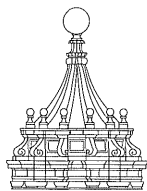


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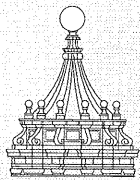
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Session Weekly

Minnesota House of Representatives • April 3, 1992 • Volume 9, Number 9





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Flashback

A "super board" to oversee three of the state's four public college systems? The idea seemed alien when first proposed by the Senate last year. But to the surprise of many people, it became law.

Initially, the House rejected the proposal on the last day of the 1991 Session. But under pressure from the Senate, the House yielded to the Senate's demands just moments before adjournment. This week, House education leaders are attempting to undo what they reluctantly agreed to in those waning moments (*see story page 3*). At the time, the merger of the state university, technical college, and community college systems seemed like a relatively new idea. But in fact, it has been bouncing around the Capitol for at least 25 years.

"Chancellors Reject 'Super-Board' Plan," declared the Oct. 22, 1968, *St. Paul Pioneer Press*. A report prepared in that same year for the late Gov. Harold LeVander's Governor's Council on Executive Reorganization had proposed the idea. Titled "Education Government of Minnesota," the report clearly stated it was time to gain control of the rapidly growing systems before it was too late. "The problems of education should be attacked now," stated the report. "Coordination must be accomplished — and it should be real, not make-believe coordination."

During the egalitarian 1960s and 1970s, broad access to education was the prevailing focus. Then education leaders were outlining just where new state junior (community) colleges should be located. That's in marked contrast to the Commitment to Focus debate of more recent years and the current ride-'em-cowboy discussions on how the various systems should be controlled.

The report lamented that "what has developed is not one comprehensive system, but several systems. Each of these systems feels that only it can define its role, goals and methods of accomplishing its purposes . . ."

The late G. Theodore Mitau, chancellor of what was then the state college system, said he preferred what was then called the Higher Education Coordinating Commission's use of "cooperation, rather than dictation and decree." The plan, which also included the state Board of Education in the merger, got as far as a Legislative Reference Library shelf.

Other merger plans were pushed in the Senate in the mid-1970s, and there has also been talk of giving the Higher Education Coordinating Board more power. Like earlier proposals, they never got very far either. Now, however, a lasting resolution appears imminent to clear up what many considered hasty action in 1991. But the agreement will probably be more difficult to reach now than in 1968, as the report made clear.

"It is a well-known maxim of administration . . . that the longer a system operates the more entrenched it becomes and the more difficult it is to effect meaningful change."

—Grant Moos

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On the cover: Flags over the State Capitol flew at half-mast in memory of former-Gov. Harold LaVander who died March 30 at the age of 81. LeVander served one term as governor from 1967 to 1971.

—photo by Tom Olmscheid

Highlights



Taxes

Tax bill approved

The House gave final approval to a tax package April 2 that would balance the state budget, but not the way the governor had proposed.

Rather than cutting \$71.6 million in state aid to cities, the House package raises \$68.4 million by extending the 6.5 percent sales tax to local government purchases.

Supporters said the bill, which was approved on a 78-51 vote, will "share the pain" because the tax will apply to all cities, counties, townships, and special districts rather than just those cities that receive one aid package.

Higher income Minnesotans would see an increase in income taxes. The bill calls for the personal exemption to be phased out for individuals earning more than \$56,500 per year and married-joint filers earning more than \$100,000.

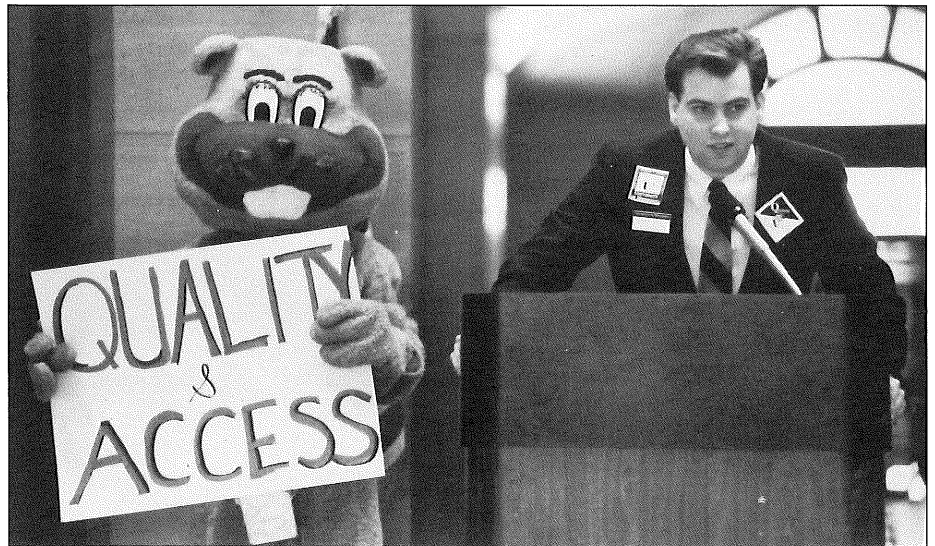
The House voted down an amendment offered by Rep. Mike Jaros (DFL-Duluth) that would have raised the income tax rate on the state's highest tax bracket to 10 percent from 8.5 percent. The amendment, a portion of which was referred to as the "4 percent solution," failed on a 102-22 vote.

The income tax increase will fund a tax credit for the Minnesota Employment Economic Development (MEED) program. MEED is a jobs program that subsidizes wages for the recently unemployed. Businesses that employ these people would be eligible for a tax credit under the bill.

The plan includes formulas for distribution of the 2 cents in state sales tax that is dedicated to the Local Government Trust Fund — primarily for property tax relief — and to reimburse local governments for the presidential primary. In addition, the state wouldn't reimpose levy limits on local governments that were lifted last year.

The bill also calls for using \$165 million of the state's \$400 million budget reserve; the governor wanted to tap just \$140 million of the reserve.

HF2940 now moves to the Senate.



Goldie, the U of M gopher, and Martin Conroy, president of the U of M-Morris Campus Student Association, rallied in the Capitol rotunda April 1 for continued funding and no tuition hikes for higher education.



Higher Education

Repealing higher ed merger

A bill that would repeal the 1991 law that called for the merger of three of the state's four public colleges and a second measure that would amend the law were approved March 30 by the Appropriations Committee's Education Division.

The bills keep the House's options open as it attempts to change the merger law it reluctantly passed on the last day of the 1991 Session under pressure from Senate leaders. The 1991 law calls for the State University System, Community College System, and Technical College System to merge by July 1995.

The committee approved bills sponsored by Reps. Gene Pelowski (DFL-Winona) and Lyndon Carlson (DFL-Crystal), but did not approve a third measure sponsored by Rep. Loren Thompson (DFL-Waubun).

The measure (**HF2042**) sponsored by Pelowski would repeal the 1991 law altogether. Pelowski said a merger is not needed to achieve cost savings.

Carlson's proposal (**HF2768**) would amend the existing law. It would remove governing authority from the newly

created Higher Education Board and place it back with the three systems. The board would become a strong coordinating board consisting of the heads of all four public higher education systems, the president of the Private College Council, seven citizen members, and a student.

Its responsibilities would include establishing a statewide master plan, determining a regional structure for higher education, developing criteria for campus consolidations, approving or disapproving new programs, and establishing and enforcing credit transfer policies. The Higher Education Coordinating Board HECB would be abolished.

Carlson said that his bill would result in improved planning, coordination, and implementation without the cost liabilities of the 1991 merger bill. The HECB estimates one-time costs for the merger as high as \$99 million and annual ongoing costs as high as \$21.8 million (the change to a statewide technical college faculty bargaining unit, called for in the 1991 law, could cost up to \$17 million annually).

Thompson's bill, which would have removed the technical colleges from the three-way merger, failed on a close voice vote. Rep. Howard Orenstein (DFL-St. Paul) argued that the division was setting a "dangerous precedent" by failing to

choose between the two approved bills. But most division members seemed to agree with Rep. Jeff Bertram (DFL-Paynesville) who said the division was doing the "right thing by continuing the dialogue" over the merger proposal.

The approved bills now go before the full Appropriations Committee.

Collegiate license plates

The up-front costs for collegiate license plates that are to fund scholarships for Minnesota's outstanding students would become a little less expensive under a proposal approved by an Appropriations Committee division March 27.

People seeking the specialized license plates would have to contribute \$25 per year to a particular scholarship fund in order to get the plates. The one-time contribution to the scholarship fund is currently \$100. That fee is in addition to the cost of the license plates.

Rep. Gene Pelowski (DFL-Winona) sponsored the 1991 law as a way to finance academic excellence scholarships. The state's four public college systems would work with the Department of Public Safety in designing the specialized license plates.

Pelowski said the change was made to create a steady revenue flow for the program. Details of the license plate program are still being worked out with the State University System and the University of Minnesota, said Pelowski. The technical college and community college systems are also to be included in the program.

The financing provision is contained in section four of the funding bill that has been approved by the Appropriations Committee's Economic Development, Infrastructure and Regulation Division.



Education

School aids bill approved

The full House gave final approval to the education finance omnibus bill April 2 on a 123-to-7 vote.

The bill:

- Increases the early levy recognition shift percentage from 37 percent to 50 percent for taxes payable in 1993 and later years. This change, similar to the

governor's proposal, will provide schools with more than \$185 million more in property tax revenue in fiscal year 1993, and permit the same reduction in state education aids by the state.

- Creates a borrowing cost reimbursement to reimburse districts for the cost of short term borrowing.
- Authorizes a levy for transportation home from school for students involved in after school activities.
- Directs the Board of Teaching to develop pilot projects on restructuring teacher education preparation and licensure in Minnesota.
- Requires the Department of Education to award two cooperative facilities grants on July 1, 1992 (one of the grants must go to a group of districts including Blue Earth, Elmore, and Delavan).
- Allows an extra capital expenditure levy for interactive television in a number of districts.
- Increases the minimum level of support necessary from each participating city and county in order to receive a regional library basic system support grant.

The House removed a provision that would have transferred responsibility for the disbursement of \$15 million in federal funds for vocational education from the Technical College System to the Board of Education.

Rep. Becky Kelso (DFL-Shakopee), who originally sponsored the amendment, said that the provision was no longer needed because the two systems have reached an agreement about future disbursement of the funds.

HF2121 now moves to the Senate.



Teachers who teach the hearing-impaired will still have to demonstrate their proficiency in American Sign Language by July 1, 1995. As several advocates of American Sign Language watched in the gallery, Rep. Teresa Lynch (IR-Andover) successfully quashed a proposal to delay the requirement by a year. Her amendment to the omnibus education finance bill (**HF2121**) was approved on a 125-3 vote. Lynch is a sign language interpreter.

LeVander remembered

Flags over the State Capitol were lowered this week in memory of Harold LeVander, a Republican who was elected in 1966 to become Minnesota's 32nd governor. He died March 30 at the age of 81.

The son of a Swedish Lutheran minister, LeVander was born Oct. 10, 1910, in Swede Home, Neb. LeVander's family moved to Minnesota when he was two years old. He later attended high school in Watertown and earned degrees from both Gustavus Adolphus College and the University of Minnesota Law School.

Although politically active in Dakota County for years, LeVander held no elective office until he ran for governor in 1966. It took 16 ballots, but he won the Republican endorsement, and then the governorship.

While LeVander assisted in establishing the Minnesota Pollution Control Agency, the state Department of Human Rights, and the Metropolitan Council during his single term as governor, he is most remembered for governing when the state's sales tax was adopted — despite his veto of the tax on two occasions.

Believing that public service was an honorary "but temporary" privilege, LeVander did not seek re-election when his term expired in 1971.



Former Gov. Harold LeVander

photo courtesy Minnesota Historical Society



Appropriations

Editor's note: The House omnibus appropriations bill (HF2694) is expected to come up for a vote on the House floor April 6. The March 27 issue of *Session Weekly* contained reports on action in four of the Appropriations Committee's five divisions. Two of those reports, however, were preliminary because final action wasn't taken until early this week. The final actions of the three divisions are listed below.

Economic Development, Infrastructure & Regulation Division

A division of the Appropriations Committee approved a state financing bill March 27 that trims spending by \$13.2 million and raises fees and other state revenues by \$3.8 million.

Together, the fee increases and spending cuts would mean \$16.9 million more in the state's general fund at the end of this biennium.

Although most state agencies would be cut, others such as the Peace Officers Standard and Training (POST) Board would actually receive an increase under the Economic Development, Infrastructure and Regulation Division funding bill approved March 27.

The POST Board would receive an extra \$718,000 in fiscal year 1993, with the bulk of those funds (\$490,000) designated for a proposed law enforcement school.

Funding for the school and POST Board activities will now come from the surcharge assessed to traffic fines — money that used to go to the state's general fund.

The surcharge was also increased to 15 percent — up from 12 percent — to pay for the school and other POST Board officer training 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.

The measure also would:

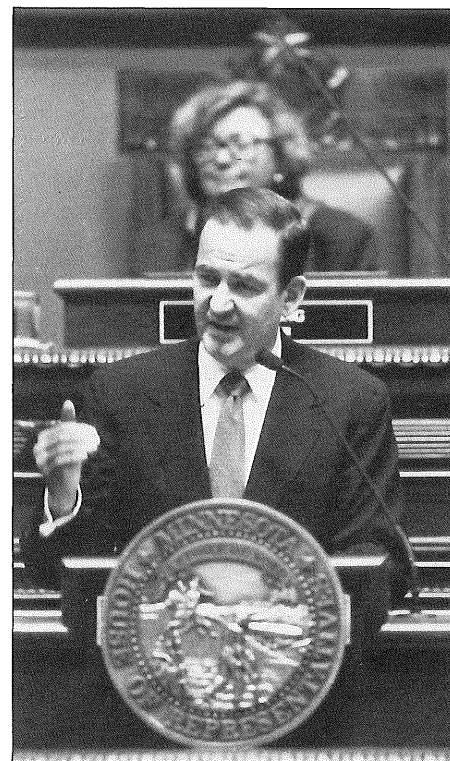
- Trim the operating expenses of the Minnesota State Lottery by about 3.4 percent.



