	2/24 TR	TT	3/27 rpa		4/2	57-8	4/7	4/16		
HF2233	Trimble	Once-through cooling system—	2/27 TA†									
SF2142	Morse	tax exemption	2/27 TT									
HF2434	Rest	Trade—tax exemption expanded	3/5 TA†									
SFnone												
HF2439	Nelson, S.	Property tax hearings requirements	3/5 TA†									
SF2403	Frank	modified	3/5 LG	LG	3/5 rpa	reTT†						
HF2479	Jacobs	Motor vehicle—rental sales, use	3/5 TA†									
SFnone		tax repealed										
HF2515	Rest	Sales, property taxes—	3/5 TA†									
SF2495	Reichgott	technical corrections, changes	3/9 TT†									
HF2558	Kinkel	Resort property—tax classification	3/5 TA†									
SF2370	Samuelson	clarified	3/5 TT									
HF2652	Battaglia	Ely—revitalization project local	3/9 TA†									
SF2375	Johnson, D.J.	sales tax allowed	3/5 LO	LO	3/5 rpa	reTT†						
HF2656	Blatz	Watershed district—fund levy	3/9 TA†									
HF2482	Dahl	authorized	3/9 EN	EN	3/20 rpa	reTT†						
HF2660	Jennings	Liquor taxes increased for chemical	3/9 TA				4/8	133-1				
SF2299*	Finn	dependency fund	3/4 EN	EN	3/16 rpa		3/26	62-0	3/31			4/13 (456)
HF2747	Macklin	Taxes—administration, policy	3/9 TA†									
SF2563	Bernhagen	modified	3/10 TT†									
HF2773*	Morrison	General obligation bonds—	3/9 HO	TA	3/31 rpa		4/9	133-0	4/10			
SF2626	Kelly	permitted for housing projects	3/11 EH	EH	3/16 rpa	reTT†						
HF2800*	Ogren	Health care— coverage for	3/10 JU	TA	4/8 rpa		4/10	76-58	4/10	4/13		
SF2603	Berglin	uninsured, underinsured	3/10 HH	FN	4/9 h		4/10	48-18		4/13		
HF2812	Wenzel	Garrison—allowed sales tax for	3/12 TA†									
SF2651	Samuelson	sewer system	3/12 LO									
HF2816	Ogren	Aitkin county—liquor, restaurant	3/12 TA†									
SF2652	Chmielewski	tax allowed to fund bureau	3/12 TT									
HF2884*	Rest	Bonding procedures, authority	3/12 TA	TA	3/19 rpa		4/8	134-0	4/10	4/14		
SF2648	Pogemiller	modified for HFA, HECB, RFA	3/11 FN	TT	4/7 rpa		4/14	59-0		4/15		
HF2940*	Ogren	Taxes—omnibus bill	3/16 TA	TA	3/27 rpa		4/2	78-51	4/3	4/8	4/15†	
SF2755	Johnson, D.J.		3/19 TT	TT	3/30 rpa	reFN	4/3	44-21		4/8	4/15†	
HF2992	Runbeck	Manufactured home parks—	3/23 TA†									
SFnone		tax class rate modified										
HF3005	Ogren	Income tax—rate changes,	3/25 TA†									
SF2772	Marty	personal exemptions reduced	3/24 TT									
		TRANSPORTATION										
HF1833*	Wejcman	Volunteer parking	1/10 TR	TR	2/26 rp		3/9	113-17	1/13			4/8 (424)
SF1674	Pogemiller	patrols authorized	1/13 TR	TR	3/20 rp		4/1	42-11				
HF2029	Dempsey	Motor cycle helmets—	2/20 TR	TR	3/4 rp		4/15	127-4				
SF1778	Laidig	exempt from federal regulation	2/18 TR	TR	3/20 rp		3/26	56-8				
HF2030*	Rice	Passenger drivers—	2/20 TR	TR	3/4 rp		3/24	132-1	3/25	4/15		
SF2057	Chmielewski	working hours limited	2/27 TR	TR	3/16 lo		4/15	44-0		4/16		
HF2113*	Orenstein	School buses—	2/24 TR	TR	3/11 rpa		3/24	122-10	3/25	4/10	4/15†	
SF1999	Cohen	safety rules modified	2/27 TR	TR	3/23 rpa		4/8	57-0		4/13	4/16†	
HF2355	Johnson, A.	Courier services regulated	3/2 TR	TR	3/4 rpa		3/31	133-0				
SF2637*	Pappas		3/11 TR	TR	3/16 rpa		3/24	59-6	3/25		4/1	4/8 (418)

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File No.	Author	Committee/Division/Bill Title									
		WAYS & MEANS									
HF2730	Frerichs	State departments, education,	3/9 WM†								
SF2542	Fredrickson	LGA--appropriations reduced	3/9 ED†								