Presidential hopeful Eugene McCarthy addresses the House chamber March 27. This is his fifth run for the Oval Office.

- Cut state Board of the Arts funding by \$66,000 — far less than the \$426,000 cut the governor had recommended.
 - Reduce the Minnesota Historical Society budget by \$180,000 — far short of the \$1.2 million in cuts the governor had recommended.
 - Decrease to three years — from five years — the time in which unclaimed property in Minnesota bank accounts, insurance companies and stocks reverts to the state. 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 — provided they can prove ownership.
- The measure would also raise the following fees:

- Insurance brokers license fees in a variety of areas would double in many cases. An individual license would increase to \$100 from \$50. And an individual salesperson's license would rise to \$50 from \$25 (renewals would rise to \$20, up from \$10).
- "Expedited service" for information from the Secretary of State's Office would increase to \$10, up from \$5. The office is also directed to cut back its service to cope with a \$248,000 reduction in the office's fiscal year



Pat Buchanan, former pundit, White House aide, and current presidential hopeful, spoke April 2 in the House chamber.

1993 budget.

- Increase filing fees for a variety of elective offices. Candidates for governor, U.S. House, and judges would have to pay \$300 instead of \$200. State House and Senate candidates would have to pay \$100, up from \$75. The filing fee for the U.S. Senate would increase to \$400, up from \$300.

Although the division's spending cuts were \$165,000 less than what the governor had proposed, it also raised fees and other state revenues by \$291,000 over what the governor had recommended.

The omnibus appropriations bill now moves to the House floor.

State Government Division

The projected \$569 million deficit would be reduced by \$30.1 million over the next 15 months under a budget-cutting measure approved by the Appropriations Committee's State Government Division March 31.

The measure trims nearly \$20 million from the operating budgets of the constitutional offices, Legislature, state courts, and state agencies over the remainder of the current spending cycle.

It would shift more than \$5.2 million

from special state accounts — mostly pension fund surpluses — back into the general fund. And about \$4.5 million would be raised through higher court fees and the costs of certain legal transactions.

Even though most state agencies are targeted for cuts under the measure, most will receive more than they did during the previous budget cycle.

The panel trimmed \$3.6 million from the Legislature's budget for fiscal year 1993. It also reduced by \$8.4 million the state's contribution to the public employees insurance trust fund administered by the Department of Employee Relations.

The Commission on Reform and Efficiency (CORE) created last year to streamline state government received no 1993 funding in the bill despite identifying about \$2.8 million in cuts and \$3.3 million in added revenues that were incorporated into the division's budget package.

Many of the CORE's duties, however, have been shifted to a similar panel that will be under the Legislature's purview.

Several funding proposals vetoed last year by Gov. Arne Carlson are contained in the bill, including \$1.4 million for repaying bonds for parks in Minneapolis and St. Paul, and \$1.5 million for the Metropolitan Council to maintain parks throughout the region.

It also protects the Minnesota Film Board and the Environmental Quality Board from internal agency cuts. And it would provide \$200,000 for a pilot program for STARS, a statewide telecommunications system.

Human Resources Division

Human services spending is down while spending for prisons and inmate programs is up under a House package approved by the Appropriations Committee March 31.

Rep. Lee Greenfield (DFL-Mpls) said the package (HF2694) cuts \$41.5 million from current human resource spending — or about 1.1 percent of its \$3.5 billion biennial budget.

The governor had proposed an additional \$9 million in cuts, but the House rejected proposals to cut personal attendant care hours for the disabled by \$3 million and to reduce Medical Assistance grants to 45,000 Minnesotans by \$5.9 million.

Greenfield said that the measure does not decrease existing programs for seniors.

During the March 31 Appropriations meeting, Rep. Karen Clark (DFL-Mpls) attempted to amend the measure to restore \$9.6 million in cuts taken from the Work Readiness Program last year.

She suggested that a separate tax source could be found to restore the funding, or that a portion of the state's \$400 million budget reserve, or "rainy day" fund, could be used.

"For people out on the street, it's been raining for a very long time," said Clark.

The bill, however, includes emergency assistance for people who have exhausted their work readiness benefits and are unable to collect general assistance. Greenfield also said that the measure attempts to "buy back" about \$7 million of the previous cuts in work readiness.

The major corrections increase in the package is \$3.6 million for operating a prison in Faribault — provided state bonding authority is approved.



Government

Proposed fee increases

Legislators, reluctant to pass broad-based taxes, are looking to new or increased fees to help pay for state programs and federal mandates.

Although there are dozens of fee increases in the omnibus appropriations

bill (HF2694), only one — the drinking water connection fee — will affect most Minnesotans.

The proposed statewide drinking water connection fee of about \$5 per service connection would help pay for federal mandates requiring additional tests for drinking water. Minneapolis and St. Paul officials oppose the fee because they already do the additional testing.

Keep in mind, however, that the fees listed here and in the accompanying chart are still just proposals. They will have to be reconciled with fees proposed by the Senate, which is considering a tax on soda pop and on the service portion of auto repairs among many other fees.

People who use specific state services may no longer find bargain-rate fees. The House bill includes a number of fee increases intended to make the fee more accurately reflect the cost of a service.

The clinical specimen handling fee at the Department of Health would increase to \$15 from \$5. And expedited over-the-counter transactions at the Secretary of State's Office would increase to \$10 from \$5.

Many license fees would increase under the provisions of the bill to cover the cost of providing a license to a person or facility.

A four-fold increase in license fees for a number of health care facilities would pay for the cost of ongoing licensing functions and help wipe out a deficit associated with the collection of these fees. The measure



Bob Cummings, a St. Cloud physician, center, questioned Reps. Paul Ogren and Lee Greenfield at a meeting on the proposed HealthRight bill. Organized by the Minnesota Medical Organization, a lobbying blitz of 450 doctors from all corners of the state greeted lawmakers March 31.

increases license fees for hospitals, nursing homes, outpatient surgery centers, boarding care homes and supervised living facilities. (A license for an outpatient surgical center, for example, would increase to \$1,645 from \$450).

Annual liquor fees would increase substantially, with most license fees doubling. Liquor wholesalers would pay \$15,000 for a license (up from \$7,500), while brewers would pay \$2,500 (up from \$1,250). Even importers and sellers of sacramental wine would see a doubling of their license fees to \$50 from \$25.

Insurance fees and license fees for real estate appraisers, insurance adjusters, insurance brokers, all would be increased. Individual license fees for insurance brokers and real estate appraisers would double to \$100 from \$50, and license renewals would increase to \$50 from \$25.

Fees would also be used to help fund state programs. Increased pesticide fees would be used to fund a pesticide reduction program and the waste pesticide account. The Appropriations Committee's Environment and Natural Resources Division increased the minimum fee for pesticide product registration to \$250 per year from \$150 and increased the fee on gross sales of pesticides used in the state to 5 percent per year — up from 2 percent.

Proposed cuts to the state appropriation for the Minnesota Zoo would be offset by allowing the zoo to keep admission and parking receipts. An admission fee increase voted by the zoo board will also help offset the cuts.

Going to court will be more expensive if the filing fees for defendants and plaintiffs increase to \$105 from \$85. And conciliation court filing fees would increase between \$7 and \$12 depending on the amount demanded.

Not all proposed fee increases made it into an appropriations bill. A \$25 lobbyist registration fee was taken out of a spending proposal by one of the Appropriations Committee's divisions.

Some proposed fee increases are moving ahead in bills other than the appropriations bill. A transportation bill includes a \$1 increase in driver's license fees.

The omnibus crime bill, **HF1849**, increases penalty assessments on criminal fines to 15 percent — up from 12 percent — with the revenue deposited in a special peace officer training account in

FEE INCREASES PROPOSED IN APPROPRIATIONS BILL **

	Current	Proposed
STATE GOVERNMENT		
Conciliation court filing fee:		
Amount demanded over \$1,000	\$13	\$20
Amount demanded over \$4,000	\$13	\$25
Plaintiff, defendant civil filing fee	\$85	\$105
ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT, INFRASTRUCTURE & REGULATION		
Insurance broker license	\$50	\$100
Insurance salesperson's license	\$25	\$50
Real estate appraiser license	\$50	\$100
Secretary of State Information Expedited service information	\$5	\$10
Candidates for gov., U.S. House, and judges filing fee	\$200	\$300
State House and Senate candidates filing fee	\$75	\$100
U.S. Senate filing fee	\$300	\$400
Liquor control fees:		
Manufacturer of distilled spirits	\$7,500	\$15,000
Brewers	\$1,250	\$2,500
Liquor wholesalers	\$7,500	\$15,000
Traffic fine surcharge	12%	15%
ENVIRONMENT & NATURAL RESOURCES		
Pesticide registration (min. fee)	\$150	\$250
Wholesale food manufacturer (>70,000 lbs/yr of cultured dairy products)	0	\$30
Certain milk marketing organizations	0	\$50
HUMAN RESOURCES		
Safe drinking water connection	0	approx. \$5 /connection
Clinical specimen handling fee	\$5	\$15
JCAHO hospitals license fee	\$450	\$2,142
Non-JCAHO hospitals license fee	\$468 + \$29/bed	\$2,228+ \$138/bed
Nursing home license fee	\$68+ \$16/bed	\$324 + \$76/bed
Outpatient surgical centers license	\$450	\$1,645
Boarding care homes and supervised living facilities license	\$68+ \$16/bed	\$249+ \$58/bed
Licensed physician surcharge	0	\$400
Proposed fee increases not in appropriations bills		
Packaging tax — will go into effect if waste reduction goals aren't met (HF779)	0	1 cent /package*
Driver's license fees (HF2053)	\$15	\$16
Penalty assessment on criminal fines (HF1849)	12%	15%
Minimum fines on convicted criminals (HF1849)	no minimum	minimum is 20% of maximum

* would only apply to certain packages

**Not all new fees and fee increases are listed

the state's general fund. A similar surcharge increase is included in the appropriations bill for traffic fines.

Debate on the omnibus appropriations bill is expected to take place the week of April 6.

MTI/AURI slashed

Funding for the former Greater Minnesota Corporation and its various spin-offs would continue to diminish under a funding proposal approved by a division of the Appropriations Committee March 27.

The Economic Development, Infrastructure and Regulation Division authorized a \$7.9 million reduction in the budget of Minnesota Technology Inc., the new name for the Greater Minnesota Corporation. The proposed cut represents a 32.9 percent reduction in its \$24 million biennial budget.

Included in that reduction is a \$3.7 million cut in funding for the Agricultural Utilization Research Institute for the remainder of the biennium — a cut that represents nearly all of its \$4 million appropriation for fiscal year 1993.

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

At that time, the corporation was to receive 50 percent of the profits from the Minnesota State Lottery. That percentage was later whittled to 25 percent, which would have brought in \$32.4 million in the current biennium. But in 1991, that tie to the lottery was severed.

Funding for the programs is included in the omnibus appropriations bill that is to be considered April 6 on the House floor.

WTC funding approved

The World Trade Center Corp. would continue to operate through July 1, 1993, so it could be sold to a private company under a proposal approved March 27 by a division of the Appropriations Committee.

The center would receive \$1.15 million: "\$400,000 for the costs of privatization" and \$750,00 "for preservation of the assets and goodwill of the corporation for the purpose of enhancing the sale price of the corporation."

The center has had a bare-bones

existence since the governor vetoed its \$1 million appropriation authorized by the 1991 Legislature.

The center had sought \$1.4 million from the 1992 Legislature to avoid a "fire sale" of its assets, which include membership in a worldwide trade network and 30 years of rent-free space in the World Trade Center building in St. Paul. Those assets have been "conservatively estimated" at \$4 million by its president, Richard Nolan.

If the center closes, the rent-free arrangement in the World Trade Center building would be lost; that's one argument to continue funding for the center.

The center began operating in 1988, but frequently has been at the center of political infighting. Critics contend the office duplicates the function of the World Trade Office, which is under the wing of the Department of Trade and Economic Development. The governor had recommended no funding for the center.

The provision was approved by the Economic Development, Infrastructure and Regulation Division as part of its omnibus funding bill, which is to be voted on by the full House April 6.

Taste of (just) Minnesota

What festive spirits will be sold on the Capitol's doorstep this Fourth of July at the Taste of Minnesota?

Minnesota-brewed ones, if Rep. Rich O'Connor (DFL-St. Paul) has his way.

His bill requiring that vendors participating in the event sell beverages and food grown, produced, or prepared in Minnesota won final approval from the full House March 31 by a 90-to-42 margin.

Sponsorship of the event in past years by a Milwaukee-based brewing company has left a "bad, not a good taste for Minnesotans," said O'Connor.

The proposal would essentially prohibit the sale of out-of-state beer. While foods are also included in the measure, anything prepared by a Minnesota restaurant is authorized for sale. Likewise, national soft drink companies aren't excluded because most are bottled in Minnesota plants.

O'Connor said the event isn't a corporate sponsorship, and should "highlight and showcase" the products of Minnesota.

While some tagged the bill "protection-

Dancing and reading

A proposal to make the square dance the official state dance of Minnesota do-si-do'ed into legislative limbo March 30. Rep. Sidney Pauly (R-Eden Prairie) had more than enough support to have the square dancing bill removed from the Consent Calendar, where non-controversial bills are placed, and into a legislative holding pattern.

Four years ago, Pauly introduced a bill to have Laura Ingalls Wilder's *Little House on the Prairie* made the official state book. She said she was concerned that her proposal has not been considered, while the square dancing bill came through the process "like greased lightning." Pauly agreed to sponsor the bill at the request of a group of then-third-graders at Cornelia School in Edina.

She has since amended the bill to make Wilder's *On the Banks of Plum Creek* the official state book, the story of which took place in Minnesota — unlike *Little House on the Prairie*.

But Pauly conceded there are many other books, including Sinclair Lewis' *Main Street* and O.E. Rolvaag's *Giants in the Earth*, that would also would be worthy choices.

The square dancing bill now is listed on the General Orders Calendar, where its fate remains uncertain. The Rules and Legislative Administration Committee would have to vote to place the bill on the Special Orders Calendar for it to be considered this session.



Rep. Sidney Pauly discusses *On the Banks of Plum Creek* with Rep. Steve Trimble. Pauly would like to see the novel, authored by Laura Ingalls Wilder, become the state book.

ist," O'Connor said several other states have the same guidelines for similar "taste" festivals.

Last year, Miller Brewing Co. paid \$60,000 to sponsor the event. In 1990, they paid \$30,000. The Stroh Brewing Co. borders O'Connor's legislative district.

St. Paul's Downtown Council coordinates the annual event held on the state Capitol grounds.

HF2108 now moves to the Senate.



Agriculture

Aiding dairy farms

A measure that is designed to increase by \$6,000 the average income of a typical Minnesota dairy farm was approved by a division of the Appropriations Committee April 2.

The measure would allow "Grade B" dairy farmers to receive low-interest loans of up to \$20,000 to upgrade their operations to "Grade A" farms.

The upgrade would allow farmers to receive higher milk prices. Grade A milk, which is subject to more stringent dairy regulations, receives about \$1 more per hundredweight (about 11 gallons).

Minnesota and Wisconsin have the largest concentration of Grade B dairy farms, representing 50 percent of all Grade B farms in the country.

"In Minnesota, we have the lowest price of milk anywhere in the United States," Rep. Jerry Bauerly (DFL-Sauk Rapids) told the Environment and Natural Resources Division. The measure would allow farmers to get loans with about 6-1/2 percent interest rates, he said, instead of "14 and 15 percent through lending institutions."

Loans under the program would be financed by up to \$5 million in existing bonds. The program would be administered by the Minnesota Rural Finance Authority.

Minnesota lost 500 dairy farms between 1990 and 1991, a trend that rural lawmakers would like to see reversed. Agriculture Committee Chair Rep. Steve Wenzel (DFL-Little Falls) has said that helping dairy farms is a priority for his committee this session.

The Agriculture Committee has passed several other bills this session that are designed to help dairy farmers, including:

LONGER PRISON SENTENCES



BUYING ON THE CREDIT CARD
OF OUR CHILDREN'S FUTURE.



Claudia Dengler of the Wilder Foundation and her daughter, Molly, encouraged lawmakers to fund violence prevention and education programs, instead of building more prisons, at a press conference March 30. Several proposals still under consideration include funds for such programs.

- **HF2733**, which would boost milk prices by roughly 13 cents per hundredweight for Grade A producers; and
- **HF2830**, which would authorize the use of \$50,000 in state money to assist the dairy industry in its lawsuit challenging the federal milk pricing system.

The farm loan bill (**HF2734**) now moves to the full Appropriations Committee.



Environment

Real recycling

Companies that for years used industry "scraps" in their products wouldn't be able to display the "recycled" label anymore under a measure approved by a division of the Appropriations Committee.

Products with the "recycled" label would now have to contain at least 10 percent "post-consumer" material — material already used by consumers — under a measure approved by the committee's Environment and Natural Resources Division March 27.

HF2150 also would strengthen Minnesota's waste management laws that seek to reduce the steady stream of garbage into landfills.

The measure would require that phone books be recycled and would prohibit them from being placed in the solid waste stream. It also would require publishers to collect phone books for recycling and to print on recycled paper with vegetable-based inks.

Other provisions of the bill require state agencies to use more recycled products, and to consider not only the cost of products but also how durable and reusable they are.

Sponsored by Rep. Jean Wagenius (DFL-Mpls), the bill prohibits "sweeping compound" sold in the state from being made with petroleum-based oil, and requires "public entities" to use loose packing "peanuts" made of renewable resources — unless it would add more than 10 percent to the cost. Starch-based packing peanuts, which are said to dissolve in landfills, are now made by two Minnesota firms from corn, wheat, and potatoes.

No money was requested to implement the bill, which soon will be heard by the full Appropriations Committee. A similar bill (**SF2199**) is pending on the Senate floor.



Health

HealthRight questioned

HealthRight, the bipartisan plan to reform Minnesota's health care system and offer health care to all Minnesotans, ran into the first signs of stiff opposition this week.

The package had smooth sailing a few weeks ago through four House policy committees, but now doctors are claiming that "HealthRight is wrong" and the Minnesota Medical Association (MMA) is strongly opposed to the bill.

The effect on legislators was evident April 2 as the Appropriations Committee's Human Resources Division took up the bill. Members spent hours questioning bill sponsor Rep. Paul Ogren (DFL-Aitkin).

Rep. Gloria Segal (DFL-St. Louis Park) said that imposing a statewide managed care system is no way to deal with an industry that is the best in the country.

"If our medical community is looked at as the national model and they are telling us that high-tech regulation is going to kill them, then we should listen," said Segal.

But Ogren said more than \$14 billion per year is now being spent on health care in Minnesota and that's too much. "The system is bankrupting us all — public and private," he said.

By changing economic incentives, he said, the plan will hopefully produce "decisions based on good medical practice and nothing else."

Ogren explained that the bill attempts to reduce the use of high-tech equipment, especially in cases where the referring doctor has an economic interest. In those cases, he said, doctors are three to four times more likely to order X-rays and Magnetic Resonance Imaging (MRI) tests.

In addition, said Ogren, health providers will not have the option of treating patients on high-paying public programs such as workers' compensation and refusing to treat those on lower-paying programs such as medical assistance.

"You take one, you take all — you don't cherry pick," said Ogren.

Rep. Peter Rodosovich (DFL-Faribault) said that parts of the bill may do more harm than good. He said that if enrollment in the state-sponsored HealthRight plan remains voluntary, we may end up with a greater number of uninsured Minnesotans.



Members of Minnesotans for Affordable Health Care held a "die in" March 31 on a state Capitol staircase, calling attention to the number of people who die each year due to the lack of affordable care.

Because of insurance premium reforms that move toward community rating, where everyone pays the same rate, Rodosovich said young males, who will be expected to pay more, may simply choose to be uninsured.

Rodosovich is also concerned about how the proposed state health care commission and regional boards will work with existing hospital boards and other public bodies that currently make local health policy decisions.

Ogren said they will be forced to integrate.

But Rep. Lee Greenfield (DFL-Mpls) said the real issue is that the current system is too expensive and that Minnesota needs to develop a new one.

"If we can't control costs, the system will break and we will be stuck with models that are nothing like we have

today," said Greenfield.

The HealthRight package proposes to control costs through major insurance reform, the establishment of practice guidelines for doctors, and protections against medical malpractice claims for doctors who follow the guidelines.

Hearings on HF2800 will continue before the division on April 3. The bill is expected to reach the full Appropriations Committee April 6.



Insurance

Insurance window shopping

Businesses that repair automobile windows are hoping a measure approved by the House this week will help them stay in business.

Car insurance companies will no longer be able to refer policyholders to a single glass repair shop when their customers need windows fixed — a practice, says the Minnesota glass repair industry, that has cut its business by more than half.

Last year, Minnesota's largest auto insurance company began referring all of its auto glass repairs to a low-bidding Wisconsin company. Now several of Minnesota's largest insurers have followed suit and also limit referrals to a single glass repair shop.

As a result, glass business in the metropolitan area fell between 50 and 80 percent in the past year and has resulted in several hundred lost jobs or jobs with shorter hours, according to the Minnesota Glass Association.

The measure, sponsored by Rep. Dave Bishop (IR-Rochester), prohibits insurance companies from using intimidation or inducement to steer customers to their chosen glass repair shops. Currently, say glass repair dealers, insurance companies are warning policyholders that their costs may not be fully reimbursed — unless they contract for services with the insurance company's "preferred" vendor.

Insurance agents would now be required to ask customers if they have a preferred auto glass dealer — a provision intended to allow smaller independent companies to be in the bidding process.

A bill passed last year — and sought by the insurance industry — allowed companies to set price agreements with glass repair firms. But rather than having agreements with several businesses, some insurers signed contracts with a single company. Because of the volume of business, the "preferred" glass company sometimes charged the insurer only 40 percent of the typical repair cost.

HF2346, which was approved on a 132-0 vote in the House, now moves to the governor for his consideration.



Transportation

Gas tax bill approved

Motorists could be paying between 4 and 5 cents more at the pumps for a gallon of gas under a measure approved March 31 by the House Transportation Committee.

The bill (HF2605) would generate an estimated \$80.8 million a year to pay for highway and transit projects. It would bump gas tax to 22 cents per gallon beginning in June — a 2-cent per gallon increase — and also would impose a 2.6 percent sales tax on gasoline, most of which is expected to be collected at the wholesale level starting in September.

The sales tax on diesel fuel also would rise to 23.6 cents per gallon, up from the current 20 cents per gallon.

The measure — which passed on a narrow voice vote — would raise a projected \$18.6 million a year for transit programs, and would provide that each of the state's 87 counties have some form of public transit by 1995. The state trunk highway fund would receive about \$42.4 million per year, with about \$19 million earmarked for county and local road projects.

Transportation Committee Chair Rep. Henry Kalis (DFL-Walters) said the bill forges a workable compromise for funding both transit and highway repairs, and new construction. But several members on the panel opposed the bill, questioning whether a sales tax on gasoline could withstand a legal challenge.

"It's just too flawed to support," said Rep. Jean Wagenius (DFL-Mpls).

A highways bill has been delayed for several weeks as legislators and the governor jockeyed over who would initiate the gas tax increase, which some believe is necessary so the state can take full advantage of federal highway construction funds.

Metropolitan-area lawmakers are concerned that some of the taxes on gas be used for transit programs, not just roads. Because the state Constitution requires that gas and diesel excise taxes be used only for road projects, transit funding would have to come from sales taxes — provided that is constitutional.

The House bill differs significantly from a state Senate highways package.

The Senate bill boosts the gas and diesel tax 5 cents per gallon. A separate proposal would extend the state's 6-1/2-cent sales tax to vehicle repair labor costs, with roughly two-thirds of the new revenue targeted for transit.

Carlson suggested raising the gas tax a penny per gallon each year through 1995, with a 2 percent sales tax on gasoline purchases.

Improved bus service

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

The Taxes Committee March 31 approved a bill that would allow the Metropolitan Council and Regional Transit Board (RTB) to issue \$62 million in bonds to update the metro area bus fleet and to develop a suburban hub system over the next three years.

If approved, the measure would mean a significant increase on metro area property taxes that are dedicated for mass transit. The tax in the seven-county metro area would at least double for a home valued at \$100,000 — compared to the current \$4 assessment.

The RTB had sought a \$116.5 million bonding proposal to pay for improvements over a five-year period, but members said they wanted to see if bus ridership really increases under the scaled-back plan before they sink more money into the program.

"We are in a period of significant change for transit planning," said Rep. Bill Schreiber (IR-Brooklyn Park). "As we get more experience with these hubs, we might see that the [proposed] mix is not right."

The \$62 million proposal includes \$44 million for the Metropolitan Transit Commission (MTC) to be used mainly for bus replacement and \$18 million for the RTB to develop a metro-wide hub system, to build new park-and-ride lots, and to increase small-bus services to outlying areas.

The idea behind the hub system is to create a network of service centers as far south as Burnsville Center, as far west as Ridgedale, as far north as Northtown Shopping Center, and as far east as Sunray Shopping Center and Maplewood Mall.

Each hub would have circular routes extending into adjoining communities. The hubs would also be interconnected to allow suburban residents to ride from one suburb to another.

The first hub has already been built at Rosedale and RTB Chair Michael Ehrlichmann said that ridership should begin to increase by the end of this year.

Rep. Wayne Simoneau (DFL-Fridley), author of the proposal, said that within eight years, freeways will need to be expanded unless other options are supported.

"We should not have wiped out all that housing in our core cities for freeways," said Simoneau, "It's a tragedy."

HF2191 now moves to the House floor.

In the Legislature . . .

Politics kindle differences in leader positions

The positions of House speaker and Senate president look very similar.

Both stand at the front of their respective chambers, pound the gavel with authority, and appear to be in firm control of the legislative process.

But most similarities end there. The House speaker is considered the second most powerful person in state government, while the Senate president acts mainly as the parliamentary leader of the Senate and does not exercise leadership over the majority caucus.

Why the difference?

Politics, of course — specifically, the meteoric rise of the Farmer-Labor Party in the early 1930s and the Conservatives' effort to stem its influence.

In January 1931, Farmer-Labor Gov. Floyd B. Olson and his Lt. Gov. Henry Arens faced a Senate controlled by Conservatives who feared the populist lieutenant governor would usurp their power.

At that time, the lieutenant governor presided over the Senate and had the authority to make all committee appointments — just as the House speaker does today.