AP †HF0031-GO 1/28/91 rpa reAP †SF0151-GO 3/18 rpa reFN †HF0804-AP/ecir 4/10 rpa †SF0695-FN/ag 3/31 rp †HF2121*/SF2326-repassed as amended by Conference †HF2349-was not passed †HF2694-repassed as amended by Conference ED †HF2847 incorporated into HF2121 †HF2902 incorporated into HF2121 †HF2933 incorporated into HF2940 †HF2937 incorporated into HF2121	HF2940 †HF2624/SF2430*-repassed as amended by Conference FI †HF1948*/SF1844-repassed as amended by Conference HH †SF2249-see SF2411, art. 5 JU †HF1384, 2041, 2047, 2131, 2307, 2379, 2436, 2495, 2670, 2673, 2698, and 2981 incorporated into HF1849 †SF1977, 1996, and 2224 incorporated into HF1689 †SF2232-JU 3/16 rpa reFN JU/crjus †HF1720, 1742, 1842, 1896 (portions), 1945, 1968, 2073, 2139, and 2167	incorporated into HF1849 LA HF2185/SF2136* repassed as amended by Conference LG †SF1717-see also SF2171 †HF2707-approved without signature †HF2993 incorporated into HF2940 †SF2759 incorporated into SF2755 RI †HF2431/SF1399*-repassed as amended by Conference TA †HF1910*/SF1740 repassed as amended by Conference †SF1379-3/15 withdrawn reTT †SF2626-see SF2755, art. 8, sec. 10 †HF1512, 1730, 1840, 1854, 1899,	2200, 2216, 2233, 2434, 2439, 2479, 2515, 2558, 2652, 2656, 2747, 2812, 2816, 2992, and 3005 incorporated into HF2940 †SF1839, 1848, 2168, 2370, 2375, 2403, 2482, 2495, and 2563 incorporated into SF2755 †SF2025- laid over †HF2940*/SF2755 repassed as amended by Conference TR †HF2113*/SF1999-repassed as amended by Conference WM †HF2730 incorporated into HF2121 †SF2542 incorporated into SF2326, 2788, 2780, and 2755
EN †HF2347 incorporated into			

'Sent to the governor for further consideration'

Once a bill has passed both the House and the Senate in identical form, it's ready to be sent to the governor for consideration. During an even-numbered legislative year — the final year of a biennium — the governor has several options when considering a bill. The governor can:

- sign the bill and it will become law;
- veto the bill;
- line-item veto certain portions of an appropriations bill; or
- do nothing, which can cause two different results.

The timing of these actions is as important as the actions themselves.

If a bill that was passed by the Legislature before the final three days of the session, the governor must sign it and deposit it with the Secretary of State within three days of receiving it for the bill to become law. If the governor doesn't sign a bill during that

time and/or fails to return it to its house of origin, the bill also would become law.

But if a bill is passed during the last three days of the session, the governor has a longer time to act on it. He/she must sign and deposit it with the Secretary of State within 14 days of adjournment or the bill will not become law. Inaction by the governor results in a "pocket veto."

Only on appropriations bills can the governor exercise the line-item veto authority. This option allows the governor to eliminate the parts of the bill to which he/she objects. As with all vetoes, the governor must include a statement listing the reasons for the veto with the returned bill. Here, too, the timetable is either 14 days after adjournment for bills passed during the final three days of the session, or within three days after the governor receives the bill at any other time.

A two-thirds vote of the members in each house is needed to override a veto. But because only the governor can call a special session of the Legislature, anything vetoed after the Legislature adjourns is history — at least until next year.

After each session, the House and Senate publish the *Session Review*, a comprehensive summary of all bills that were signed into law or vetoed. You can get a copy by completing the request form on the last page of this issue of *Session Weekly*.

1992 MINNESOTA LEGISLATURE: House action on all bills through April 9, 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