But Conservative members, who claimed to hold a two-to-one majority in the Senate, weren't about to let Arens appoint a majority of Farmer-Laborites to the Rules Committee. They changed the rules to limit Arens' influence, and the Senate has never been the same since.

Minnesota, like most states, had modeled the lieutenant governor's role as president of the Senate after the federal practice of having the U.S. vice president preside over the U.S. Senate.

But since there was nothing in the Minnesota Constitution or law to outline that arrangement, all Senate leaders had to do was change its rules. The change, however, didn't come without a fight.

On Jan. 6, 1931, the opening day of the legislative session and the day the new administration was to take office, Senate Liberals sensed something was afoot and immediately attempted to adopt the rules that had governed the previous session.



Lt. Gov.-elect Henry Arens, right, takes his oath of office in 1931.

photo courtesy Minnesota Historical Society

That would have allowed the lieutenant governor to retain his power, but the motion failed on a 38-29 vote. Then, the Conservatives, as Republicans were called then, sprung into action.

By a similar margin, they approved a resolution that stacked the all-powerful Senate Rules Committee with their own members. Sen. Christian Rosenmeier of Little Falls then immediately moved to suspend rules that pertained to the duties of the president. They then elected a president pro tem, Conservative Sen. Adolph S. Larson of Sandstone, to preside over the Senate — a move that effectively replaced the lieutenant governor.

Farmer-Laborites called the actions "a ruthless seizure of unwarranted power" and accused the Conservatives of ignoring their efforts to reach a compromise.

In the days following that tumultuous opening day of the 1931 Session, Conservatives insisted they had a high respect for Gov. Olson and would not block his programs. They sought to soften their actions by having Arens appoint the rest of the committees, but the damage was done.

The Senate functioned without committees for two weeks until the Rules Committee changed "Permanent Rules of

the Senate No. 2." The new rule created the Committee on Committees to be made up of five members, appointed by the chair of the Rules Committee and confirmed by the Senate.

Power was officially stripped from the president of the Senate and given to the chair of the Rules Committee and consequently the chair of the Committee on Committees. The lieutenant governor continued to be available for the next 40 years to break tie votes and to ensure that rules of debate were followed. But his role was essentially limited to standing on the sidelines.

The Senate maintained its tradition of unofficial leadership through the chairs of the Rules Committee and the Committee on Committees, also allowing the strong personalities of Sens. Chris Rosenmeier and his son, Gordon, to exert control up through the late 1960s.

During that time, Conservative Sen. Stanley Holmquist from Grove City was chair of the Rules Committee, which had always included the position of majority leader. Considered to be mainly administrative, majority leader was not the highly sought after position it is today.

But toward the end of the Rosenmeier era, Holmquist skillfully began to assert his authority, expanding the power of the majority leader position.

During that time, in 1971, the lieutenant governor was bumped altogether from the Senate. Again, the issue was control of the Senate — just as it was 40 years earlier.

Then Lt. Gov. Rudy Perpich attempted to block the seating of Sen. Richard Palmer, which would have given the Conservatives a one-vote majority.

Current Senate President Jerome Hughes (DFL-Maplewood) said Perpich's action was "the straw that broke the camel's back."

The Minnesota Supreme Court ruled against Perpich's action and established the lieutenant governor as a full-time member of the executive branch.

The Conservatives once again organized the Senate, and, in 1972, Minnesota voters approved a constitutional amendment that removed the lieutenant governor as the presiding officer of the body.

Hughes said that the Senate could have formed a position equal to that of the House speaker, but didn't want members beholden to one leader. The Senate president conducts the business of the Senate without the responsibility of pushing partisan legislation, he added.

"In my opinion this has strengthened the Senate and made it more egalitarian," said Hughes.

But that assumption is subject to debate.

After the establishment of the Senate president as a leader of the more non-partisan business of the Senate, power was further consolidated in the majority leader position.

In 1973, the Democratic-Farmer-Labor party took control of the Senate for the first time in decades. Majority Leader Nick Coleman (DFL-St. Paul) battled with Sen. Jack Davies (DFL-Mpls) who chaired the Committee on Committees and also sat on the Rules Committee.

The two positions functioned more or less "as co-equal powers" for a time, said Davies, until "Coleman won that fight."

In 1977, Coleman eliminated the Committee on Committees and made it a subcommittee of the Rules Committee — which Coleman chaired as majority leader. That further consolidated power with the majority leader and limited Davies' influence.

This was the final move leading to the modern-day perception that the House speaker and Senate majority leader hold equal positions.

In truth, there never have been equal positions between the two houses because leadership powers have evolved very differently in each body.

But there's little doubt that once

outside their respective chambers, similarities between the Senate president and the House speaker come to an end.

— Bob DeBoer

House speaker's authority

Although third in line to become governor — behind both the lieutenant governor and the Senate president — the House speaker is regarded as the second most powerful person in state government.

This measure of power largely stems from the speaker's authority to appoint all standing committees in the House, including the Rules and Legislative Administration Committee which makes the key decisions on how the House is run.

The speaker also assigns all bills and resolutions to committees that she has created and names all members to conference committees.

These appointments and referrals are not subject to amendment nor appeal, giving the speaker final authority over the state's largest representative body.

The speaker also has control of all the physical, fiscal, and legal aspects of operating the House and, of course, controls the actual proceedings when the House is in session.

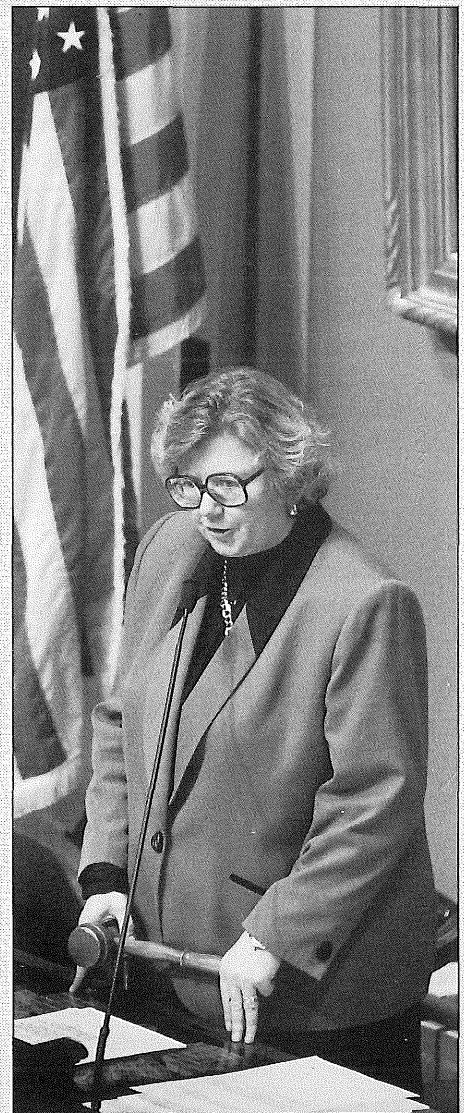
Although not specified in any law or rule, the speaker also traditionally chairs the Ways and Means Committee, which has the authority to suspend rules that can kill legislation in a session's waning days.

All of these powers, taken as a whole, can greatly influence the outcome of legislation. That's why the position is generally considered to be the second most powerful in state government.

Interestingly, the Minnesota Constitution doesn't specify that the speaker of the House be a member of the House. That provision was added in statute in 1894, 37 years after adoption of

the constitution.

Also, the speaker was not third in line to succeed the governor until 1961. The constitution only specifies that the lieutenant governor and Senate president would succeed the governor.



House Speaker Dee Long

Committee, Floor & Final Action

How a bill becomes a law in Minnesota

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

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

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

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

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

Committee action

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

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

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

Floor action

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

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

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

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

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

Final action

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

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

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

1992 MINNESOTA LEGISLATURE BILL STATUS TRACKING SHEET Bill action between March 26 - April 2			COMMITTEE				FLOOR					FINAL
File No.	Author	Committee/Division/Bill Title	Introduction/ Cmte. Referral	Committee/Div.	Committee Report (date/action)	Re-referral	Final Passage	Vote	1st reading in other body/Substitution	Referred to Conference Cmte.	Concurrence & Repassage	Governor's Signature (Chapter Number)
rp -- recommended to pass rpa -- recommended to pass as amended nrp -- not recommended to pass re -- re-referred to another cmte./div.			a -- amended h -- heard v -- vetoed by governor † -- footnote									
AGRICULTURE												
HF1391	Girard	Animals allowed to eat nonmeat	4/4/91 AG	AG	4/17 rp		5/20/91	134-0		5/20/91	3/25	
SF1300	Beckman	by-products of food processing	4/8/91 AGR	AGR	4/24 rpa		5/9/91	65-0	5/13/91	5/20/91	5/20/91	
HF2125	Tunheim	Seed potato growing area—	2/27 AG	AG	3/13 rp		3/30	133-0				
SF2069	Stumpf	counties added	2/27 AGR	AGR	3/17 rp		3/24	62-0	3/26			
APPROPRIATIONS												
HF1903	Simoneau	Bonding—statewide capital	1/15 AP	AP	3/24 rpa		3/26	90-40		3/31		
SFnone		projects funded								4/1		
HF2121	Nelson	Education Finance—omnibus bill	2/27 ED	AP	3/31 rpa							
SF2326	Dicklich		3/4 ED	FN	4/2 rpa†							
HF2694	Greenfield	Appropriations—omnibus bill	3/9 HH	AP	3/31 rpa†							
Econ. Dev., Infrastructure & Reg. Div. APPROPRIATIONS												
HF0769	Krueger	Farm products—central	3/11 AG	AP/ecir	4/2 rpa	reAP						
SF0850	Beckman	filing system established	3/21/91 AGR	AGR	3/27 rpa	reFN						
HF2134	Jacobs	Petroleum, oil fired plants—	2/27 EN	AP/ecir	4/2 rpa	reAP						
SF2030	Novak	inspection fee increased	2/27 EP	EP	3/5 rpa	reFN						
HF2723	Heir	Fuels—inspections provided	3/9 RI	AP/ecir	3/31 rpa	reAP						
SF2509	Gustafson		3/9 EP	CO	3/19 rpa	reFN						
HF2950	Dawkins	Realtors—	3/16 CO	AP/ecir	4/2 rpa	reAP						
SF2662	Pappas	license renewal fees increased	3/12 CO	CO	3/18	reFN						
Environment & Natural Resources Division APPROPRIATIONS												
HF1453	Trimble	Wastewater treatment—	4/8/91 EN	AP/enr	4/2 rp	reAP						
SF1292	Morse	funding modified	4/8/91 EN	EN	3/24 rpa	reFN						
HF1838	Cooper	Municipal litigation—	1/10 AP	AP/enr	3/27 rp	reAP						
SF1894	Bernhagen	pilot project loans forgiven	2/20 FN	FN	3/30 rpa							
HF1985	Wagenius	Land recycling act adopted	2/20 EN	AP/enr	3/27 rpa	reAP			3/17			
SF1866	Mondale		2/20 EN	JU	3/11 rp	reFN						
HF1991	Begich	Waste tires—	2/20 EN	AP/enr	3/31 rpa	reAP						
SF1829	Dahl	grants for new products	2/20 EN	EN	2/27 rpa	reFN			3/19			
HF2150	Wagenius	Waste Management Act—	2/27 EN	AP/enr	3/27 rpa	reAP						
SF2199	Merriam	amendments	3/2 EN	EN	3/27 rpa							
HF2381	McPherson	Washington County—	3/2 EN	AP/enr	3/31 rp	reAP						
SF2205	Laidig	state land sale authorized	3/2 EN	EN	3/23 rpa	reFN						
HF2489	Dille	Well placement rule—	3/5 AG	AP/enr	4/2†							
SFnone		waiver provided										
HF2716	Bauerly	Nursery dealer, pesticide, dairy	3/9 AG	AP/enr	4/2†							
SFnone		provisions altered										
HF2717	Dille	Nitrate data advisory task force,	3/9 EN	AP/enr	4/2 rpa	reAP						
SF2102	Morse	data base established	2/27 EN	GO	3/18 rpa	reFN			3/17			
HF2719	Peterson	Fish, wildlife habitat—	3/9 EN	AP/enr	3/31 rp	reAP						
SFnone		matching funds										
HF2734	Bauerly	Ag improvement loan program	3/9 AG	AP/enr	4/2 rpa	reAP						
SF2710	Sams	for Grade B producers established	3/16 AGR	AGR	3/26 rpa	reFN						
HF2885	Thompson	Agricultural chemical response—	3/12 AG	AP/enr	4/2 rpa	reAP						
SF2655	Sams	eligibility extended	3/12 AGR	AGR	3/23 rpa	reFN						

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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)
		Human Resources Division										
		APPROPRIATIONS										
HF2193	Wejoman	Child custody—	3/27 JU	AP/hr	4/1 rpa	reAP						
SF2229	Spear	parentage recognition altered	3/2 HH	JU	3/18 rpa	reFN						
HF2213	Greenfield	Health, home services—	2/27 HH	AP/hr	4/1 rpa	reAP						
SF1857	Berglin	licensing requirements modified	2/20 HH	FN	3/27 h†							
HF2643	Dawkins	Energy, emergency assistance—	3/9 EG	AP/hr	4/1 rp	reAP						
SF2692	Piper	policy council, fund established	3/16 EP	RA†	3/26 rp	reFN						
HF2800	Ogren	Health care— coverage for	3/10 JU	AP/hr	4/2 h							
SF2603	Berglin	uninsured, underinsured	3/10 HH	GO	3/20 rpa	reTT						
HF2913	Rodosovich	HIV minimum standards—	3/12 HH	AP/hr	4/1 rp	reAP						
SF2523	Piper	chemical dependency treatment	3/9 HH	GO	3/18 rpa		4/2	67-0				
		State Government Division										
		APPROPRIATIONS										
HF1989	Brown	Traverse County—	2/20 LG	AP/sg	4/1 rpa	reAP						
SF1953	Berg	legal fees exempted	2/24 FN									
HF2335	Peterson	State departments—	3/2 GO	AP/sg	4/1 rpa	reAP						
SF2699	Riveness	administration bill	3/16 GO	GO	3/19 rpa	reFN						
HF2432	Krueger	Economic development accounts—	3/5 EC	AP/sg	4/1 rpa	reAP						
SF1896	Dahl	use of funds	2/20 EH	EH	3/4 rpa	reFN						
HF2634	Winter	Export finance authority renamed	3/9 EC	AP/sg	4/1 rpa	reAP						
SF2634	Davis		3/9 EH	EC	3/19 rpa	reFN						
HF2848	Reding	State employees—	3/12 LA	AP/sg	4/1 rpa	reAP						
SF2505	Waldorf	labor, salary plans ratified	3/9 GO	GO	3/12 rpa	reFN						
		COMMERCE										
HF2108	O'Connor	State-produced foods—sales	2/24 CO	CO	3/5 rpa		3/31	90-42	4/1			
SF2100	Bertram	at Taste of Minnesota Festival	2/27 AGR									
		ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT										
HF1249	Hausman	St. Paul—Housing redevelopment	4/2/91 EC	EC	4/8/91 rp		4/29/91	121-10	4/30/91		3/31	
SF1172	Kelly	redevelopment program created	4/30/91 EH	EH	3/23 rpa		3/26	63-1				
HF1862	Jefferson	Mpls. small business loans—	1/14 EC	EC	2/18 rp		3/5	125-0	3/9		3/31	
SF1721	Kroening	cap removed	1/15 LO	EH	3/2 rpa		3/23	62-0				
		EDUCATION										
HF1969	Blatz	Liquor sales allowed near	2/20 ED	ED	3/9 rpa		3/24	132-1	3/25		3/31	
SF2175	Belanger	school at Mall of America	3/2 CO	CO	3/11 rpa		3/27	56-0				
HF2013	Sparby	Technical college board authorized	2/20 ED	ED	3/16 rp		3/30	130-0				
SF1991	Stumpf	to contract for housing services	2/24 ED	ED	3/12 rpa		3/24	58-0	3/26			
HF2377	Uphus	School consolidation law changed	3/2 ED	ED	3/9 rpa		3/16	132-0	3/16		3/31	
SF1968	Johnson, D.E.		2/24 ED	ED	3/18 rpa		3/27	61-0				
		ENVIRONMENT & NATURAL RESOURCES										
HF1976	Bishop	Olmsted County—	2/20 LG	EN	3/5 rp		3/30	131-0				
SF2208	Brataas	courthouse sale authorized	3/2 LO	LO	3/11 rp		3/24	62-3	3/26			
HF2267	Steensma	Petrofund reimbursement provided	3/2 EN	EN	3/19 rpa		3/31	132-0				
SF2001	DeCramer	to cities, towns	2/27 EN	EN	3/18 rpa		3/24	65-0	3/25			
HF2483	Anderson, I.	Timber permit extensions provided	3/5 EN	EN	3/12 rp		3/30	131-0				
SF2421	Lessard		3/9 EN	EN	3/16 rpa		3/31	58-0	3/26		3/31	

1992 MINNESOTA LEGISLATURE BILL STATUS TRACKING SHEET Bill action between March 26 - April 2			COMMITTEE				FLOOR					FINAL	
rp -- recommended to pass rpa -- recommended to pass as amended nrp -- not recommended to pass re -- re-referred to another cmte./div.			a -- amended h -- heard v -- vetoed by governor † -- footnote										
File No.	Author	Committee/Division/Bill Title	Introduction/ Cmte. Referral	Committee/Div.	Committee Report (date/action)	Re-referral	Final Passage	Vote	1st reading in other body/Substitution	Referred to Conference Cmte.	Concurrence & Repassage	Governor's Signature (Chapter Number)	
HF2543	Munger	RIM project land—	3/5 EN	EN	3/19 rpa		3/31	131-0					
SF2301	Price	eligibility requirements modified	3/4 EN	EN	3/16 rpa		3/24	64-0	3/19				
HF2593	Welle	Kandiyohi County—tax-forfeited	3/5 LG	EN	3/13 rp		3/30	128-0					
SF2308	Johnson, D.E.	property exchanged	3/4 EN	EN	3/16 rp		3/24	64-0	3/26				
HF2702	Munger	Board of Water and Soil—	3/9 EN	EN	3/19 rp		3/30	130-0					
SF2310	Price	dispute resolution committee	3/4 EN	EN	3/12 rp		3/24	65-0	3/26				
		FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS & INSURANCE											
HF1948	Carruthers	Insurance—charity donations	2/18 FI	FI	2/18 rpa		2/27	128-0	3/4	3/30			
SF1855	Metzen		2/20 CO	RA†	3/4 rp		3/24	63-0		4/1			
HF1980	Pugh	Auto insurance—technical changes	2/20 FI	FI	3/18 rpa		3/31	133-0	4/1				
SF1922	Solon		2/24 CO	CO	2/27 rpa								
HF2346	Bishop	Insurance—auto glass, replacement	3/2 FI	FI	3/18 rpa		3/31	132-0					
SF1997	Hottinger	replacement coverage modified	2/27 CO	CO	3/18 rpa		3/24	65-0	3/26				
		GENERAL LEGISLATION VETERANS AFFAIRS & GAMING											
HF0748	Osthoff	Safety—amusement rides inspected.	3/11/91 GL	GL	4/2/91 rpa		5/15/91	130-0		5/17/91	3/25		
SF0764	Dahl	liability insurance required	3/14/91 EM	EM	4/23/91	reCO	5/10/91	61-4	5/13/91	5/16/91	3/26	3/31 (382)	
HF2465	Frederick	Veterans—property, room searches	3/5 GL	GL	3/10 rpa		3/16	133-0	3/16		3/31		
SF2029	Pariseau		2/27 VG	VG	3/9 rp		3/27	62-0					
HF2535	Uphus	Elections—ward system abolition	3/5 GL	GL	3/24 rp		3/26	131-0					
SF2307	Johnson, D.E.	deadlines changed for certain cities	3/4 EE	EE	3/12 rp		3/16	65-0	3/18			3/31 (388)	
HF2585	Jefferson	Elections—special school	3/5 ED	GL	3/18 rpa		3/24	133-0					
SF2385	Spear	district exemption	3/5 EE	EE	3/12 rpa		3/16	66-0	3/19			3/31 (378)	
HF2658	Peterson	Counties—Yellow Medicine	3/9 GL	GL	3/10 rp		3/30	124-5					
SF2514	Frederickson, D.J.	hospital district elections	3/9 LG	LG	3/12 rp		3/19	66-0	3/24				
		GOVERNMENTAL OPERATIONS											
HF0419	Johnson, R.	Retirement—tax shelter	2/21/91 GO	GO	3/13 rpa		3/30	131-0	4/1				
SF0410	Pogemiller	annuity payments allowed	2/21/91 GO	GO	3/18 lo								
HF1763	Rodosovich	Public Lands—Faribault County:	1/7 GO	GO	2/27 rp		3/12	129-0	3/16			3/31 (387)	
SF1772	Neuville	certain lands released	2/18 EN	EN	3/24 rp		3/26	64-0					
HF1873	Reding	Retirement—retired public employees	1/14 GO	GO	3/3 rp		3/31	133-0	4/1				
SF1731	Solon	cont'd health coverage provided	1/15 GO	RA	3/30 rp†								
HF2250	Carruthers	Peace officers—"killed in line	2/27 GO	GO	3/12 rpa		3/31	133-0	4/1				
SF2120	Bertram	of duty" clarified	2/27 GO	GO	3/24 rpa	reFN							
HF2251	Olson, K.	State Government—	2/27 GO	GO	3/17 rp								
SF2013	Adkins	square dance adopted	2/27 VG	VG	3/11 rp		3/24	53-8	3/26				
HF2257	Jefferson	Pensions—specific employee	3/2 GO	GO	3/13 rp		3/31	123-10					
SF2764	Pogemiller	granted buyback	3/20 GO	RA†	3/24 rp				4/2				
HF2313	Jaros	Retirement—Duluth teachers	3/2 GO	GO	3/9 rpa		3/30	126-6					
SF2182	Solon	allowed lump sum adjustment	3/2 GO	GO	3/18 rpa		3/24	63-0	3/26				
HF2435	Wejcman	PEIP—various modifications	3/5 GO	GO	3/12 rp		3/30	132-0	4/1				
SF2700	Waldorf		3/16 GO	GO	3/24 rp								
HF2704	Clark	State councils—Asian-Pacific	3/9 GO	GO	3/13 rp		3/18	132-0	3/19		3/31		
SF2597	Pappas	membership increase	3/10 GO	GO	3/24 rpa		3/26	63-0					
HF2756	Rukavina	Retirement—Virginia fire	3/9 GO	GO	3/13 rpa		3/30	131-0	4/1				
SF2530	Dicklich	survivor benefit increased	3/9 GO	GO	3/18 rpa								

1992 MINNESOTA LEGISLATURE BILL STATUS TRACKING SHEET Bill action between March 26 - April 2			COMMITTEE				FLOOR					FINAL
rp -- recommended to pass rpa -- recommended to pass as amended nrp -- not recommended to pass re -- re-referred to another cmte./div. a -- amended h -- heard v -- vetoed by governor † -- 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										
		HEALTH & HUMAN SERVICES										
HF2060	Cooper	Intermediate care facilities—	2/24 HH	HH	3/13 rpa		3/31	131-0	4/1			
SF1965	Vickerman	rules exemption	2/24 HH	HH	3/27 rpa	reRA						
HF2415	Kelso	Child care services—	3/2 HH	HH	3/12 rpa		3/31	129-2	4/1			
SF2707	Piper	residential property restriction	3/16 HH	HH	3/16 rpa	reFN						
HF2499	Orenstein	Medical assistance coverage—	3/5 HH	HH	3/19 rpa		3/30	132-0				
SF2337	Flynn	personal care services provided	3/4 HH	HH	3/18 rpa	reFN	3/30	67-0	3/30			3/31 (391)
HF2962	Cooper	Health care review powers	3/16 HH	HH	3/19 rpa		3/30	133-0				
SF1900	Finn	provided for nursing homes	3/10 JU	JU	3/18 rpa		3/24	65-0	3/26			
HF2967	Clark	Residential facility resident	3/18 HH	HH	3/19 rpa		3/30	133-0				
SF2117	Berglin	savings accounts regulated	2/27 HH	HH	3/16 rp		3/24	63-0	3/26		3/31	
		JUDICIARY										
HF1738	Vellenga	Child custody—non-parental	1/6 JU	JU	3/11 rpa		3/31	132-0	4/1			
SF1700	Ranum	visitation rights modified	1/13 JU	RA†	3/24 rp							
HF1803	Bishop	Crime—pistol permits denied	1/8 JU	JU	3/16 rpa		3/31	132-1		4/2		
SF1619	Marty	in certain cases	1/6 JU	JU	1/10 rpa		2/18	61-0	2/24	4/2		
HF1823	Milbert	Statutes—session laws,	1/10 JU	JU	3/20 rp		3/31	132-0				
SF1671	Luther	numbering clarified	1/13 JU	JU	3/11 rp		3/24	63-0	3/25			
HF2000	Macklin	Probate proceedings— trust,	2/20 JU	JU	3/13 rp		3/31	132-0	4/1			
SF1859	Merriam	powers of attorney modified	2/20 JU	JU	3/18 rpa							
HF2181	Carruthers	Data practices—omnibus bill	2/27 JU	JU	3/13 rpa		3/31	132-0	4/1			
SF1974	Ranum		2/24 JU	JU	3/31 rpa	reFN						
HF2211	Bauerly	Firearms—pistol possession	2/27 JU	JU	3/11 rpa		3/31	133-0	4/1			
SF1847	Kelly	eligibility modified	2/20 JU	JU	3/26 rpa							
HF2647	Milbert	Statutes— revisor's bill	3/9 JU	JU	3/13 rp		3/31	133-0	4/1			
SF2622	Neuville		3/11 JU	JU	3/11 rp							
HF2750	Bishop	Human rights—	3/9 JU	JU	3/13 rpa		3/31	131-2	4/1			
SF2468	Reichgott	disabled persons clarified	3/9 JU	JU	3/30 rp							
HF2896	Brown	Law enforcement—	3/12 JU	JU	3/20 rp		3/31	131-0				
SF2124	Spear	inmate transfers modified	2/27 JU	JU	3/16 rp		3/19	64-0	3/26			
		LOCAL GOVERNMENT & METROPOLITAN AFFAIRS										
HF0107	Janezich	Town supevisor election	1/24/91 LG	LG	4/25/91 rpa		5/8/91	132-0		3/2		
SF0081	Hottinger	provisions clarified	1/24/91 GO	LO	3/4/91 rp		3/11/91	62-0	3/13/91	2/27		
HF1825	Bodahl	Local government contracts—	1/10 LG	LG	2/27 rpa		3/24	132-0				
SF1666	Chmielewski	conflict provisions modified	1/13 LG	LG	1/15 rpa		2/24	55-5	2/27			3/31 (380)
HF2190	McGuire	Ramsey County—	2/27 EC	LG	3/19 rpa		3/31	130-1	4/1			
SF2110	Kelly	economic development authority	2/27 EH	EH	3/13 rpa	reTT						
HF2305	Blatz	Bloomington—city allowed	3/2 LG	LG	3/19 rp		3/25	131-0				
SF1633	Belanger	to join port authority	1/7 EH	EH	2/27 rp		3/12	62-0	3/16			3/31 (384)
		REGULATED INDUSTRIES										
HF1488	Dawkins	Electric cooperatives—	4/8/91 RI	RI	2/25 rpa		3/30	69-60				
SF1298	Dicklich	reapportionment	4/8/91 JU				3/24	63-1	3/26			
HF2431	Jacobs	Public utilities—	4/29/91 RI	RI	3/12 rpa		3/24	128-3		3/30		
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		
HF2505	Stanisus	Telephone companies—	3/5 RI	RI	3/12 rpa		3/31	117-14	4/1			
SF1802	Knaak	caller identification services	2/18 EP	EP	3/12 rpa	reJU						