nrc — 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 9 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	HF1692/SF1558*	4/8	fp 131-0
HF0123/SF0043	3/2	HO rp	HF1693/SF1562*	1/17	g CH363
HF0149/SF1013	3/11	LG nrc	HF1701*/SF1575	3/24	fp 133-0
HF0155/SF0816	3/16	reCC	HF1702/SF1581	2/27	HO rpa reAP
HF0176/SF0168	3/17	GL/vet rp reGL	HF1709/SF1588	2/19	TR h, re-subcom.
HF0217/SF0394	3/19	GO rpa	HF1720/SF1591	2/25	JU/crjus rp reJU
HF0285/SF0897	3/9	JU h, a, inc HF2574	HF1726/SF1596*	1/10	v 2/20, v overridden
HF0295/SF0199	2/27	HH rpa reGO	HF1728/SF1597*	1/10	v 2/20, v overridden
HF0355/SF1015	3/11	TR rpa	HF1731/SF1598*	2/20	v override fails 77-49
HF0370/SF0356	2/19	ED h	HF1736/SF1712	2/26	TR rp reAP
HF0376/SF0429	3/19	HH a, nrc	HF1738*/SF1700	4/1	fp 132-0
HF0419/SF0410	3/30	fp 131-0	HF1740/SF1621*	1/14	g CH360
HF0442/SF0273	3/2	JU h, a	HF1741/SF1662	3/11	ED/edfin h inc HF2121
HF0443/SF0422	4/9	AP h	HF1742/SFnone	2/19	JU/crjus h, a
HF0487/SF0304	3/19	CO rpa	HF1744*/SF1710	4/1	g CH373
HF0490/SF0633	3/4	ED/edfin h	HF1750/SF1605	3/20	GL rpa
HF0607/SF0450	2/19	ED h	HF1751/SF1919*	4/1	g CH377
HF0667/SF0735*	3/19	GO rp	HF1756/SF1622*	2/18	g CH362
HF0699/SF0684	4/8	fp 130-1	HF1757/SF1704	3/10	LG rpa
HF0730/SF0784	3/13	ED/edfin h	HF1761*/SF1696	3/16	fp 130-0
HF0748/SF0764*	3/31	g CH382	HF1763*/SF1772	3/31	g CH387
HF0756/SF0975	2/24	LA rpa	HF1776/SF1706	3/25	AP/ed h
HF0769/SF0850	4/8	AP rp	HF1777/SF1623*	3/12	g CH365
HF0779/SF0731	3/24	TA rpa reRU	HF1778/SF1656	3/12	LG rpa
HF0802/SF0651	3/11	FI rpa	HF1781/SF1632	3/12	GL h, a
HF0804/SF0695	3/4	TR h, a	HF1783/SF1679	3/12	GL h, a
HF0829/SF0512*	3/20	AG rpa	HF1784/SF1646	3/10	ED/edfin h inc HF2121
HF0905/SF0522	3/12	EN rpa	HF1787/SF1776	3/18	ED/edfin rp, inc HF2121
HF0917*/SF1109	3/20	g CH367	HF1788/SFnone	1/9	ED nrc
HF0920/SF0687*	5/13/91	reCC	HF1791/SFnone	3/10	FI rpa
HF0980*/SF1496	4/2	g CH385	HF1797/SF1615	3/12	EN rpa reAP
HF1002/SF0720*	4/1	g CH376	HF1801/SF1736	3/12	GL h, a
HF1013*/SF1401	4/1	g CH374	HF1803/SF1619*	4/2	reCC
HF1114*/SF0768	4/8	cr	HF1811/SF1641	2/26	ED rp reAP
HF1133/SF2037*	4/8	fp 134-0	HF1817/SF1698	3/13	JU rp
HF1196/SF0979	3/20	JU rpa	HF1818*/SF1668	3/16	fp 133-0
HF1235/SF1070	3/4	ED/edfin h	HF1823/SF1671*	4/7	g CH416
HF1249*/SF1172	4/7	g CH407	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	4/2	cr
HF1347/SF1252*	4/8	fp 131-0	HF1829/SF1791	2/28	JU/crjus rp reJU
HF1350*/SF1139	4/7	cr	HF1833/SF1674	3/9	fp 113-17
HF1357/SF1386	3/12	HH rp reGO	HF1838/SF1894	4/8	AP rp
HF1391/SF1300*	4/1	g CH381	HF1840/SF0011*	1/17	g CH359
HF1416*/SF1243	3/16	fp 132-0	HF1842/SF1788	2/26	JU/crjus rpa reJU
HF1441/SF1319	3/20	JU rpa	HF1843/SFnone	3/10	GL rpa
HF1453/SF1292	4/8	AP rpa	HF1848/SF1705	2/20	LG rp reTA inc HF2940
HF1479/SFnone	2/20	LG h	HF1849/SF1687	4/6	AP rp
HF1488/SF1298*	4/3	g CH401	HF1850/SF1663	3/18	ED/edfin rpa, inc HF2121
HF1489*/SF1297	4/2	cr	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	HF1860/SF1638	3/10	GL rp
HF1531/SF1323	3/19	LG rpa	HF1861/SF1722*	4/8	fp 133-0
HF1567*/SF2354	4/1	g CH372	HF1862*/SF1721	4/7	g CH412
HF1573/SF1534	2/27	CO nrc, a	HF1865/SF1733	3/16	ED rpa inc HF2121
HF1597/SF1240	2/19	ED/high h	HF1868/SF2166	3/13	GO rp reTA
HF1652*/SF1502	3/16	Res. 9	HF1869/SF1690	3/11	ED/edfin h, a inc HF2121
HF1667/SF1505	3/10	ED/edfin h	HF1873*/SF1731	3/31	fp 133-0
HF1680/SF2213	3/18	FI rpa	HF1875/SF1761	3/10	EC rp
HF1681/SF2212	3/25	fp 112-19	HF1876/SF1701	3/20	HH rp reAP

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HF/SF	Action Date	House Action	HF/SF	Action Date	House Action	HF/SF	Action Date	House Action
HF1882/SF1905	1/15	ED inc HF2121	HF2030*/SF2057	3/24	fp 132-1	HF2187/SF2315	3/9	RI rp
HF1884/SF1729	3/18	FI rpa	HF2031/SF1949	3/2	fp 131-0	HF2189/SF2380	3/10	EC rpa
HF1886/SF1739	2/26	JU/crjrs rp reJU	HF2032/SF1881	4/6	AP/ecir rpa reAP	HF2190*/SF2110	3/31	fp 130-1
HF1888/SF1838	3/10	ED/edfin h inc HF2121	HF2033/SF1849	3/11	LG rpa reTA	HF2191/SF2144	3/31	TA rpa sec. inc HF2121
HF1889*/SF1747	4/7	cr	HF2034/SF1724	3/11	HH rp	HF2192/SF1950*	3/17	EN rpa reTA
HF1892/SF1644	3/11	JU rpa	HF2041/SF1909	3/20	JU rpa reAP inc HF1849	HF2193/SF2229	4/1	AP/hr rpa reAP
HF1893/SF1864	3/11	ED/high rp reED	HF2042/SFnone	4/7	AP rpa	HF2194/SF2340	3/16	ED/edfin rpa, inc HF2121
HF1895/SF1718	4/8	AP rpa	HF2043/SF1841	3/11	CO rpa	HF2196/SF2139	3/10	LG rp reTA
HF1896/SF1757	2/19	JU/crjrs h, a	HF2044*/SF1830	3/10	w/o g CH366	HF2197/SF1982	3/11	ED/edfin h, a inc HF2121
HF1897/SF2687	3/24	ED rpa reAP sections inc HF2121	HF2046*/SF2437	4/3	g CH395	HF2198/SF2361	3/11	ED/high rpa reED
HF1901/SF1689*	4/1	g CH379	HF2050/SF2732	4/9	AP rpa	HF2205/SF1972	3/18	TR nrc
HF1903/SFnone	3/31	reCC	HF2051/SF1794	3/19	GO rp	HF2206/SF1691	3/20	JU rpa
HF1910*/SF1740	3/31	fp 126-5	HF2052/SF1921	3/18	TR rpa reAP	HF2211*/SF1847	3/31	fp 133-0
HF1911*/SF1766	3/25	g CH370	HF2060*/SF1965	3/31	fp 131-0	HF2213/SF1857	4/1	AP/hr rpa reAP
HF1913/SF1785	3/12	ED/edfin h inc HF2121	HF2061/SF2606	3/17	ED/edfin rpa, inc HF2121	HF2218/SF2147	3/9	JU/crjrs rpa reJU
HF1914/SF1771	3/18	ED/edfin rpa, inc HF2121	HF2063*/SF1819	3/24	fp 133-0	HF2219/SF1993	3/31	TA rpa
HF1916/SFnone	3/9	JU/crjrs rpa reJU	HF2065/SF1942	3/17	HH rpa reAP inc HF1849	HF2221/SF1990	3/13	ED/edfin h
HF1917/SF1884	3/13	ED/edfin h, a inc HF2121	HF2066/SF1608	3/2	LA rpa reAP	HF2225*/SF2412	4/3	g CH393
HF1921/SF1749*	3/11	JU h inc HF1738	HF2069/SF1920	3/10	GL rpa reAP	HF2226/SF2418	3/13	GO rp
HF1929/SF1635	3/16	ED rp reAP	HF2070/SF1812	3/25	ED h	HF2229/SFnone	3/2	EN rpa reTA
HF1931/SF1774	3/4	EG rpa reTA inc HF2940	HF2071/SF2291*	3/17	EC rpa reTA, SFsub	HF2230/SF1862	3/13	ED/edfin h inc HF2121
HF1933/SF1767*	4/3	g CH396	HF2073/SF1983	2/28	JU/crjrs h	HF2231/SF2282	3/19	GO rpa
HF1934/SF1790	4/6	AP/enr rpa reAP	HF2076/SF1938	3/13	JU rp	HF2236/SF2226	3/4	ED/edfin h
HF1938/SF1856*	4/8	fp 133-0	HF2078/SF1967	3/10	ED/edfin h inc HF2121	HF2238/SF2040	3/13	HH rpa reAP
HF1939/SF1786	3/13	ED/edfin h inc HF2121	HF2080/SF2062	3/11	TR rpa reAP	HF2242/SF1985*	4/8	134-0
HF1940/SF1976	3/19	HH rp reAP	HF2081/SF1903	3/18	fp 133-0	HF2249/SFnone	3/12	GO nrc
HF1941/SF1821	3/20	JU rpa	HF2082*/SF2320	4/6	cr	HF2250*/SF2120	3/31	fp 133-0
HF1943/SF2017	3/9	RI rpa	HF2084/SFnone	2/27	GO rpa	HF2251/SF2013*	3/26	GO rp
HF1945/SF2492	3/9	JU/crjrs h reJU	HF2086/SF1815	3/25	ED h inc HF1849	HF2254*/SF2049	4/2	g CH389
HF1946/SF1647	3/12	ED/edfin h, inc HF2121	HF2089/SFnone	3/4	EG rpa reTA inc HF2940	HF2257/SF2764*	3/31	fp 123-10
HF1948*/SF1855	3/30	reCC	HF2090/SF2012	3/11	JU rpa reAP	HF2258/SFnone	3/11	ED/edfin h, a inc HF2121
HF1951/SF2065	3/12	LA rp reAP	HF2093/SF1898	3/16	ED rpa	HF2259*/SF2239	3/20	g CH368
HF1952/SF2107	3/12	LA rpa, includes HF2336	HF2096/SF1801	3/3	CO rp	HF2260/SF2260	3/13	GO h