1992 MINNESOTA LEGISLATURE BILL STATUS TRACKING SHEET Bill action between March 26 - April 2			COMMITTEE				FLOOR					FINAL
File No.	Author	Committee/Division/Bill Title	Introduction/ Cmte. Referral	Committee/Div.	Committee Report (date/action)	Re-referral	Final Passage	Vote	1st reading in other body/Substitution	Referred to Conference Cmte.	Concurrence & Repassage	Governor's Signature (Chapter Number)
HF2709	Jacobs	Liqueur-filled candy—	3/9 RI	RI	3/12 rpa		3/30	129-3	4/1			
SF2483	Solon	sales authorized	3/9 CO	CO	3/18 rpa							
HF2749	Clark	Telecommunications—	3/9 RI	RI	3/12 rpa		3/30	132-0				
SF2503	Marty	communication-impaired access	3/9 EP	EP	3/19 rp	reFN						
		TAXES										
HF1002	Clark	Housing—omnibus bill	3/21/91 HO	TA	4/25/91 rpa	reAP	5/18/91	68-61		5/20/91	3/24	
SF0720	Metzen		3/11/91 EH	FN	5/13/91 rpa		5/15/91	67-0	5/17/91	3/18	3/23	
HF1910	Rest	Legal—limited liability	2/18 JU	TA	3/19 rpa		3/31	126-5	4/1			
SF1740	Reichgott	company act created	1/15 JU	JU	3/2 rpa	reTT						
HF1967	Carruthers	Arts—dedicated fund established	2/20 TA	TA	3/31 h							
SF2197	Cohen	for non-profits	3/2 VG	TT†	3/26 h							
HF2191	Simoneau	Transit bonding authority extended	2/27 TR	TA	3/31 rpa							
SF2144	Merriam		2/27 TR	TT	3/27 rpa							
HF2219	Johnson, A.	Traffic congestion reduction	2/27 TR	TA	3/31 rpa							
SF1993	Flynn	program established	2/24 TR	TT	3/27 rpa		4/2	57-8				
HF2773	Morrison	General obligation bonds—	3/9 HO	TA	3/31 rpa							
SF2626	Kelly	permitted for housing projects	3/11 EH	EH	3/16 rpa	reTT						
		TRANSPORTATION										
HF0155	Bishop	Towing of unlawfully parked	1/31/91 JU	TR	3/7/91 rpa		3/18/91	128-1	3/18/91	3/16		
SF0816	Brataas	vehicles authorized	3/18/91 TR	TR	4/17/91 rpa		5/7/91	58-6		3/19		
HF1933	Anderson, R.	Fergus Falls—Hwy. 297 redefined	2/18 TR	TR	3/18 rp		3/30	132-0				
SF1767	Larson		2/18 TR	TR	3/10 rp		3/24	65-0	3/26			
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	
HF2605	Kalis	Transit, highways funding—	3/5 TR	TR	3/31 rpa	reRU						
SF1750	Langseth	gasoline tax increased	1/15 TR	FN/atr	3/31 rpa†	reFN						

AP
†HF2694-Article 1 (Higher Education) AP/ed
3/26 rpa; Art. 2 (State Gov't) AP/sg 3/31 rpa;
Art. 3 (Econ. Dev., Infra., & Regulation) AP/
ecir 3/27 rpa; Art. 4 (Environment Natural
Resources) AP/enr 3/25 rpa; Art. 5 (Human
Resources) AP/hr 3/30 rpa
†SF2326-ED/ef 3/25 rpa reED; ED 3/27 rpa
TT, TT 4/1 rpa reFN

AP/hr
†SF1857-HH 3/18 rpa reFN
†SF2692-EP 3/16 rpa reGO, GO 3/24 rpa
reRA

AP/enr
†HF2489-incorporated into HF2717
†HF2716-incorporated into HF2734

FI
†SF1855-CO 2/27 rpa

GO
†SF1731-GO 3/24 rpa reRA
†SF2764-GO 3/24 rp

JU
†SF1700-JU 3/24 rpa reRA

TA
†SF2197-VG 3/11 rpa reTT

TR
†SF1750-TR 3/15 rpa reFN



Capitol lobbyists dodged a bullet
late last week when, at the last minute, a division of the Appropriations Committee yanked a provision from its spending bill that would have required lobbyists to pay a \$25 registration fee. The Minnesota Ethical Practices Board, which oversees lobbyists, unanimously opposed the fee. Its decision reached members of the Economic Development, Infrastructure and Regulation

Division on March 27, just before the panel voted on the spending bill. The board, according to Minnesota Government Relations Council President Douglas Ewald, felt the fee "represents an infringement upon citizens' ability to petition government." It also feared that the fee could cause many lobbyists to "go underground" and not register with the board.

Some might say that St. Cloud State University campus, like other college campuses, becomes a wild and crazy place sometimes — particularly during

homecoming. How times have changed. The St. Cloud Normal School, as the university was called back at the turn of the century, went to great lengths to keep its student body on the straight and narrow. The St. Cloud Normal Catalogue of 1901 told students that "the demands of the schools are so pressing . . . students cannot be permitted to engage during term time in any employment or pleasure — as taking private music lessons or attending parties or entertainments — which is not directly connected with their work."

1992 MINNESOTA LEGISLATURE: House action on all bills through March 26, 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 March 26 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
HF0123/SF0043	3/2	HO rp	HF1731/SF1598	2/20	v override fails 77-49
HF0149/SF1013	3/11	LG nrc	HF1736/SF1712	2/26	TR rp reAP
HF0176/SF0168	3/17	GL/vet rp reGL	HF1738/SF1700	3/31	fp 132-0, sub
HF0217/SF0394	3/19	GO rpa	HF1740/SF1621	1/14	SF g CH360
HF0285/SF0897	3/9	JU h, a, inc HF2574	HF1742/SFnone	2/19	JU/crjus h, a
HF0295/SF0199	2/27	HH rpa reGO	HF1744/SF1710	3/9	GO rpa
HF0355/SF1015	3/11	TR rpa	HF1750/SF1605	1/6	GL h
HF0370/SF0356	2/19	ED h	HF1751/SF1919	3/12	RI rpa, SFsub
HF0376/SF0429	3/19	HH a, nrc	HF1756/SF1622	2/18	SF g CH362
HF0419/SF0410	3/13	GO rpa	HF1757/SF1704	3/10	LG rpa
HF0442/SF0273	3/2	JU h, a	HF1761/SF1696	3/16	fp 130-0, sub
HF0443/SF0422	3/11	GO/gs rp	HF1763/SF1772	2/27	GO rp
HF0487/SF0304	3/19	CO rpa	HF1776/SF1706	3/25	AP/ed h
HF0490/SF0633	3/4	ED/edfin h	HF1777/SF1623	3/13	LG rpa reAP, SFsub
HF0607/SF0450	2/19	ED h	HF1778/SF1656	3/12	LG rpa
HF0667/SF0735	3/19	GO rp, SFsub	HF1781/SF1632	3/12	GL h, a
HF0699/SF0684	3/13	GO rpa	HF1783/SF1679	3/12	GL h, a
HF0730/SF0784	3/13	ED/edfin h	HF1784/SF1646	3/10	ED/edfin h
HF0756/SF0975	2/24	LA rpa	HF1787/SF1776	3/18	ED/edfin rp, inc HF2121
HF0769/SF0850	3/9	AG rpa reAP	HF1788/SFnone	1/9	ED nrc
HF0779/SF0731	3/11	GO rpa reTA	HF1791/SFnone	3/10	FI rpa
HF0802/SF0651	3/11	FI rpa	HF1797/SF1615	3/12	EN rpa reAP
HF0804/SF0695	3/4	TR h, a	HF1801/SF1736	3/12	GL h, a
HF0829/SF0512	3/20	AG rpa, SFsub	HF1803/SF1619	3/16	JU rpa, SFsub
HF0905/SF0522	3/12	EN rpa	HF1811/SF1641	2/26	ED rp reAP
HF0917/SF1109	3/3	CO rp	HF1817/SF1698	3/13	JU rp
HF1133/SF2037	3/12	GO rpa	HF1818/SF1668	3/16	fp 133-0, sub
HF1196/SF0979	3/20	JU rpa	HF1823/SF1671	3/20	JU rp
HF1235/SF1070	3/4	ED/edfin h	HF1825/SF1666	3/24	fp 132-0, SFsub
HF1313/SF1568	3/13	TR rpa reAP	HF1826/SF1684	3/4	ED/edfin h
HF1334/SF1230	3/19	GO rpa	HF1827/SF1681	3/2	AG rpa
HF1347/SF1252	3/17	EN rp	HF1829/SF1791	2/28	JU/crjus rp reJU
HF1350/SF1139	3/25	fp 132-0, sub	HF1833/SF1674	3/9	fp 113-17
HF1357/SF1386	3/12	HH rp reGO	HF1840/SF0011	1/17	SF g CH359
HF1416/SF1243	3/11	CO rpa	HF1842/SF1788	2/26	JU/crjus rpa reJU
HF1441/SF1319	3/20	JU rpa	HF1843/SFnone	3/10	GL rpa
HF1453/SF1292	3/12	EN rpa reAP	HF1848/SF1705	2/20	LG rp reTA
HF1479/SFnone	2/20	LG h	HF1849/SF1687	3/19	JU rp
HF1489/SF1297	3/24	fp 104-26, sub	HF1850/SF1663	3/18	ED/edfin rpa, incHF2121
HF1494/SF1899	3/17	HH rpa reAP	HF1852/SF1717	3/2	fp 119-12
HF1513/SF2011	3/19	EN rp, subSF	HF1853/SF1716	2/20	LG rpa
HF1531/SF1323	3/12	LG rpa	HF1860/SF1638	3/10	GL rp
HF1567/SF2354	3/12	fp 131-0	HF1861/SF1722	3/17	EN rp, SFsub
HF1573/SF1534	2/27	CO nrc, a	HF1865/SF1733	3/2	ED h
HF1597/SF1240	2/19	ED/high h	HF1868/SF2166	3/13	GO rp reTA
HF1652/SF1502	3/16	cr, R 9	HF1875/SF1761	3/10	EC rp
HF1667/SF1505	3/10	ED/edfin h	HF1876/SF1701	3/20	HH rp reAP
HF1680/SF2213	3/18	FI rpa	HF1884/SF1729	3/18	FI rpa
HF1681/SF2212	3/25	fp 112-19	HF1886/SF1739	2/26	JU/crjus rp reJU
HF1692/SF1558	3/9	GO rpa	HF1888/SF1838	3/10	ED/edfin h
HF1693/SF1562	1/17	SF g CH363	HF1889/SF1747	3/5	fp 130-0
HF1701/SF1575	3/24	fp 133-0, sub	HF1892/SF1644	3/11	JU rpa
HF1702/SF1581	2/27	HO rpa reAP	HF1893/SF1864	3/11	ED/high rp reED
HF1709/SF1588	2/19	TR h, re-subcom.	HF1895/SF1718	3/3	GO rpa reAP
HF1720/SF1591	2/25	JU/crjus rp reJU	HF1896/SF1757	2/19	JU/crjus h, a
HF1726/SF1596	1/10	SF v 2/20 v overridden	HF1897/SF2687	3/24	ED rpa reAP
HF1728/SF1597	1/10	SF v 2/20, v overridden	HF1901/SF1689	3/24	fp 122-11, SFsub

1992 MINNESOTA LEGISLATURE: House action on all bills through March 26, 2:30 p.m.

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† — footnote

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Final Action

g — governor signed bill
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HF/SF	Action Date	House Action	HF/SF	Action Date	House Action	HF/SF	Action Date	House Action
HF1903/SFnone	3/26	fp 90-40	HF2061/SF2606	3/17	ED/edfin rpa, inc HF2121	HF2211/SF1847	3/11	JU rpa
HF1910/SF1740	3/19	TA rpa	HF2063/SF1819	3/18	fp 133-0, sub	HF2213/SF1857	3/11	HH rpa reAP
HF1911/SF1766	3/25	g CH370	HF2065/SF1942	3/17	HH rpa reAP	HF2218/SF2147	3/9	JU/crjus rpa reJU
HF1913/SF1785	3/12	ED/edfin h	HF2066/SF1608	3/2	LA rpa reAP	HF2219/SF1993	3/11	TR rpa reLG
HF1914/SF1771	3/18	ED/edfin rpa, inc HF2121	HF2069/SF1920	3/10	GL rpa reAP	HF2221/SF1990	3/13	ED/edfin h
HF1916/SFnone	3/9	JU/crjus rpa reJU	HF2070/SF1812	3/25	ED h	HF2225/SF2412	3/25	fp 132-0, sub
HF1917/SF1884	3/13	ED/edfin h, a	HF2071/SF2291	3/17	EC rpa reTA, SFsub	HF2226/SF2418	3/13	GO rp
HF1921/SF1749*	3/11	JU h *inc HF1738	HF2073/SF1983	2/28	JU/crjus h	HF2229/SFnone	3/2	EN rpa reTA
HF1929/SF1635	3/16	ED rp reAP	HF2076/SF1938	3/13	JU rp	HF2230/SF1862	3/13	ED/edfin h
HF1931/SF1774	3/4	EG rpa reTA	HF2078/SF1967	3/10	ED/edfin h	HF2231/SF2282	3/19	GO rpa
HF1933/SF1767	3/18	TR rp	HF2080/SF2062	3/11	TR rpa reAP	HF2236/SF2226	3/4	ED/edfin h
HF1934/SF1790	3/25	TA rpa reAP	HF2081/SF1903	3/18	fp 133-0	HF2238/SF2040	3/13	HH rpa reAP
HF1938/SF1856	3/13	JU rp	HF2082/SF2320	3/19	fp 134-0, sub	HF2242/SF1987	3/12	GO rp
HF1939/SF1786	3/13	ED/edfin h	HF2084/SFnone	2/27	GO rpa	HF2249/SFnone	3/12	GO nrc
HF1940/SF1976	3/19	HH rp reAP	HF2086/SF1815	3/25	ED h	HF2250/SF2120	3/12	GO rpa
HF1941/SF1821	3/20	JU rpa	HF2089/SFnone	3/4	EG rpa reTA	HF2251/SF2013	3/17	GO rp
HF1943/SF2017	3/9	RI rpa	HF2090/SF2012	3/11	JU rpa reAP	HF2254/SF2049	3/18	fp 134-0
HF1945/SF2492	3/9	JU/crjus h reJU	HF2093/SF1898	3/16	ED rpa	HF2257/SFnone	3/13	GO rp
HF1946/SF1647	3/12	ED/edfin h, inc HF2121	HF2096/SF1801	3/3	CO rp	HF2259/SF2239	3/20	g CH368
HF1951/SF2065	3/12	LA rp reAP	HF2099/SF2374	3/24	fp 133-0, sub	HF2260/SF2260	3/13	GO h
HF1952/SF2107	3/12	LA rpa, incl. HF2336	HF2101/SF1813	3/16	ED/edfin rpa, inc HF2121	HF2261/SF2402	3/11	FI rpa
HF1954/SF2091	2/27	HO rpa	HF2103/SF2033	3/9	RI rpa	HF2265/SF2249	3/17	HH rp
HF1957/SF1966	3/2	fp 132-0, sub	HF2105/SF2656	3/18	ED/edfin rp, incHF2121	HF2267/SF2001	3/19	EN rpa
HF1958/SF1946	3/11	HH rpa reAP	HF2106/SF1836	3/24	fp 113-20, sub	HF2269/SF2271	3/10	LG rpa
HF1960/SF1910	3/12	GO rpa	HF2109/SF2058	3/12	ED/edfin h, inc HF2121	HF2273/SF2084	3/24	fp 126-6, sub
HF1965/SF1959	3/11	EN rp reAP	HF2110/SF2200	3/12	ED/edfin h, inc HF2121	HF2280/SF2193	3/13	EN rpa
HF1968/SF2167	2/26	JU/crjus rpa reJU	HF2113/SF1999	3/24	fp 122-10, sub	HF2282/SF2233	3/20	JU rp
HF1969/SF2175	3/24	fp 132-1, sub	HF2115/SF2461	3/24	fp 131-0, sub	HF2283/SF2272	3/13	GO rp reAP
HF1971/SF1932	3/10	LG rp reAP	HF2117/SF2020	3/12	HH rpa reAP	HF2285/SF2263	3/12	LA rp
HF1975/SF1846	3/11	JU rpa reAP	HF2121/SF2326	3/25	TA rpa reAP	HF2286/SF1805	3/13	HH rpa, incl. HF2868
HF1977/SF1958	3/3	EN rp reLG	HF2125/SF2069	3/13	AG rp	HF2287/SF1970	3/25	fp 127-0, sub
HF1978/SF1824	3/24	fp 131-2, sub	HF2126/SF1978	3/24	AP/ed h	HF2294/SF2641	3/9	LA rpa
HF1979/SFnone	3/3	GO rpa	HF2128/SF1994	3/12	HH rp reAP	HF2296/SF2264	3/9	RI w
HF1980/SF1922	3/18	FI rpa	HF2130/SF1926	3/10	ED/edfin h	HF2298/SF2729	3/13	GO rp reAP
HF1982/SF1822	3/20	JU rpa	HF2132/SF1901	3/12	CO rpa	HF2299/SFnone	3/2	HO h, lo
HF1985/SF1866	3/17	EN rpa reAP, sub	HF2133/SF1939	3/9	RI nrc	HF2300/SF2306	3/12	CO h
HF1986/SF1840	3/18	ED/edfin rpa, incHF2121	HF2134/SF2030	3/11	EN rpa reAP	HF2302/SF2314	3/2	EC rpa
HF1988/SF2241†	3/24	fp 131-0, sub	HF2135/SF2092	3/12	RI rpa	HF2305/SF1633	3/25	fp 131-0, SFsub
HF1991/SF1829	3/19	EN rpa reAP	HF2137/SF2048	3/25	fp 118-14, sub	HF2309/SF2231	3/11	EN rp
HF1992/SF2093	3/13	EN rp reRU	HF2139/SF2051	3/9	fp 131-0, sub	HF2312/SF2115	3/19	GO rp
HF1994/SF2417	3/13	AG rpa reAP	HF2141/SF1807	3/9	JU/crjus rpa reJU	HF2313/SF2182	3/9	GO rpa
HF1996/SF2023	3/24	fp 132-0, sub	HF2142/SF2393	3/2	LA rpa	HF2316/SF2111	3/20	JU rp
HF1997/SF1837	3/13	GO rpa	HF2144/SF2211	3/12	HH rp reAP	HF2318/SF2556	3/10	ED rpa
HF2000/SF1859	3/13	JU rp	HF2147/SF2042	3/13	EN rpa reAP	HF2319/SF2210	3/19	fp 132-0, SFsub
HF2001/SF1934	3/13	GO rpa	HF2149/SF2157	3/12	HH rp reAP	HF2320/SF2298	3/19	EN rpa, SFsub
HF2002/SF1908	3/20	g CH369	HF2150/SF2199	3/6	EN rpa reAP	HF2322/SF2259	3/13	ED/edfin h, a
HF2004/SF1944	2/27	HO rpa reAP	HF2151/SF2738	3/13	h	HF2324/SF1787	3/13	EN rpa
HF2005/SF2059	2/27	HO rpa reAP	HF2152/SF2529	3/12	LA rpa	HF2334/SFnone	3/12	EN rpa
HF2009/SF1937	3/4	ED/edfin h	HF2159/SFnone	3/11	JU rpa	HF2335/SFnone	3/3	GO rpa
HF2013/SF1991	3/16	ED rp	HF2160/SF2000	3/13	HH w/o r reAP	HF2336/SFnone	3/12	LA h, inc HF1952
HF2014/SF2352	3/13	GO rpa	HF2161/SF1825	3/12	HH rp reAP	HF2339/SF2080	3/9	AG rpa reAP
HF2017/SF2219	3/5	GO rp reAP	HF2167/SF2055	3/9	JU/crjus rp reJU	HF2341/SF1914	3/25	fp 131-0, sub
HF2018/SF2750	3/13	GO rpa	HF2168/SF1979	3/17	HH rpa reAP	HF2342/SF2186	3/18	HH rp
HF2023/SFnone	3/4	TR re-subcom.	HF2170/SF2158	3/12	CO rpa	HF2343/SF2236	3/19	GO rpa
HF2025/SF1916	3/17	GO rpa	HF2174/SF2146	3/3	EN rp AP	HF2345/SF2573	3/10	GO rpa
HF2028/SF1935	3/13	GO rpa	HF2180/SF2160	3/10	LG rpa reGO	HF2348/SF2262	3/18	ED/edfin rp, incHF2121
HF2029/SF1778	3/4	TR rp	HF2181/SF1974	3/13	JU rpa	HF2349/SF2520	3/11	TR rpa reAP
HF2030/SF2057	3/24	fp 132-1, sub	HF2183/SF1893	3/13	LG rpa	HF2351/SFnone	3/13	ED h reED/edfin
HF2031/SF1949	3/2	fp 131-0	HF2185/SF2136	3/9	LA rp	HF2352/SF2292	3/24	fp 86-46, sub
HF2032/SF1881	3/13	TR rpa reAP	HF2186/SF1780	3/24	fp 126-6	HF2355/SF2637	3/4	TR rpa
HF2033/SF1849	3/11	LG rpa reTA	HF2187/SF2315	3/9	RI rp	HF2358/SF2294	3/13	ED/edfin h, a
HF2034/SF1724	3/11	HH rp	HF2189/SF2380	3/10	EC rpa	HF2359/SFnone	3/4	ED/edfin h
HF2041/SF1909	3/20	JU rpa reAP	HF2190/SF2110	3/19	LG rpa	HF2360/SF1590	3/18	LA rpa
HF2042/SFnone	3/11	ED rp reAP	HF2191/SF2144	3/18	TR rpa reTA	HF2365/SF2424	3/13	ED/edfin h, a
HF2043/SF1841	3/11	CO rpa	HF2192/SF1950	3/17	EN rpa reTA, SFsub	HF2367/SF2246	3/17	HH rpa reAP
HF2044/SF1830	3/10	g, sub (366)	HF2193/SF2229	3/20	JU rpa reAP	HF2368/SF2665	3/13	GO rpa reAP
HF2046/SF2437	3/25	fp 131-0, sub	HF2194/SF2340	3/16	ED/edfin rpa, inc HF2121	HF2369/SF2242	3/18	fp 133-0
HF2050/SF2732	3/24	AP/hr rpa reAP	HF2196/SF2139	3/10	LG rp reTA	HF2371/SF1975	3/25	ED h
HF2051/SF1794	3/19	GO rp	HF2198/SF2361	3/11	ED/high rpa reED	HF2373/SFnone	3/11	ED rp reGL
HF2053/SF1921	3/18	TR rpa reAP	HF2205/SF1972	3/18	nrc	HF2375/SF1770	3/24	fp 131-0, sub
HF2060/SF1965	3/13	HH rpa	HF2206/SF1691	3/20	JU rpa	HF2377/SF1968	3/16	fp 132-0, sub