HF1954/SF2091	2/27	HO rpa	HF2099*/SF2374	3/24	fp 133-0	HF2261/SF2402	3/11	FI rpa
HF1957*/SF1966	3/2	fp 132-0	HF2101/SF1813	3/16	ED/edfin rpa, inc HF2121	HF2265/SF2249	3/17	HH rp
HF1958/SF1946	3/11	HH rpa reAP inc HF1849	HF2103/SF2033	3/9	RI rpa	HF2267/SF2001*	4/7	g CH414
HF1960/SF1910	4/8	fp 133-0	HF2105/SF2656	3/18	ED/edfin rp, inc HF2121	HF2269/SF2271	4/8	fp 122-11
HF1963/SF1951	3/11	ED h inc HF2121	HF2106*/SF1836	3/24	fp 113-20	HF2273*/SF2084	3/24	fp 126-6
HF1965/SF1959	4/8	AP rpa	HF2108*/SF2100	3/31	fp 90-42	HF2280/SF2193	4/8	fp 134-0
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/crjrs rpa reJU	HF2110/SF2200	3/12	ED/edfin h, inc HF2121	HF2283/SF2272	4/9	AP rp inc HF1849
HF1969*/SF2175	4/7	g CH411	HF2113*/SF1999	3/24	fp 122-10	HF2285/SF2263	3/12	LA rp
HF1971/SF1932	3/10	LG rp reTA	HF2115*/SF2461	3/24	fp 131-0	HF2286/SF1805	3/13	HH rpa, includes HF2868
HF1975/SF1846	3/11	JU rpa reAP inc HF1849	HF2117/SF2020	3/12	HH rpa reAP inc HF1849	HF2287*/SF1970	4/2	cr
HF1976/SF2208*	4/3	g CH402	HF2121/SF2326	3/31	AP rpa	HF2294/SF2641	3/9	LA rpa
HF1977/SF1958	4/8	AP rpa	HF2125/SF2069*	4/3	g CH397	HF2296/SF2264	3/9	RI w
HF1978*/SF1824	4/7	cr	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	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 nrc	HF2305/SF1633*	3/31	g CH384
HF1986/SF1840	3/18	ED/edfin rpa, inc HF2121	HF2134/SF2030	4/9	AP rpa	HF2309/SF2331	3/11	EN rp
HF1988*/SF2241	3/24	fp 131-0	HF2135/SF2092	3/12	RI rpa	HF2312/SF2115	3/19	GO rp
HF1989/SF1953	4/8	AP rpa	HF2137*/SF2048	3/25	fp 118-14	HF2313/SF2182*	4/3	g CH403
HF1991/SF1829	3/31	AP/enr rpa reAP	HF2139/SF2051	3/9 rp	JU/crjrs rp reJU	HF2316/SF2111	3/20	JU rp
HF1992/SF2093	3/13	EN rp reRU	HF2141/SF1807	3/9	JU/crjrs rpa reJU	HF2318/SF2556	3/10	ED rpa
HF1994/SF2417	3/13	AG rpa reAP	HF2142/SF2393	4/2	cr	HF2319/SF2210*	4/1	g CH383
HF1996*/SF2023	3/24	fp 132-0	HF2144/SF2211	3/12	HH rp reAP	HF2320/SF2298*	3/19	EN rpa
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	HF2149/SF2157	3/12	HH rp reAP	HF2324/SF1787	3/13	EN rpa
HF2001/SF1934	3/13	GO rpa	HF2150/SF2199	4/8	AP rpa	HF2334/SFnone	3/12	EN rpa
HF2002*/SF1908	3/20	g CH369	HF2151/SF2738	3/13 h	ED/edfin h inc HF2121	HF2335/SF2699	4/8	AP rpa
HF2004/SF1944	2/27	HO rpa reAP	HF2152/SF2529	3/12	LA rpa	HF2336/SFnone	3/12	LA h, inc HF1952
HF2005/SF2059	2/27	HO rpa reAP	HF2159/SFnone	4/8	fp 131-0	HF2339/SF2080	3/9	AG rpa reAP
HF2008/SF1963	3/10	ED h inc HF2121	HF2160/SF2000	3/13	HH w/o rec. reAP	HF2341*/SF1914	4/3	g CH394
HF2009/SF1937	3/4	ED/edfin h	HF2161/SF1825	3/12	HH rp reAP	HF2342/SF2186	3/18	HH rp
HF2013/SF1991*	4/3	g CH398	HF2167/SF2055	3/9	JU/crjrs rp reJU	HF2343/SF2236	3/19	GO rpa
HF2014/SF2352*	4/8	fp 134-0	HF2168/SF1979	3/17	HH rpa reAP	HF2345/SF2573	3/10	GO rpa
HF2017/SF2219	3/5	GO rp reAP	HF2170/SF2158	3/12	CO rpa	HF2346/SF1997*	4/7	g CH413
HF2018/SF2750	3/13	GO rpa	HF2174/SF2146	3/3	EN rp AP	HF2348/SF2262	3/18	ED/edfin rp, inc HF2121
HF2023/SFnone	3/4	TR re-subcom.	HF2180/SF2160	3/10	LG rpa reGO	HF2349/SF2520	4/6	AP/ecir rpa reAP
HF2025/SF1916	3/17	GO rpa	HF2181*/SF1974	3/31	fp 132-0	HF2351/SFnone	3/13	ED h reED/edfin
HF2028/SF1935	3/13	GO rpa	HF2183/SF1893	3/13	LG rpa	HF2352*/SF2292	3/24	fp 86-46
HF2029/SF1778	3/4	TR rp	HF2185/SF2136*	4/8	fp 124-7	HF2355/SF2637*	3/31	fp 133-0
			HF2186/SF1780	3/24	fp 126-6	HF2358/SF2294	3/13	ED/edfin h, a inc HF2121

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HF2359/SFnone	3/4	ED/edfin h	HF2553/SF2350	3/9	HO rpa reAP	HF2723/SF2509	4/9	AP rpa
HF2360/SF1590	3/18	LA rpa	HF2556/SF1669	3/19	EN nrp	HF2727/SF2565	3/12	LA rpa
HF2365/SF2424	3/13	ED/edfin h, a inc HF2121	HF2561/SF2678	3/13	EN nrp	HF2732*/SF2660	3/24	fp 132-0
HF2367/SF2246	3/17	HH rpa reAP	HF2563/SF2458	3/18	HH rp reAP	HF2733/SF2728	4/8	fp 113-17
HF2368/SF2665	4/8	AP/ecir rpa reAP	HF2564/SF2273	3/13	EN w/o rec. reAP	HF2734/SF2710	4/8	AP rpa
HF2369/SF2242	3/18	fp 133-0	HF2565/SF2382*	4/8	fp 134-0	HF2741/SF2489	3/11	HO rpa
HF2371/SF1975	3/25	ED h	HF2566/SF2321	3/13	AG rpa	HF2742/SF2501	3/13	ED/edfin h inc HF2121
HF2373/SFnone	3/23	ED inc HF2121	HF2567/SF2183	3/24	AP/ed h	HF2743/SF2743	3/11	ED/edfin h, a inc HF2121
HF2375*/SF1770	4/2	g CH390	HF2569/SFnone	3/10	LG rp reTA inc HF2940	HF2744*/SF2566	4/1	g CH375
HF2377*/SF1968	4/7	g CH409	HF2572/SF2309	3/16	fp 132-1	HF2746/SF2311*	4/8	fp 134-0
HF2379/SFnone	3/11	JU rpa reAP	HF2574/SFnone	3/11	JU rpa	HF2749/SF2503	3/30	fp 132-0
HF2381/SF2205	3/31	AP/enr rp reAP	HF2577/SF2353	3/13	TR rp	HF2750*/SF2468	3/31	fp 131-2
HF2382/SF2506	3/13	ED/edfin h	HF2578/SF2185	3/12	EN rp	HF2752*/SF2551	3/25	fp 131-0
HF2388*/SF2170	4/2	cr	HF2579/SF2234*	4/8	fp 134-0	HF2754/SF2599	3/13	GO rpa
HF2389/SF2221	3/24	AP/ed h	HF2584/SF2401	3/10	LG rp reTA	HF2756*/SF2530	3/30	fp 131-0
HF2393/SF2220	3/18	AP h reED/edfin	HF2585/SF2385*	3/31	g CH378	HF2757/SFnone	3/11	LG rpa
HF2394/SF2222	3/25	AP/ed h	HF2586/SF2323	4/8	fp 115-15	HF2759/SF1933	3/20	EN lo
HF2396/SF2131	3/13	JU nrp	HF2587/SF2737	3/13	GO rpa	HF2766/SFnone	3/13	ED/edfin h inc HF2121
HF2397*/SF2484	4/1	g CH386	HF2588/SF2118	3/17	ED/edfin rp, inc HF2121	HF2767/SF2643	3/13	GO nrp
HF2402/SF2088	3/13	JU rpa	HF2589/SFnone	3/11	LG nrp	HF2768/SFnone	4/8	fp 126-5
HF2404/SF2194	3/13	GO rpa	HF2590/SF2659	3/18	ED/edfin rp, inc HF2121	HF2769*/SF2531	4/3	g CH392
HF2413/SF2195	3/16	ED h	HF2592/SF2162	3/12	EN rp	HF2772/SF2554	3/18	ED/edfin rpa, sec 1-15, 19, 21-26, 30-38, 40, 42, 43-46, inc HF2121
HF2415*/SF2707	3/31	fp 129-2	HF2593/SF2308*	4/3	g CH404	HF2773/SF2626	3/31	TA rpa
HF2417/SF2156	3/13	GO rpa reAP	HF2594/SF2316	3/11	TR rpa	HF2776/SF2485	3/19	GO rpa reAP
HF2419/SF2442	3/9	RI nrp	HF2596/SF2617	3/12	EC rpa reAP	HF2783/SF2693	3/13	AG rp reAP
HF2420/SF2411	3/20	HH rpa reAP	HF2598/SF2466	3/10	ED/edfin h	HF2784/SF2547	3/13	GO rpa
HF2421/SF2319*	3/20	EN rp	HF2601/SF2434	3/13	GO rp	HF2785/SF2394	3/13	ED rpa reAP
HF2422/SF2325	3/18	HH rpa reAP	HF2603/SF1888	3/20	HH rpa	HF2787/SFnone	3/13	ED h reED/edfin
HF2423/SF2409	3/13	GO rpa	HF2605/SF1750	3/31	TR rpa reRU	HF2788/SF2598	3/13	ED h ED/edfin
HF2426/SF2451	3/13	LG rpa	HF2606/SF2493	3/13	ED rp reAP	HF2791/SFnone	3/13	GO rpa
HF2430/SF2615	3/11	ED/high rp reED	HF2608*/SF1649	3/26	fp 129-0	HF2792/SF2581	3/18	fp 134-0
HF2431/SF1399*	3/30	reCC	HF2610/SF2383*	4/8	fp 133-0	HF2793/SF2685	3/13	AG h, a, lo
HF2432/SF1896	4/1	AP/sq rpa reAP	HF2612/SF2389*	4/8	fp 134-0	HF2800/SF2603	4/8	TA rpa
HF2435*/SF2700	3/30	fp 132-0	HF2618/SFnone	3/13	GO h	HF2801/SF2604	3/25	AP/ed h (art. 6)
HF2437/SF2095	4/8	AP rpa	HF2619/SF2392*	4/8	fp 134-0	HF2802/SF2602	3/16	FI rpa reAP
HF2438*/SF2367	4/7	cr	HF2621/SF2407	3/11	EG rp	HF2804/SF2572	3/20	AG rpa
HF2443/SF2363	3/11	ED/high rp reED	HF2623*/SF2344	4/2	fp 131-0	HF2813/SF2746	3/13	GO rp