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HF/SF	Action Date	House Action	HF/SF	Action Date	House Action	HF/SF	Action Date	House Action
HF2379/SFnone	3/11	JU rpa reAP	HF2561/SF2678	3/13	EN nrr	HF2727/SF2565	3/12	LA rpa
HF2382/SF2506	3/13	ED/edfin h	HF2563/SF2458	3/18	HH rp reAP	HF2732/SF2660	3/24	fp 132-0, sub
HF2388/SF2170	3/24	fp 119-13, sub	HF2564/SF2273	3/13	EN w/o r reAP	HF2733/SF2728	3/13	AG rpa
HF2389/SF2221	3/24	AP/ed h	HF2565/SF2382	3/13	GO rp	HF2734/SF2710	3/13	AG rpa reAP
HF2393/SF2220	3/18	AP h reED/edfin	HF2566/SF2321	3/13	AG rpa	HF2741/SF2489	3/11	HO rpa
HF2394/SF2222	3/25	AP/ed h	HF2567/SF2183	3/24	AP/ed h	HF2742/SF2501	3/13	ED/edfin h
HF2396/SF2131	3/13	JU nrr	HF2569/SFnone	3/10	LG rp reTA	HF2744/SF2566	3/18	fp 134-0
HF2397/SF2484	3/16	fp 132-0, sub	HF2572/SF2309	3/16	fp 132-1	HF2746/SF2311	3/19	EN rpa
HF2402/SF2088	3/13	JU rpa	HF2574/SFnone	3/11	JU rpa	HF2749/SF2503	3/12	RI rpa
HF2404/SF2194	3/13	GO rpa	HF2577/SF2353	3/13	TR rp	HF2750/SF2468	3/13	JU rpa
HF2413/SF2195	3/16	ED h	HF2578/SF2185	3/12	EN rp	HF2752/SF2551	3/25	fp 131-0, sub
HF2415/SF2707	3/12	HH rpa	HF2579/SF2234	3/13	HH rpa	HF2754/SF2599	3/13	GO rpa
HF2417/SF2156	3/13	GO rpa reAP	HF2584/SF2401	3/10	LG rp reTA	HF2756/SF2530	3/18	GO rpa
HF2419/SF2442	3/9	RI nrr	HF2585/SF2385	3/24	fp 133-0, SFsub	HF2757/SFnone	3/11	LG rpa
HF2420/SF2411	3/20	HH rpa reAP	HF2586/SF2323	3/19	GO rpa	HF2759/SF1933	3/20	EN lo
HF2421/SF2319	3/20	EN rp, SFsub	HF2587/SF2737	3/13	GO rpa	HF2766/SFnone	3/13	ED/edfin h
HF2422/SF2325	3/18	HH rpa reAP	HF2588/SF2118	3/17	ED/edfin rp, inc HF2121	HF2767/SF2643	3/13	GO nrr
HF2423/SF2409	3/11	GO/gs rpa reGO	HF2589/SFnone	3/11	LG nrr	HF2768/SFnone	3/11	ED/high rp reED
HF2423/SF2409	3/13	GO rpa	HF2590/SF2659	3/18	ED/edfin rp, inc HF2121	HF2769/SF2531	3/25	fp 132-0, sub
HF2426/SF2451	3/13	LG rpa	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 incHF2121
HF2430/SF2615	3/11	ED/high rp reED	HF2593/SF2308	3/13	EN rp	HF2773/SF2626	3/11	HO rpa reTA
HF2431/SF1399	3/12	RI rpa, SFsub	HF2594/SF2316	3/11	TR rpa	HF2776/SF2485	3/19	GO rpa reAP
HF2431/SF1399	3/24	fp 128-3, SFsub	HF2596/SF2617	3/12	EC rpa reAP	HF2783/SF2693	3/13	AG rp reAP
HF2432/SF1896	3/10	EC rpa reAP	HF2598/SF2466	3/10	ED/edfin h	HF2784/SF2547	3/13	GO rpa
HF2435/SFnone	3/12	GO rp	HF2601/SF2434	3/13	GO rp	HF2785/SF2394	3/13	ED rpa reAP
HF2437/SF2095	3/10	EN rpa reGO	HF2603/SF1888	3/20	HH rpa	HF2787/SFnone	3/13	ED h reED/edfin
HF2437/SF2095	3/13	GO rp reAP	HF2606/SF2493	3/13	ED rp reAP	HF2788/SF2598	3/13	ED h ED/edfin
HF2437/SF2095	3/25	AP/env rpa	HF2608/SF1649	3/26	fp 129-0, sub	HF2791/SFnone	3/13	GO rpa
HF2438/SF2367	3/9	GO rpa	HF2610/SF2383	3/20	JU rpa	HF2792/SF2581	3/18	fp 134-0
HF2438/SF2367	3/25	fp 132-0, sub	HF2612/SF2389	3/17	EN rpa, SFsub	HF2793/SF2685	3/13	AG h, a, lo
HF2443/SF2363	3/11	ED/high rp reED	HF2618/SFnone	3/13	GO h	HF2800/SF2603	3/13	GO rp reAP
HF2445/SF2336	3/18	LA rpa	HF2619/SF2392	3/17	EN rpa, SFsub	HF2801/SF2604	3/25	AP/ed h (art. 6)
HF2446/SF2332	3/10	LG rpa reTA	HF2621/SF2407	3/11	EG rp	HF2802/SF2602	3/16	FI rpa reAP
HF2449/SF2317	3/13	ED/edfin h, a	HF2623/SF2344	3/20	EN rp	HF2804/SF2572	3/20	AG rpa
HF2450/SF2253	3/11	CO h, w	HF2624/SF2430	3/20	EN rpa, SFsub	HF2813/SF2746	3/13	GO rp
HF2455/SF2605	3/10	EC rpa reAP	HF2631/SF2481	3/18	ED/edfin rpa, inc HF2121	HF2822/SF2497	3/17	CO rp reJU
HF2463/SF2086	3/15	LG h, w	HF2632/SF2422	3/16	EC rp reAP	HF2823/SF2576	3/13	EN rp
HF2463/SF2086	3/19	LG rpa reTA	HF2633/SF2257	3/20	AG rpa	HF2827/SF2628	3/13	GO rpa
HF2465/SF2029	3/16	fp 133-0, sub	HF2634/SFnone	3/12	EC rpa reAP	HF2829/SF2444	3/12	LG rpa reTA
HF2472/SF2196	3/13	HH rpa reAP	HF2635/SFnone	3/16	EC rpa reGO	HF2830/SF2640	3/13	AG rpa reAP
HF2475/SF2227	3/9	HO rpa	HF2640/SF2408	3/25	fp 131-0, sub	HF2832/SF2645	3/20	EN lo
HF2480/SF2429	3/13	AG rpa reAP	HF2642/SF2286	3/20	GL rpa	HF2842/SFnone	3/13	EN rp
HF2482/SF2066	3/17	EC rpa reTA, SFsub	HF2643/SFnone	3/11	EG rp	HF2848/SF2505	3/17	GO rpa
HF2483/SF2421	3/12	EN rp	HF2645/SF2274	3/19	CO rpa	HF2849/SF2101	3/24	fp 133-0, sub
HF2488/SF1693	3/20	JU rpa	HF2647/SF2622	3/13	JU rp	HF2853/SF2028	3/20	AG rp
HF2489/SFnone	3/13	AG rp	HF2649/SF2384	3/20	JU rpa	HF2854/SF2649	3/24	fp 132-0, sub
HF2492/SFnone	3/11	ED rp reGL	HF2650/SF2450	3/12	EC rp reAP	HF2855/SF2432	3/20	EN rpa reAP, SFsub
HF2497/SF2441	3/5	HO rp reTA	HF2657/SF2595	3/12	RI rpa	HF2858/SF2704	3/13	HH rpa reAP, incl HF2857
HF2499/SF2337	3/19	HH rpa	HF2658/SF2514	3/10	GL rp	HF2878/SF2499	3/20	EN rp, SFsub
HF2501/SF2496	3/5	HO rpa reTA	HF2664/SF2679	3/13	EN rpa	HF2879/SFnone	3/19	CO h re-subcom.
HF2502/SF2324	3/13	EN rpa reAP	HF2669/SFnone	3/11	EG rp	HF2884/SF2648	3/19	TA rpa
HF2504/SF1858	3/19	EN rpa	HF2676/SF2477	3/13	ED/edfin h	HF2885/SF2655	3/13	AG h, w/o r reAP
HF2505/SF1802	3/12	RI rpa	HF2680/SF2235	3/13	GO rp reAP	HF2891/SF2658	3/19	CO rp
HF2508/SF2654	3/11	EN rp	HF2683/SF2467	3/13	GO rp	HF2896/SF2124	3/20	JU rp, SFsub
HF2509/SF2414	3/13	ED/edfin h	HF2683/SF2467	3/24	fp 133-0, sub	HF2904/SF2475	3/19	CO rpa
HF2510/SF2510	3/13	LG rpa	HF2684/SF2473	3/24	AP/hr rpa reAP/enr	HF2906/SF2684	3/13	ED/edfin h
HF2514/SF2322	3/20	GL rpa reAP	HF2685/SF2428	3/18	EG rpa	HF2910/SF2705	3/13	EN rpa
HF2518/SF2365	3/18	ED/edfin h, inc HF2121	HF2688/SF2463	3/11	FI rpa reAP	HF2913/SF2523	3/13	HH rpa reAP
HF2520/SF2601	3/16	EC rpa	HF2690/SF2558	3/18	ED/edfin rpa, HF2121	HF2924/SF2486	3/25	fp 130-0, sub
HF2526/SF1694	3/19	LG nrr	HF2694/SF1945	3/17	HH rp reAP	HF2927/SF2686	3/20	HH rpa reAP
HF2530/SF2600	3/16	EC rpa	HF2696/SF2137	3/13	HH rpa	HF2928/SF1782	3/19	HH rp
HF2532/SF2247	3/20	HH rpa	HF2702/SF2310	3/19	EN rp, SFsub	HF2939/SF2173	3/19	CO h, a, lo
HF2535/SF2307	3/26	fp 131-0, SFsub	HF2704/SF2597	3/13	GO rp	HF2940/SF2755	3/26	TA h
HF2539/SFnone	3/12	EN rpa reTA	HF2707/SF2511	3/26	fp 129-1, sub	HF2944/SF2741	3/19	CO rpa
HF2541/SF2368	3/13	JU rp	HF2708/SF2584	3/16	EC rp reAP	HF2948/SFnone	3/18	TR h
HF2543/SF2301	3/19	EN rpa, SFsub	HF2709/SF2483	3/12	RI rpa	HF2950/SF2662	3/17	CO rpa
HF2544/SF2376	3/12	EN rpa	HF2712/SF2630	3/11	LG rp reTA	HF2962/SF1900	3/19	HH rpa
HF2545/SF1793	3/13	GO rp reAP	HF2716/SFnone	3/13	AG rpa reAP	HF2967/SF2117	3/19	HH rpa
HF2548/SF1753	3/13	ED/edfin h	HF2717/SF2102	3/19	EN rpa reAP, SFsub	HF2987/SF2766	3/20	EN rp reRU
HF2551/SF2413	3/16	fp 133-0, sub	HF2718/SFnone	3/12	EN rp reAP			
HF2553/SF2350	3/9	HO rpa reAP	HF2719/SFnone	3/16	EN rpa reAP			
HF2556/SF1669	3/19	EN nrr	HF2723/SF2509	3/12	RI rpa reAP			

In the Hopper . . . March 27 - April 2, 1992

Bill Introductions

HF3013 — HF3026

Monday, March 30

HF3013—O'Connor (DFL)

Taxes

Manufacturing opportunity districts created, and tax credits and exemptions provided.

HF3014—Long (DFL)

Taxes

Minneapolis allowed to extend the duration of the Laurel Village tax increment financing district.

HF3015—Wenzel (DFL)

Agriculture

Milk over-order premium milk price established for dairy farmers.

HF3016—Bertram (DFL)

Judiciary

Death penalty authorized for first degree murder and constitutional amendment proposed.

HF3017—Omann (IR)

Rules & Legislative Administration

Budget balancing resolution; Congress to adopt a constitutional amendment requiring a balanced federal budget.

HF3018—Skoglund (DFL)

Financial Institutions & Insurance

No-fault automobile insurance medical expense benefits allowed through managed care plans.

Tuesday, March 31

HF3019—Johnson, V. (IR)

Rules & Legislative Administration

Budget balancing resolution; Congress to adopt a constitutional amendment requiring a balanced federal budget.

HF3020—Steensma (DFL)

Appropriations

Claims against the state appropriated money.

HF3021—Girard (IR)

Rules & Legislative Administration

Budget balancing resolution; Congress to adopt a constitutional amendment requiring a balanced federal budget.

HF3022—Thompson (DFL)

Rules & Legislative Administration

Budget balancing resolution; Congress to adopt a constitutional amendment requiring a balanced federal budget.

Thursday, April 2

HF3023—Pelowski (DFL)

Rules & Legislative Administration

Recall of elected officials provided and constitutional amendment proposed.

HF3024—Thompson (DFL)

Taxes

Resort property tax classification provided.

HF3025—Limmer (IR)

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

Presidential primary delegates to support their candidate for at least 10 ballots, and counties

reimbursed for presidential primary costs.

HF3026—Dawkins (DFL)

Housing

Real estate agents imposed a gross revenue tax, housing assistance account created, housing revitalization grants provided, and money appropriated.

Coming Up Next Week . . . April 6 - 10, 1992

Committee Schedule

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

Monday, April 6

8 a.m.

Economic Development, Infrastructure, & Regulation Division/APPROPRIATIONS

400S State Office Building

Chr. Rep. Jim Rice

Agenda: HF2032 (Kalis) County state-aid highway system conflict resolution procedures provided; and county state-aid highway fund distribution formula to include lane-miles.

Complete agenda to follow.

8:30 a.m.

Human Resources Division/APPROPRIATIONS

200 State Office Building

Chr. Rep. Lee Greenfield

Agenda: To be announced.

10 a.m.

APPROPRIATIONS

200 State Office Building

Chr. Rep. Wayne Simoneau

Agenda: HealthRight.

1 p.m.

The House will meet in Session.

Tuesday, April 7

8 a.m.

Economic Development, Infrastructure, & Regulation Division/APPROPRIATIONS

400S State Office Building

Chr. Rep. Jim Rice

Agenda: To be announced.

APPROPRIATIONS

200 State Office Building

Chr. Rep. Wayne Simoneau

Agenda: HF1849 (Vellenga) Life imprisonment and mandatory sentences provided for certain violent and repeat sex offenders; good time reductions and conditional releases modified; psychopathic personality determinations expanded; and treatment programs modified.

HF2768 (Carlson) Higher education board established and transferred duties and responsibilities of the Higher Education Coordinating Board; advisory groups and regional and student advisory councils created; and technical and community colleges merged. HF2042 (Pelowski) Higher Education Board abolished.

1 p.m.

The House will meet in Session.

Wednesday, April 8

1 p.m.

The House will meet in Session.

Thursday, April 9

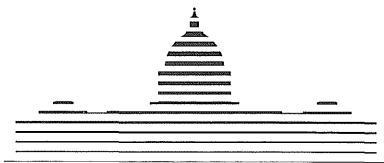
1 p.m.

The House will meet in Session.

Friday, April 10

1 p.m.

The House will meet in Session.



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

Farming in Minnesota

Number of Minnesota farms, 1991:	88,000
Number of Minnesota farms, 1976:	104,000
Number of Minnesota dairy farms lost since 1981:	11,000
Number lost 1990-1991:	500
Number lost since January 1992:	180
Estimated number of farms in the U.S., 1991:	2,100,000
Minnesota farm cash receipts, 1990:	\$7,000,000,000
Average net income per Minnesota farm, 1990:	\$28,000
Value of Minnesota farm exports, 1990:	\$1,980,000,000
State rank in farm exports, 1990:	7
Percent of cash receipts from exports, 1990:	33
1990 Minnesota farm debt, excluding households:	\$6,500,000
Estimated value of state farmland, 1991, per acre:	\$873
Percent increase over previous year:	8
State rank in sugar beet production, 1991:	1
State milk production, 1991 in pounds:	10,000,000,000
State share of national milk production, 1991, by percent:	7
Number of years state milk output has declined:	6
State rank in corn production, 1991:	4
Turkeys raised in state, 1991:	44,000,000
Eggs produced in state, 1991:	2,700,000,000
State fertilizer consumption, 1990, in tons:	2,300,000

Sources: Minnesota Agriculture Statistics 1991, Minnesota Agricultural Statistics Service, Minnesota Department of Agriculture

For more information . . .

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

FAX: (612) 296-1563

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

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

24-Hour Recorded Information

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