HF2445/SF2336	3/18	LA rpa	HF2624/SF2430*	4/8	fp 134-0	HF2822/SF2497	3/17	CO rp reJU
HF2446/SF2332	3/10	LG rpa reTA	HF2631/SF2481	3/18	ED/edfin rpa, inc HF2121	HF2823/SF2576	3/13	EN rp
HF2449/SF2317	3/13	ED/edfin h, a inc HF2121	HF2632/SF2422	3/16	EC rp reAP	HF2827/SF2628	3/13	GO rpa
HF2450/SF2253	3/11	CO h, w	HF2633/SF2257*	4/8	fp 134-0	HF2829/SF2444	3/12	LG rpa reTA inc HF2940
HF2455/SF2605	3/10	EC rpa reAP	HF2634/SF2634	4/1	AP/sq rpa reAP	HF2830/SF2640	3/13	AG rpa reAP
HF2463/SF2086	3/19	LG rpa reTA	HF2635/SFnone	3/16	EC rpa reGO	HF2832/SF2645	3/20	EN lo
HF2465*/SF2029	4/7	g CH410	HF2640*/SF2408	4/2	cr	HF2842/SF2299*	4/8	fp 133-1
HF2472/SF2196	3/13	HH rpa reAP	HF2642/SF2286	3/20	GL rpa	HF2848/SF2505	4/9	AP rp
HF2475/SF2227	3/9	HO rpa	HF2643/SF2692	4/8	AP rpa	HF2849*/SF2101	3/24	fp 133-0
HF2480/SF2429	3/13	AG rpa reAP	HF2645/SF2274	3/19	CO rpa	HF2853/SF2028*	4/2	fp 131-0
HF2482/SF2066*	3/17	EC rpa reTA	HF2647*/SF2622	3/31	fp 133-0	HF2854*/SF2649	3/24	fp 132-0
HF2483/SF2421*	4/7	g CH405	HF2649/SF2384	3/20	JU rpa	HF2855/SF2432*	3/20	EN rpa reAP, includes HF
HF2488/SF1693	3/20	JU rpa	HF2650/SF2450	3/12	EC rp reAP	HF2858/SF2704	3/13	HH rpa reAP, incl. HF2857
HF2489/SFnone	4/2	AP/enr inc HF2717	HF2657/SF2595	3/12	RI rpa	HF2867/SF2103	4/9	AP/ecir rpa reAP
HF2492/SFnone	3/11	ED rp reGL	HF2658/SF2514*	4/2	reCC	HF2878/SF2499*	3/20	EN rp
HF2497/SF2441	3/5	HO rp reTA	HF2664/SF2679	3/13	EN rpa	HF2879/SFnone	3/19	CO h re-subcom.
HF2499/SF2337*	3/31	g CH391	HF2669/SFnone	3/11	EG rp	HF2884/SF2648	4/8	fp 134-0
HF2501/SF2496	3/5	HO rpa reTA	HF2671/SF2480	3/10	ED/edfin h inc HF2121	HF2885/SF2655	4/2	AP/enr rpa reAP
HF2502/SF2324	3/13	EN rpa reAP	HF2676/SF2477	3/13	ED/edfin h inc HF2121	HF2891/SF2658	3/19	CO rp
HF2504/SF1858	3/19	EN rp	HF2680/SF2235	3/24	GO rp reAP	HF2896/SF2124*	4/7	g CH417
HF2505*/SF1802	3/31	fp 117-14	HF2683*/SF2467	3/24	fp 133-0	HF2904/SF2475	3/19	CO rpa
HF2508/SF2654	3/11	EN rp	HF2684/SF2473	3/24	AP/hr rpa reAP/enr	HF2906/SF2684	3/13	ED/edfin h
HF2509/SF2414	3/13	ED/edfin h	HF2685/SF2428	3/18	EG rpa	HF2910/SF2705	3/13	EN rpa
HF2510/SF2510	3/13	LG rpa	HF2688/SF2463	4/6	AP/ecir rp reAP	HF2913/SF2523	4/1	AP/hr rp reAP
HF2514/SF2322	3/20	GL rpa reAP	HF2690/SF2558	3/18	ED/edfin rpa, HF2121	HF2924*/SF2486	3/25	fp 130-0
HF2518/SF2365	3/18	ED/edfin h, inc HF2121	HF2694/SFnone	4/8	reCC (SF2788 comparable)	HF2927/SF2686	3/20	HH rpa reAP
HF2520/SF2601	3/16	EC rpa	HF2695/SF2177*	4/8	fp 134-0	HF2928/SF1782	3/19	HH rp
HF2526/SF1694	3/19	LG nrp	HF2696/SF2137	3/13	HH rpa	HF2939/SF2173	3/19	CO h, a, lo
HF2530/SF2600	3/16	EC rpa	HF2702/SF2310*	4/3	g CH399	HF2940*/SF2755	4/8	reCC
HF2532/SF2247*	4/8	130-1	HF2704*/SF2597	4/7	g CH408	HF2944/SF2741	3/19	CO rpa
HF2535*/SF2307	3/31	g CH388	HF2707*/SF2511	4/6	cr	HF2948/SFnone	3/18	TR h
HF2539/SFnone	3/12	EN rpa reTA	HF2708/SF2584	3/16	EC rp reAP	HF2950/SF2662	4/9	AP rp
HF2541/SF2368*	4/8	fp 134-0	HF2709*/SF2483	3/30	fp 129-3	HF2962/SF1900*	4/3	g CH400
HF2543/SF2301*	4/7	g CH415	HF2712/SF2630	3/11	LG rp reTA inc HF2940	HF2967/SF2177	4/7	g CH406
HF2544/SF2376	3/12	EN rpa	HF2716/SFnone	4/2	AP/enr inc HF2784	HF2987/SF2666	3/20	EN rp reRU
HF2545/SF1793	3/13	GO rp reAP	HF2717/SF2102*	4/8	AP rp	HF3003/SF2791	4/7	RU rp
HF2548/SF1753	3/13	ED/edfin h	HF2718/SFnone	4/8	AP rpa	HF3020/SF2781	4/8	AP rpa
HF2551*/SF2413	3/16	fp 133-0	HF2719/SFnone	4/8	AP rp			

Bill Introductions

HF3039 — HF3054

Friday, April 10

HF3039—Dille (IR)

Environment & Natural Resources

Water; United States Environmental Protection Agency to replace its water well testing regulation with one that gives states the freedom to run their own safe drinking water programs.

Monday, April 13

HF3040—Olson, K. (DFL)

Education

Gifted and talented programs established, aid provided, and money appropriated.

HF3041—Steensma (DFL)

Labor-Management Relations

Public contractor prevailing wage requirements modified, investigations required, and penalties provided.

Tuesday, April 14, 1992

HF3042—Milbert (DFL)

Rules & Legislative Administration

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

HF3043—Girard (IR)

Environment & Natural Resources

Drainage system repairs to include incidental straightening of a tile system and replacement of tiles with the next larger size available if the original size is not available.

HF3044—Jaros (DFL)

Rules & Legislative Administration

National Guard; President, Department of Defense, and Congress to reconsider making any further cuts to the National Guard and to insure that the Army National Guard's end strength is reduced no lower than 425,450 persons.

Wednesday, April 15, 1992

HF3047—McGuire (DFL)

Regulated Industries

Beer keg permanent registration numbers required, and retailer requirements provided.

HF3048—Lasley (DFL)

Education

Commercial and industrial property excluded from school district referendum levy tax base and statewide equalization property tax created; debt service levies equalized; referendums reauthorized and caps eliminated; and money appropriated.

HF3049—Jennings (DFL)

Transportation

Highway salt storage required in a covered building.

HF3050—Wenzel (DFL)

Agriculture

Stray voltage liability provided for damage to livestock and crops.

HF3051—Hasskamp (DFL)

Health & Human Services

Aid to families with dependent children (AFDC) caretakers required to participate in early childhood family education programs.

HF3052—Bertram (DFL)

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

Lottery and gaming department created to operate the state lottery and license and regulate gambling activities in on-sale alcoholic beverage establishments, and constitutional amendment proposed.

HF3045—Nelson, K. (DFL)

Education

Education finance act of 1992 adopted and money appropriated.

HF3046—Bauerly (DFL)

Health & Human Services

Aid to families with dependent children (AFDC) caretakers required to participate in early childhood family education programs.

Thursday, April 16, 1992

HF3053—Pugh (DFL)

Taxes

Residential nonhomestead and apartment property provided decreased property tax class rates.

HF3054—Vellenga (DFL)

Energy

Sustainable energy transition act of 1992 adopted and money appropriated.

Do you know?

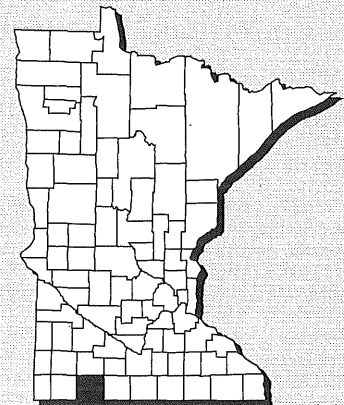
Is Jackson County, established May 23, 1857, named to honor a humble St. Paul merchant or the seventh president of the United States?

According to Warren Upham, author of *Minnesota Geographic Names*, the "best informed old citizens" of the county claim it is named for Henry Jackson, a Virginian who came to St. Paul in 1842. Jackson opened the town's first store that summer in a cabin built of tamarack logs along the Mississippi River. The street on which it was built also carried his name.

Jackson was also the city's first postmaster and first justice of the peace. He later moved south, becoming one of the first settlers in Mankato, Minn., where he died in 1857.

But the late William P. Murray, who served in the Legislature when it voted to form Jackson County, said the intent was to honor President Andrew Jackson.

The county seat also carries the name Jackson, and was so christened by settlers a few weeks before the legislative act forming the county was passed. Whether the locals meant to honor the merchant or the president "is not certainly determined," wrote Upham.



Order Form: 1992 Session Review

The 1992 Session Review, produced by the House and Senate, will provide brief summaries of all bills that were passed by both the Senate and the House during the current legislative session. Each entry will include a bill title, House and Senate file numbers, House and Senate chief authors, a chapter number as it will appear in *Laws of Minnesota 1992*, brief summary of the bill, and enactment and effective dates. Bills will be indexed according to chapter, and House and Senate file numbers. The publication will be ready soon after the session ends. Copies will be mailed to those who order them.

Do you want to receive a copy of the 1992 Session Review? ____ Yes ____ No

Please detach and mail this form (with the mailing label on the back) by May 11, 1992, to: Session Review, House Public Information Office, 175 State Office Building, St. Paul, MN 55155. If you do not want to remove the page, please include all the information that appears on your mailing label on a duplication of this order form.

1992 Readership Survey: Session Weekly

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

What do you think about the Highlights section of the Session Weekly? Do you have any suggestions for improvement?

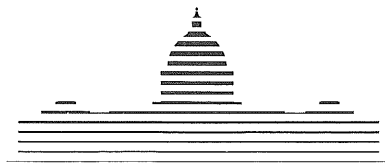
What do you think about the new cumulative listing of bills by House file number (at the end of the bill tracking section) showing the latest House actions?

What do you like about the Session Weekly?

What do you dislike about the Session Weekly?

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

—Thank you



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

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

MINNESOTA INDEX

Minnesota employment

Total labor force in Minnesota, February 1992	2,375,883
In February 1991	2,404,682
Total employed in Minnesota, February 1992	2,250,736
In February 1991	2,249,171
Total unemployed in Minnesota, February 1992	125,147
In February 1991	155,511
Unemployment rate in Minnesota, February 1992	5.3
In February 1991	6.5
Minnesota high school graduation rate, 1990, in percent	91
National high school graduation rate, 1990, in percent	71
Percent of Minnesota students going on to higher education, 1990	68
Percent in 1981	56
Occupations with largest projected employment decline in Minnesota, 1989-96	
Top ranking, farmers and farm workers	6,710
Second ranking, job losses for electrical/electronic assemblers	1,440
Projected added jobs, 1989-96, in largest growth category, retail sales	7,040
1990 Median hourly wage, Minnesota, retail salesperson	\$5.08
Radiologic technicians	\$10.70
Occupational therapists	\$13.52
Preschool/elementary/special education teachers	\$19.58
Computer systems analysts	\$18.13
Minnesota's rank in national economic growth, 1979-1987	19
Growth in Minnesota's economy, 1979-1987, by percent	36
Growth in nation's economy, 1979-1987, by percent	31

Sources: Research and Statistics Office, Minnesota Department of Jobs and Training; Minnesota Employment Outlook to 1996, Minnesota Department of Jobs and Training; Enhancing Minnesota's Economic Competitiveness: An Industry Specific, State-Specific Approach, study commissioned by the Minnesota Business Partnership, research by Bugbee, Anton and Associates.

For more information . . .

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